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SHERIDAN's

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

Both with regard to SOUND and MEANING.

VOL. II.

A COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

Both with regard to SOUND and MEANING:

One main Object of which is, to eſtabliſh a plain and permanent

STANDARD of PRONUNCIATION.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

A PROSODIAL GRAMMAR.

By THOMAS SHERIDAN, A.M.

> QUO MINUS SUNT FERENDI QUI HANC ARTEM UT TENUEM AC JEJUNAM CAVILLANTUR; QUÆ NISI ORATORI FUTURO FUNDAMENTA FIDELITER JECERIT, QUICQUID SUPERSTRUXERIS, CORRUET. NECESSARIA PUERIS, JUCUNDA SENIBUS, DULCIS SECRETORUM COMES; ET QUÆ VEL SOLA, OMNE STUDIORUM GENERE, PLUS HABET OPERIS, QUAM OSTENTATIONIS.
>
> QUINCT. L. I. C. 4.

THE FOURTH EDITION,
REVISED, CORRECTED, and ENLARGED.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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IMPURE, ỉm-pů′r. a. Contrary to ſanctity, unhallowed, unholy; unchaſte: feculent, foul with extraneous mixtures, droſſy.

IMPURELY, ỉm-pů′r-lỳ. ad. With impurity.

IMPURENESS, ỉm-pů′r-nès. } ſ.
IMPURITY, ỉm-pů′-rỳ-tỳ. }
Want of ſanctity, want of holineſs; act of unchaſtity; feculent admixture.

To **IMPURPLE**, ỉm-pùr′pl. v. a. To make red, to colour as with purple.

IMPUTABLE, ỉm-pů′-tàbl. a. Chargeable upon any one; accuſable, chargeable with a fault.

IMPUTABLENESS, ỉm-pů′-tàbl-nès. ſ. The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTATION, ỉm-pů-tà′-ſhůn. ſ. Attribution of any thing, generally of ill; cenſure, reproach; hint, reflection.

IMPUTATIVE, ỉm-pů′-tà-tỉv. a. Capable of being imputed, belonging to imputation.

To **IMPUTE**, ỉm-pů′t. v. a. To charge upon, to attribute, generally ill; to reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

IMPUTER, ỉm-pů′-tůr. ſ. He that imputes.

IMPUTRESCIBLE, ỉm-pů-três′-ſỉbl. a. Incapable of being corrupted or made rotten.

IN, ỉn′. prep. Noting the place where any thing is preſent; noting the ſtate preſent at any time; noting the time; noting power; noting proportion; concerning; In that, becauſe; In as much, ſince, ſeeing that.

IN, ỉn. ad. Within ſome place, not out; engaged to any affair; placed in ſome ſtate; noting entrance; into any place; cloſe connexion with.

IN has commonly in compoſition a negative or privative ſenſe. In before r is changed into ir, before l into il, and into im before ſome other conſonants.

INABILITY, ỉn-à-bỉl′-ỳ-tỳ. ſ. Impuiſſance, impotence, want of power.

INABSTINENCE, ỉn-àb′-ſtỳ-nèns. ſ. Intemperance, want of power to abſtain.

INACCESSIBLE, ỉn-àk-ſès′-ſỉbl. a. Not to be reached, not to be approached.

INACCURACY, ỉn-àk′-ků-rà-ſỳ. ſ. Want of exactneſs.

INACCURATE, ỉn-àk′-ků-rèt. a. Not exact, not accurate.

INACCURATELY, ỉn-àk′-ků-rèt-lỳ. ad. In an inaccurate manner.

INACTION, ỉn-àk′-ſhůn. ſ. Ceſſation from labour, forbearance of labour.

INACTIVE, ỉn-àk′-tỉv. a. Idle, indolent, ſluggiſh.

INACTIVELY, ỉn-àk′-tỉv-lỳ. ad. Idly, ſluggiſhly.

INACTIVITY, ỉn-àk-tỉv′-ỳ-tỳ. ſ. Idleneſs, reſt, ſluggiſhneſs.

INADEQUATE, ỉn-àd′-è-kwèt. a. Not equal to the purpoſe, defective.

INADEQUATELY, ỉn-àd′-è-kwèt-lỳ. ad. Defectively, not completely.

INADMISSIBLE, ỉn-àd-mỉs′-ſỉbl. a. That cannot be admitted.

INADVERTENCE, ỉn-àd-vèr′-tèns. } ſ.
INADVERTENCY, ỉn-àd-vèr′-tèn-ſỳ. }
Careleſſneſs, negligence, inattention; act or effect of negligence.

INADVERTENT, ỉn-àd-vèr′-tènt. a. Negligent, careleſs.

INADVERTENTLY, ỉn-àd-vèr′-tènt-lỳ. ad. Careleſsly, negligently.

INALIENABLE, ỉn-à′-lyèn-àbl. a. That cannot be alienated.

INALIMENTAL, ỉn-àl-ỳ-mèn′-tàl. a. Affording no nouriſhment.

INAMISSIBLE, ỉn-à-mỉs′-ſỉbl. a. Not to be loſt.

INAMORATO, ỉn-àm-ò-rà′-tò. ſ. A fond or amorous perſon, a lover.

INANE, ỉn-nà′ne. a. Empty, void.

To **INANIMATE**, ỉn-àn′-ỳ-màte. v. a. To animate, to quicken.

INANIMATE, ỉn-àn′-ỳ-màte. } a.
INANIMATED, ỉn-àn′-ỳ-mà-tỉd. }
Void of life, without animation.

INANITION, ỉn-à-nỉſh′-ůn. ſ. Emptineſs of body, want of fulneſs in the veſſels of the animal.

INANITY, in-ân'-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Emptineſs, void ſpace.

INAPPETENCY, ìn-âp'-pê-tên-ſŷ. ſ. Want of ſtomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE, ìn-âp'-plŷ-kâbl. a. Not to be put to a particular uſe.

INAPPLICABILITY, in-âp'-plŷ-kâ-bil''-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Unfitneſs for the particular purpoſe.

INAPPLICATION, ìn-âp-plŷ-kâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Indolence, negligence.

INAPPOSITE, ìn-âp'-pô-zit. a. Unfit, unſuitable, improper.

INARABLE, ìn-âr'-âbl. a. Not capable of tillage.

To INARCH, ìn-â'rtſh. v. a. To graft a branch, without removing it from the tree on which it grows, into another tree near.

INARGENTATION, ìn-âr-dzhên-tâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of covering with ſilver.

INARTICULATE, ìn-âr-tìk'-kû-lêt. a. Not uttered with diſtinctneſs like that of the ſyllables of human ſpeech.

INARTICULATELY, ìn-âr-tìk'-kû-lêt-lŷ. ad. Not diſtinctly.

INARTICULATENESS, ìn-âr-tìk'-kû-lêt-nês. ſ. Confuſion of ſounds, want of diſtinctneſs in pronouncing.

INARTIFICIAL, ìn-âr-tŷ-fìſh'-âl. a. Contrary to art.

INARTIFICIALLY, ìn-âr-tŷ-fìſh'-âl-ŷ. ad. Without art, in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

INATTENTION, ìn-ât-tên'-ſhûn. ſ. Diſregard, negligence, neglect.

INATTENTIVE, ìn-ât-tên'-tìv. a. Careleſs, negligent, regardleſs.

INAUDIBLE, ìn-â'-dìbl. a. Not to be heard, void of ſound.

INAUGURAL, ìn-â'-gû-râl. a. Relating to inauguration, inveſting.

To INAUGURATE, ìn-â'-gû-râte. v. a. To conſecrate, to inveſt with a new office by ſolemn rites.

INAUGURATION, ìn-â-gû-râ'-ſhûn. ſ. Inveſtiture by ſolemn rites.

To INAURATE, ìn-â'-râte. v. a. To gild or cover with gold.

INAURATION, ìn-â-râ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of gilding or covering with gold.

INAUSPICIOUS, ìn-âſ-pìſh'-ûs. a. Ill-omened, unlucky, unfortunate.

INAUSPICIOUSLY, ìn-âſ-pìſh'-ûſ-lŷ. ad. With ill omens; with bad ſucceſs.

INBEING, ìn'-bê'-ìng. ſ. Inherence; inſeparableneſs.

INBORN, ìn'-bârn. a. Innate, implanted by nature.

INBREATHED, ìn-brê'thd. a. Inſpired, infuſed by inſpiration.

INBRED, ìn'-brêd. a. Produced within; hatched or generated within.

To INCAGE, ìn-kâ'dzh. v. a. To coop up, to ſhut up, to confine in a cage, or any narrow ſpace.

INCALESCENCE, ìn-kâ-lês'-ſêns. } ſ.
INCALESCENCY, ìn-kâ-lês'-ſên-ſŷ. }
The ſtate of growing warm, warmth, incipient heat.

INCALESCENT, ìn-kâ-lês'-ſênt. a. Growing hot.

INCANTATION, ìn-kân-tâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Enchantment.

INCANTATORY, ìn-kân'-tâ-tûr-ŷ. a. Dealing by enchantment, magical.

To INCANTON, ìn-kân'-tûn. v. a. To unite to a canton or ſeparate community.

INCAPABILITY, ìn-kâ-pâ-bìl'-ìt-ŷ. } ſ.
INCAPABLENESS, ìn-kâ'-pâbl-nês. }
Inability natural, diſqualification legal.

INCAPABLE, ìn-kâ'-pâbl. a. Wanting power, wanting underſtanding, unable to comprehend, learn, or underſtand; not able to receive any thing; unable, not equal to any thing; diſqualified by law.

INCAPACIOUS, ìn-kâ-pâ'-ſhûs. a. Narrow, of ſmall content.

INCAPACIOUSNESS, ìn-kâ-pâ'-ſhûſ-nês. ſ. Narrowneſs, want of containing ſpace.

To INCAPACITATE, ìn-kâ-pâs'-ſŷ-tâte. v. a. To diſable, to weaken; to diſqualify.

A COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

Both with regard to SOUND and MEANING.

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a. ſtands for *adjective*; *ad.* for *adverb*; *conj.* for *conjunction*; *int.* for *interjection*; *part.* for *participle*; *pr.* for *prepoſition*; *pret* for *preterite*; *ſ.* for *ſubſtantive*; *pron.* for *pronoun*; *v. a.* for *verb active*; *v. n.* for *verb neuter*.

I, ì′. pronoun perſonal. gen. ME, plural WE, gen. US. The pronoun of the firſt perſon, myſelf; I is more than once, in Shakeſpeare, written for ay or yes.

To JABBER, dzhåb′-búr. v. n. To talk idly, without thinking, to chatter.

JABBERER, dzhåb′-bér-úr. ſ. One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

JACENT, dzhå′-ſént. a. Lying at length.

JACINTH, ì′-å-sînth. ſ. The ſame with hyacinth; a precious ſtone.

JACK, dzhåk′. ſ. The diminutive of JOHN; the name of inſtruments which ſupply the place of a boy, as an inſtrument to pull off boots, an engine which turns the ſpit; a young pike; a cup of waxed leather; a ſmall bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers; a part of the muſical inſtrument called a virginal; the male of ſome animals; a ſupport to ſaw wood on; a ſmall flag carried on a ſhip's bowſprit; a cunning fellow.

JACK BOOTS, dzhåk′-bôts. ſ. Boots which ſerve as armour.

JACKKETCH, dzhåk-kétſh′. ſ. An executioner, the common hangman.

JACKPUDDING, dzhåk-pûd′-dîng. ſ. A zany, a merry Andrew.

JACK WITH A LANTERN, dzhåk′-wîth-å-lån′-túrn. ſ. An ignis fatuus.

JACKALENT, dzhåk-å-lént′. ſ. A ſimple ſheepiſh fellow.

JACKAL, dzhåk′-kål. ſ. A ſmall animal of the dog kind, ſuppoſed to ſtart prey for the lion.

JACKANAPES, dzhåk′-ån-åps. ſ. A monkey, an ape; a coxcomb, an impertinent.

JACKDAW, dzhåk-då′. ſ. A ſmall ſpecies of crow.

JACKET, dzhåk′-kît. ſ. A ſhort coat, a cloſe waiſtcoat.

JACOBINE, dzhåk′-ô-bîne. ſ. A pigeon

pigeon with a high tuſt; a monk of a particular order.

JACOBITE, dzhȁk′-ȍ-bīte. ſ. A partiſan or favourer of James II; one of a religious ſect, which was a branch of the Eutychians.

JACOB'S-STAFF, dzhȁ kůbz-ſtȁff′. ſ. A pilgrim's ſtaff; ſtaff concealing a dagger; a croſs ſtaff; a kind of aſtrolabe.

JACOBUS, dzhȁ-kȍ′-bůs. ſ. A gold coin of the reign of James II, worth five and twenty ſhillings.

JACTITATION, dzhȁk-tȳ-tȁ′-ſhůn. ſ. Toſſing motion, reſtleſſneſs.

JACULATION, dzhȁk-ů-lȁ′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of throwing miſſive weapons.

JACULATORY, dzhȁk′-ů-lȁ-tůr-ȳ. a. Thrown like a dart.

JADE, dzhȁ′de. ſ. A horſe of no ſpirit, a hired horſe, a worthleſs nag; a ſorry woman; a ſpecies of ſtone.

To JADE, dzhȁ′de. v. a. To tire, to haraſs, to diſpirit, to weary; to overbear; to employ in vile offices; to ride, to rule with tyranny.

To JADE, dzhȁ′de. v. n. to loſe ſpirit, to ſink.

JADISH, dzhȁ′-dīſh. a. Vitious, bad; unchaſte, incontinent.

To JAGG, dzhȁg′. v. a. To cut into indentures, to cut into teeth like thoſe of a ſaw.

JAGG, dzhȁg′. ſ. A protuberance or denticulation.

JAGGY, dzhȁg′-gȳ. a. Uneven, denticulated.

JAGGEDNESS, dzhȁg′-gīd-nȅs. ſ. The ſtate of being denticulated, unevenneſs.

JAIL, dzhȁ′le. ſ. A gaol, a priſon.

JAILBIRD, dzhȁ′le-bůrd. ſ. One who has been in a jail.

JAILER, dhzȁ′-lůr. ſ. The keeper of a priſon.

JAKES, dzhȁ′ks. ſ. A houſe of office, a privy.

JALAP, dzhȁl′-lůp. ſ. A purgative root.

JAM, dzhȁm′. ſ. A conſerve of fruits boiled with ſugar and water.

To JAM, dzhȁm′. v. a. To wedge in, to encloſe between two bodies ſo as to render immoveable.

JAMB, dzhȁm′. ſ. Any ſupporter on either ſide, as the poſts of a door.

IAMBICK, I-ȁm′-bīk. ſ. Verſes compoſed of a ſhort and long ſyllable alternately.

To JANGLE, dzhȁng′gl. v. n. To quarrel, to bicker in words.

To JANGLE, dzhȁng′gl. v. a. To make to ſound untuneably.

JANGLER, dzhȁng′-glůr. ſ. A wrangling, chattering, noiſy fellow.

JANIZARY, dzhȁn′-nȳ-zȁr-ȳ. ſ. One of the guards of the Turkiſh king; one of the officers whoſe buſineſs it is to reviſe and correct the pope's bulls.

JANTY, zhȁ′n-tȳ. a. Showy, fluttering.

JANUARY, dzhȁn′-ů-ȅr-ȳ. ſ. The firſt month of the year.

JAPAN, dzhȁ-pȁn′. ſ. Work varniſhed and raiſed in gold and colours.

To JAPAN, dzhȁ-pȁn′. v. a. To varniſh, to embelliſh with gold and raiſed figures; to black ſhoes, a low phraſe.

JAPANNER, dzhȁ-pȁn′-nůr. ſ. One ſkilled in japan work; a ſhoeblacker.

To JAR, dzhȁ′r. v. n. To ſtrike together with a kind of ſhort rattle; to ſtrike or ſound untuneably; to claſh, to interfere, to act in oppoſition; to quarrel, to diſpute.

JAR, dzhȁ′r. ſ. A kind of rattling vibration of ſound; claſh, diſcord, debate; a ſtate in which a door unfaſtened may ſtrike the poſt; an earthen veſſel.

JARGON, dzhȁ′r-gůn. ſ. Unintelligible talk; gabble, gibberiſh.

JARGONELLE, dzhȁr-gȍ-nȅl′. ſ. A ſpecies of pear.

JASMINE, dzhȁz′-mīn. ſ. A flower.

JASPER, dzhȁs′-půr. ſ. A hard ſtone of a bright beautiful green colour, ſometimes clouded with white.

JAVELIN, dzhȁv′-līn. ſ. A ſpear or half pike, which anciently was uſed either by foot or horſe.

JAUNDICE, dzhȁn′-dīs. ſ. A diſtemper from obſtructions of the glands of the liver.

JAUNDICED, dzhȁn′-dīſt. a. Infected with the jaundice.

To JAUNT, dzhȁnt′. v. n. To wander

here and there; to make little excurſions for air or exerciſe.

JAUNT, dzhånt′. ſ. A ramble, an excurſion; the felloe of a wheel.

JAUNTINESS, zhå′n-tỳ-nès. ſ. Airineſs, flutter, genteelneſs.

JAW, dzhå′. ſ. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth.

JAY, dzhå′. ſ. A bird.

ICE, ì′ſe. ſ. Water or other liquor made ſolid by cold; concreted ſugar; To break the ice, to make the firſt opening to any attempt.

To ICE, ì′ſe. v. a. To cover with ice, to turn to ice; to cover with concreted ſugar.

ICEHOUSE, ì′ſe-hous. ſ. A houſe in which ice is repoſited.

ICHNEUMON, ìk-nů′-mùn. ſ. A ſmall animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY, ìk-nů′-mùn-flỳ′. ſ. A ſort of fly.

ICHNOGRAPHY, ìk-nòg′-grå-fỳ. ſ. The groundplot.

ICHOR, ì′-kòr. ſ. A thin watery humour like ſerum.

ICHOROUS, ì′-kò′-rùs. a. Sanious, thin, undigeſted.

ICHTHYOGRAPHY, ìk-thỳ-òg′-grå-fỳ. ſ. A deſcription of fiſhes.

ICHTHYOLOGIST, ìk-thỳ-ò-l′ò-dzhìſt. ſ. One ſkilled in the hiſtory of fiſhes.

ICHTHYOLOGY, ìk-thỳ-òl′-ò-dzhỳ. ſ. The doctrine of the nature of fiſh.

ICHTHYOPHAGY, ìk-thỳ-òf′-å-dzhỳ. ſ. Diet of fiſh; the practice of eating fiſh.

ICICLE, ì′-sìkl. ſ. A ſhoot of ice hanging down.

ICINESS, ì′-ſỳ-nès. ſ. The ſtate of generating ice.

ICON, ì′-kòn. ſ. A picture or repreſentation.

ICONOCLAST, ì-kòn′-ò-klåſt, ſ. A breaker of images.

ICONOGRAPHY, ì-kò-nòg′-grå-fỳ. ſ. Deſcription by pictures or images, picture-writing.

ICONOLOGY, ì-kò-nòl′ ò-dzhỳ. ſ. The doctrine of picture or repreſentation.

ICOSAEDRON, ì kò-så è′ dròn. ſ. A ſolid with twenty equal ſides.

ICTERICAL, ìk-tèr′-ỳ-kål. }
ICTERICK, ìk-tèr′-ìk. } a.
Afflicted with the jaundice, good againſt the jaundice.

ICY, ì′-ſỳ. a. Full of ice, covered with ice, cold, froſty; cold, free from paſſion; frigid, backward.

I'D, ì′de. Contracted for I WOULD.

IDEA, ì-dè′-å. ſ. Mental imagination.

IDEAL, ì-dè′-ål. a. Mental, intellectual.

IDEALLY, ì-dè′-ål-ỳ. ad. Intellectually, mentally.

IDENTICAL, ì-dèn′-tỳ-kål. }
IDENTICK, ì-dèn′-tìk. } a.
The ſame, implying the ſame thing.

IDENTICALNESS, ì-dèn′-tỳ-kål-nès. ſ. Sameneſs.

To IDENTIFY, ì-dèn′-tỳ-fỳ. v. a. To prove a thing, or perſon, to be really that which it is ſuppoſed to be; to make the ſame with.

IDENTITY, ì-dèn′-tì-tỳ. ſ. Sameneſs, not diverſity.

IDES, ì′dz. ſ. A term anciently uſed among the Romans with regard to time, meaning the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth of every other month.

IDIOCRACY, ìd-ỳ-òk′-krå-ſỳ. ſ. Peculiarity of conſtitution.

IDIOCRATICAL, ìd-ỳ-ò-kråt′-ỳ-kål. a. Peculiar in conſtitution.

IDIOCY, ìd′-yò-ſỳ. ſ. Want of underſtanding.

IDIOM, ìd′-yùm. ſ. A mode of ſpeaking peculiar to a language or dialect.

IDIOMATICAL, ìd-yò-måt′-ỳ-kål. }
IDIOMATICK, ìd-yò-måt′-ìk. } a.
Peculiar to a tongue, phraſeological.

IDIOPATHY, ìd-ỳ-òp′-på-thỳ. ſ. A primary diſeaſe that neither depends on nor proceeds from another.

IDIOSYNCRASY, ìd-yò-sìn′-krå-ſỳ. ſ. A peculiar temper or diſpoſition not common to another.

IDIOT, ìd′-yùt. ſ. A fool, a natural, a changeling.

IDIOTISM, ìd′-yò-tìzm. ſ. Peculiarity of expreſſion; folly, natural imbecillity of mind.

IDLE, I′dl. a. Lazy, averſe from labour; not buſy; not employed; uſeleſs, vain; trifling, of no importance.

To IDLE, I′dl. v. n. To loſe time in lazineſs and inactivity.

IDLEHEADED, I′dl-hèd-dìd. a. Fooliſh, unreaſonable.

IDLENESS, I′dl-nès. ſ. Lazineſs, ſloth, ſluggiſhneſs; omiſſion of buſineſs; trivialneſs; uſeleſſneſs; worthleſſneſs.

IDLER, I′d-lùr. ſ. A lazy perſon, a ſluggard; one who trifles away his time.

IDLY, I′d-lỳ. ad. Lazily, without employment; fooliſhly, in a trifling manner; careleſsly, without attention; ineffectually, vainly.

IDOL, I′-dùl. ſ. An image worſhipped as God; an image; a repreſentation; one loved or honoured to adoration.

IDOLATER. I-dòl′-lá-tùr. ſ. One who pays divine honours to images, one who worſhips the creature inſtead of the Creator.

To IDOLATRIZE, I-dòl′-lá-trìze. v. a. To worſhip idols.

IDOLATROUS, I-dòl′-lá-trùs. a. Tending to idolatry, compriſing idolatry.

IDOLATROUSLY, I-dòl′-lá-trùſ-lỳ. ad. In an idolatrous manner.

IDOLATRY, I-dòl′-lá-trỳ. ſ. The worſhip of images.

IDOLISM, I′-dò-lìzm. The worſhipping of idols.

IDOLIST, I′-dò-lìſt. ſ. A worſhipper of images.

To IDOLIZE, I′-dò-lìze. v. a. To love or reverence to adoration.

IDONEOUS, I-dò′-nyùs. a. Fit, proper, convenient.

IDYL, I′-dìl. ſ. A ſmall ſhort poem.

JEALOUS, dzhèl′-lùs. a. Suſpicious in love; emulous; zealouſly cautious againſt diſhonour; ſuſpiciouſly vigilant; ſuſpiciouſly fearful.

JEALOUSLY, dzhèl′-lùſ-lỳ. ad. Suſpiciouſly, emulouſly.

JEALOUSNESS, dzhèl′-lùſ-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being jealous.

JEALOUSY, dzhèl′-lùſ-ỳ. ſ. Suſpicion in love; ſuſpicious fear; ſuſpicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER, dzhè′r. v. n. To ſcoff, to flout, to make mock.

To JEER, dzhè′r. v. a. To treat with ſcoffs.

JEER, dzhè′r. ſ. Scoff, taunt, biting jeſt, flout.

JEERER, dzhè′r-ùr. ſ. A ſcoffer, a ſcorner, a mocker.

JEERINGLY, dzhè′r-ìng-lỳ. ad. Scornfully, contemptuouſly.

JEHOVAH, dzhè-hò′-và. ſ. The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJUNE, dzhè-dzhò′n. a. Wanting, empty; hungry; dry, unaffecting.

JEJUNENESS, dzhè-dzhò′n-nès. ſ. Penury, poverty; dryneſs, want of matter that can engage the attention.

JELLIED, dzhèl′-lỳd. a. Glutinous, brought to a viſcous ſtate.

JELLY, dzhèl′-lỳ. ſ. See GELLY. Any thing brought to a glutinous ſtate; a kind of tender coagulation.

JENNETING, dzhèn′-nè-tìng. ſ. A ſpecies of apple ſoon ripe.

JENNET, dzhèn′-nìt. ſ. See GENNET. A Spaniſh horſe.

To JEOPARD, dzhèp′-pùrd. v. a. To hazard, to put in danger.

JEOPARDOUS, dzhèp′-pùr-dùs. a. Hazardous, dangerous.

JEOPARDY, dzhèp′-pùr-dỳ. ſ. Hazard, danger, peril.

JERK, dzhèrk′. ſ. A ſmart quick laſh; a ſudden ſpring, a quick jolt that ſhocks or ſtarts.

To JERK, dzhèrk′. v. a. To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow, to laſh.

To JERK, dzhèrk′. v. n. To ſtrike up.

JERKIN, dzhèr′-kìn. ſ. A jacket, a ſhort coat; a kind of hawk.

JERSEY, dzhèr′-zỳ. ſ. Fine yarn of wool.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES, dzhè-rò′-ſá-lèm-à″r-tỳ-tſhòks. ſ. Sunflower, of which they are a ſpecies.

JESS, dzhès′. ſ. A ſhort ſtrap of leather tied about the leg of a hawk, with which ſhe is held on the fiſt.

JESSAMINE, dzhès'-så-mìn. ſ. See Jasmine. A fragrant flower.

To JEST, dzhèſt'. v. n. To divert or make merry by words or actions; not to ſpeak in earneſt.

JEST, dzhèſt'. ſ. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raiſe laughter; the object of jeſts, laughing-ſtock; a thing ſaid in joke, not in earneſt.

JESTER, dzhès'-tůr. ſ. One given to merriment and pranks; one given to ſarcaſm; a buffoon, jackpudding.

JESTING, dzhès'-tìng. ſ. Talk to raiſe laughter; mirth, wit.

JESTINGLY, dzhès'-tìng-lý. ad. In a merry or joking manner.

JESUITICAL, dzhèz-ů-ìt'-ý-kål. a. Shuffling, equivocal, deceitful, ſly.

JESUITICALLY, dzhèz-ů-ìt'-ý-kål-ý. ad. In a deceitful manner.

JET, dzhèt'. ſ. A very beautiful foſſil, of a fine deep black colour; a ſpout or ſhoot of water.

To JET, dzhèt'. v. n. To ſhoot forward, to ſhoot out, to intrude, to jut out; to ſtrut; to jolt.

JETSAM, dzhèt'-ſům. } ſ.
JETSON, dzhèt'-ſůn. }
Goods driven on ſhore by the waves.

JETTY, dzhèt'-tý. a. Made of jet; black as jet.

JEWEL, dzhő'-ìl. Any ornament of great value, uſed commonly of ſuch as are adorned with precious ſtones; a precious ſtone, a gem; a name of fondneſs.

JEWEL-HOUSE, or Office, dző'-ìl-hous. ſ. The place where the regal ornaments are repoſited.

JEWELLER, dző'-ìl-lůr. ſ. One who trafficks in precious ſtones.

JEWS-EARS, dző'z-èrz. ſ. A fungus.

JEWS-HARP, dző'z-hårp. ſ. A kind of muſical inſtrument held between the teeth.

JEWS-MALLOW, dző'z-mål-lò. ſ. An herb.

JEWS-STONE, dző'z-ſtòne. ſ. An extraneous foſſil, being the clavated ſpine of a very large egg-ſhaped ſea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth.

IF, ìf. conjunction. Suppoſe that, allow that; whether or no; though I doubt whether, ſuppoſe it be granted that.

IGNEOUS, ìg'-ný-ůs. a. Fiery, containing fire, emitting fire.

IGNIFEROUS, ìg-nìf'-fè-růs. a. Containing fire, producing fire.

IGNIPOTENT, ìg-nìp'-pò-tènt. a. Preſiding over fire.

IGNIS FATUUS, ìg'-nìs-fåt'-ů-ůs. ſ. Will with the wiſp, Jack with the lantern.

To IGNITE, ìg-nì'te. v. a. To kindle, to ſet on fire.

IGNITION, ìg-nìſh'-ůn. ſ. The act of kindling, or of ſetting on fire.

IGNITIBLE, ìg'-nì-tìbl. a. Inflammable, capable of being ſet on fire.

IGNIVOMOUS, ìg-nìv'-vò-můs. a. Vomiting fire.

IGNOBLE, ìg-nò'bl. a. Mean of birth; worthleſs, not deſerving honour.

IGNOBLY, ìg-nò'-blý. ad. Ignominiouſly, meanly, diſhonourably.

IGNOMINIOUS, ìg-nò-mìn'-yůs. a. Mean, ſhameful, reproachful.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, ìg-nò-mìn'-yůſ-lý. ad. Meanly, ſcandalouſly, diſgracefully.

IGNOMINY, ìg'-nò-mìn-ý. ſ. Diſgrace, reproach, ſhame.

IGNORAMUS, ìg-nò-rå'můs. ſ. The indorſement of the grand jury on a bill of indictment, when they apprehend there is not ſufficient foundation for the proſecution; a fooliſh fellow, a vain uninſtructed pretender.

IGNORANCE, ìg'-nò-råns. ſ. Want of knowledge, unſkilfulneſs; want of knowledge, diſcovered by external effect: in this ſenſe it has a plural.

IGNORANT, ìg'-nò-rånt. a. Wanting knowledge, unlearned, uninſtructed; unknown, undiſcovered; unacquainted with; ignorantly made or done.

IGNORANT, ìg'-nò-rånt. ſ. One untaught, unlettered, uninſtructed.

IGNORANTLY, ìg'-nò-rånt-lý. ad. Without knowledge, unſkilfully, without information.

To IGNORE, ig-nó're. v. a. Not to know, to be ignorant of.

IGNOSCIBLE, ig-nós'-sîbl. a. Capable of pardon.

JIG, dzhîg'. ſ. A light careleſs dance or tune.

To JIG, dzhîg'. v. n. To dance careleſsly, to dance.

JIGMAKER, dzhîg'-må-kůr. ſ. One who dances or plays merrily.

JIGGUMBOB, dzîg'-gům-bòb. ſ. A trinket, a knick-knack. A cant word.

JILT, dzhîlt'. ſ. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him; a name of contempt for a woman.

To JILT, dzhîlt'. v. a. To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes.

To JILT, dzhîlt'. v. n. To play the jilt.

To JINGLE, dzhîng'gl. v. n. To clink, to ſound correſpondently.

JINGLE, dzhîng'gl. ſ. Correſpondent ſounds; any thing ſounding, a rattle, a bell.

ILE, ì'le ſ. A walk or alley in a church or publick building.

ILEX, ì'-lèx. ſ. The ſcarlet oak.

ILIAC, îl'-ŷ-åk. a. Relating to the lower bowels.

ILIAC PASSION, îl'-ŷ-åk-påſh'-ůn. ſ. A kind of colick, in which the action of the inteſtines is inverted, ſo that whatever is taken into the body is diſcharged by the mouth.

ILL, îl'. a. Bad in any reſpect, contrary to good, whether phyſical or moral, evil; ſick, diſordered, not in health.

ILL, îl'. ſ. Wickedneſs; misfortune, miſery.

ILL, îl'. ad. Not well, not rightly in any reſpect; not eaſily.

ILL, ſubſtantive or adverb, is uſed in compoſition to expreſs any bad quality or condition.

IL, before words beginning with I, ſtands for In.

ILLACERABLE, îl-lås'-ſèr-åbl. a. Incapable of being torn.

ILLACHRYMABLE, îl-låk'-krŷ-måbl. a. Incapable of weeping.

ILLAPSE, îl-låp's. ſ. Gradual immiſſion or entrance of one thing into another; ſudden attack, caſual coming.

To ILLAQUEATE, îl-lå'-kwŷ-åte. v. a. To entangle, to entrap, to enſnare.

ILLAQUEATION, îl-lå-kwŷ-å'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of catching or enſnaring; a ſnare, any thing to catch.

ILLATION, îl-lå'-ſhůn. ſ. Inference, concluſion drawn from premiſes.

ILLATIVE, îl'-lå-tîv. a. Relating to illation or concluſion.

ILLAUDABLE, îl-lå'-dåbl. a. Unworthy of praiſe or commendation.

ILLAUDABLY, îl-lå'-dåb-lŷ. ad. Unworthily, without deſerving praiſe.

ILLEGAL, îl-lè'-gål. a. Contrary to law.

ILLEGALITY, îl-lè-gål'-lî-tŷ. ſ. Contrariety to law.

ILLEGALLY, îl-lè'-gål-ŷ. ad. In a manner contrary to law.

ILLEGIBLE, îl-lèdzh'-îbl. a. What cannot be read.

ILLEGITIMACY, îl-lè-dzhît'-ŷ-må-ſŷ. ſ. State of baſtardy.

ILLEGITIMATE, îl-lè-dzhît'-tî-mèt. a. Unlawfully begotten, not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATELY, îl-lè-dzhît'-tî-mèt-lŷ. ad. Not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION, îl-lè-dzhît-tŷ-må'-ſhůn. ſ. The ſtate of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEVIABLE, îl-lèv'-vŷ-åbl. a. What cannot be levied or exacted.

ILLFAVOURED, îl-få'-vůrd. a. Deformed.

ILLFAVOUREDLY, îl-få'-vůrd-lŷ. ad. With deformity.

ILLFAVOUREDNESS, îl-få'-vůrd-nès. ſ. Deformity.

ILLIBERAL, îl-lîb'-bèr-ål. a. Not noble, not ingenuous; not generous, ſparing.

ILLIBERALITY, îl-lîb-bèr-ål'-lî-tŷ. ſ. Parſimony, niggardlineſs.

ILLIBERALLY, îl-lîb'-bèr-ål-ŷ. ad. Diſingenuouſly, meanly.

ILLICIT, îl-lîs'-sît. a. Unlawful.

To ILLIGHTEN, îl-lì'tn. v. n. To enlighten, to illuminate.

ILLIMITABLE, îl-lîm'-mŷ-tåbl. a. That which cannot be bounded or limited.

ILLIMITABLY, ìl-lìm′-mỳ-tåb-lỳ. ad. Without ſuſceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED, ìl-lìm′-mỳ-tìd. a. Unbounded, interminable.

ILLIMITEDNESS, ìl-lìm′-mỳ-tèd-nès. ſ. Exemption from all bounds.

ILLITERATE, ìl-lìt′-tê-rèt. a. Unlettered, untaught, unlearned.

ILLITERATENESS, ìl-lìt′-tê-rèt-nès. ſ. Want of learning, ignorance of ſcience.

ILLITERATURE, ìl-lìt′-tê-râ-tùr. ſ. Want of learning.

ILLNATURE, ìl-nà′-tùr. ſ. Habitual malevolence.

ILLNATURED, ìl-nà′-tùrd. a. Habitually malevolent; miſchievous; untractable; not yielding to culture.

ILLNATUREDLY, ìl-nà′-tùrd-lỳ. ad. In a peeviſh, froward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS, ìl-nà′-tùrd-nès. ſ. Want of kindly diſpoſition.

ILLNESS, ìl′-nès. ſ. Badneſs or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral; ſickneſs, malady; wickedneſs.

ILLOGICAL, ìl-lòdzh′-ìk-âl. a. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reaſoning; contrary to the rules of reaſon.

ILLOGICALLY, ìl-lòdzh′-ỳ-kâl-ỳ. ad. In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLUDE, ìl-lù′d. v. a. To deceive, to mock.

To ILLUME, ìl-lù′m. v. a. To enlighten, to illuminate; to brighten, to adorn.

To ILLUMINE, ìl-lù′-mìn. v. a. To enlighten, to ſupply with light; to decorate, to adorn.

To ILLUMINATE, ìl-lù′-mỳ-nâte. v. a. To enlighten, to ſupply with light; to adorn with feſtal lamps or bonfires; to enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace; to adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours; to illuſtrate.

ILLUMINATION, ìl-lù-mỳ-nà′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of ſupplying with light; that which gives light; feſtal light hung out as a token of joy; brightneſs, ſplendour; infuſion of intellectual light, knowledge or grace.

ILLUMINATIVE, ìl-lù′-mỳ-nâ-tìv. a. Having the power to give light.

ILLUMINATOR, ìl-lù′-mỳ-nâ-tùr. ſ. One who gives light; one whoſe buſineſs it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

ILLUSION, ìl-lù′-zhùn. ſ. Mockery, falſe ſhow, counterfeit appearance, errour.

ILLUSIVE, ìl-lù′-sìv. a. Deceiving by falſe ſhow.

ILLUSORY, ìl-lù′-ſùr-ỳ. a. Deceiving, fraudulent.

To ILLUSTRATE, ìl-lùs′-trâte. v. a. To brighten with light; to brighten with honour; to explain, to clear, to elucidate.

ILLUSTRATION, ìl-lùſ-trà′-ſhùn. ſ. Explanation, elucidation, expoſition.

ILLUSTRATIVE, ìl-lùs′-trâ-tìv. a. Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

ILLUSTRATIVELY, ìl-lùs′-trâ-tìv-lỳ. ad. By way of explanation.

ILLUSTRIOUS, ìl-lùs′-trỳ-ùs. a. Conſpicuous, noble, eminent for excellence.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, ìl-lùs′-trỳ-ùſ-lỳ. ad. Conſpicuouſly, nobly, eminently.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, ìl-lùs′-trỳ-ùſ-nès. ſ. Eminence, nobility, grandeur.

I'M, ì'me. Contracted from I AM.

IMAGE, ìm′-mìdzh. ſ. Any corporeal repreſentation, generally uſed of ſtatues, a ſtatue, a picture; an idol, a falſe god; a copy, repreſentation, likeneſs; an idea, a repreſentation of any thing to the mind.

To IMAGE, ìm′-mìdzh. v. a. To copy by the fancy, to imagine.

IMAGERY, ìm′-mìdzh-rỳ. ſ. Senſible repreſentations; ſhow, appearance; copies of the fancy; falſe ideas, imaginary phantaſms.

IMAGINABLE, ìm-màdzh′-ìn-âbl. a. Poſſible to be conceived.

IMAGINANT, ìm-màdzh′-ìn-ânt. a. Imagining, forming ideas.

IMAGINARY, ìm-màdzh′-ìn-âr-ỳ. a. Fancied, viſionary, exiſting only in imagination.

IMAGINATION, ìm-màdzh-ìn-à′-ſhùn. ſ. Fancy, the power of forming ideal pictures, the power of repreſenting

preſenting things abſent to one's ſelf or óthers; conception, image in the mind, idea; contrivance, ſcheme.

IMAGINATIVE, ỉm-mådzh'-ỉn-å-tỉv. a. Fantaſtick, full of imagination.

To IMAGINE, ỉm-mådzh'-ỉn. v. a. To fancy, to paint in the mind; to ſcheme, to contrive.

IMAGINER, ỉm-mådzh'-ỉn-ůr. ſ. One who forms ideas.

IMAN, ỉ'-mån. ſ. A Mahometan prieſt.

IMBEÇILE, ỉm-bés'-sỉl. a. Weak, feeble, wanting ſtrength of either mind, or body.

IMBECILITY, ỉm-bé-sỉl'-ý-tý. ſ. Weakneſs, feebleneſs of mind or body.

To IMBIBE, ỉm-bỉ'be. v. a. To drink in, to draw in; to admit into the mind; to drench, to ſoak.

IMBIBER, ỉm-bỉ'-bůr. ſ. That which drinks or ſucks.

IMBIBITION, ỉm-bỉ-bỉſh'-ůn. ſ. The act of ſucking or drinking in.

To IMBITTER, ỉm-bỉt'-tůr. v. a. To make bitter; to deprive of pleaſure, to make unhappy; to exaſperate.

To IMBODY, ỉm-bőd'-ý. v. a. To condenſe to a body; to inveſt with matter; to bring together into one maſs or company.

To IMBODY, ỉm-bőd'-ý. v. n. To unite into one maſs, to coaleſce.

To IMBOLDEN, ỉm-bő'ldn. v. a. To raiſe to confidence, to encourage.

To IMBORDER, ỉm-bå'r-důr. v. a. To furniſh with borders.

To IMBOSOM, ỉm-bůz'-ům. v. a To hold on the boſom, to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to admit to the heart, or to affection.

To IMBOUND, ỉm-bou'nd. v. a. To encloſe, to ſhut in.

To IMBOW, ỉm-bow'. v. a. To arch, to vault.

To IMBOWER, ỉm-bow'-ůr. v. a. To cover with a bower, to ſhelter with trees.

IMBOWMENT, ỉm-bow'-mént. ſ. Arch, vault.

To IMBRANGLE, ỉm-brång'gl. v. a. To intangle. A low word.

IMBRICATED, ỉm'-brý-kå-tỉd. a. Indented with concavities.

IMBRICATION, ỉm-brý-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. Concave indenture.

To IMBROWN, ỉm-brow'n. v. a. To make brown, to darken, to obſcure, to cloud.

To IMBRUE, ỉm-brő'. v. a. To ſteep, to ſoak, to wet much or long.

To IMBRUTE, ỉm-brő't. v. a. To degrade to brutality.

To IMBRUTE, ỉm-brő't. v. n. To ſink down to brutality.

To IMBUE, ỉm-bů'. v. a. To tincture deep, to infuſe any tincture or dye.

To IMBURSE, ỉm-bůr's. v. a. To ſtock with money.

IMITABILITY, ỉm-ý-tå-bỉl'-ỉt-ý. ſ. The quality of being imitable.

IMITABLE, ỉm'-ý-tebl. a. Worthy to be imitated; poſſible to be imitated.

IMITARY, ỉm'-ý-tår-ý. a. Relating or belonging to imitation.

To IMITATE, ỉm'-ý-tåte. v. a. To copy, to endeavour to reſemble; to counterfeit; to purſue the courſe of a compoſition, ſo as to uſe parallel images and examples.

IMITATION, ỉm-ý-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of copying, attempt to reſemble; that which is offered as a copy; a method of tranſlating looſer than paraphraſe, in which modern examples and illuſtrations are uſed for ancient, or domeſtick for foreign.

IMITATIVE, ỉm'-ý-tå-tỉv. a. Inclined to copy.

IMITATOR, ỉm'-ý-tå-tůr. ſ. One that copies another, one that endeavours to reſemble another.

IMMACULATE, ỉm-måk'-ků-lét. a Spotleſs, pure, undefiled.

To IMMANACLE, ỉm-mån'-nåkl. v. a. To fetter, to confine.

IMMANE, ỉm-må'ne. a. Vaſt, prodigiouſly great.

IMMANENT, ỉm'-må-nént. a. Intrinſick, inherent, internal.

IMMANIFEST, ỉm-mån'-ný-féſt, a. Not manifeſt, not plain.

IMMANITY, ỉm-mån'-nỉt-ý. ſ. Barbarity, ſavageneſs.

IMMARCESSIBLE, ỉm-mår-sés'-sỉbl. a. Unfading.

ILLIMITABLY, il-lim′-mý-tàb-lý. ad. Without ſuſceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED, il-lim′-mý-tìd. a. Unbounded, interminable.

ILLIMITEDNESS, il-lim′-mý-tèd-nès. ſ. Exemption from all bounds.

ILLITERATE, il-lit′-tè-rèt. a. Unlettered, untaught, unlearned.

ILLITERATENESS, il-lit′-tè-rèt-nès. ſ. Want of learning, ignorance of ſcience.

ILLITERATURE, il-lit′-tè-rà-tùr. ſ. Want of learning.

ILLNATURE, il-nà′-tùr. ſ. Habitual malevolence.

ILLNATURED, il-nà′-tùrd. a. Habitually malevolent; miſchievous; untractable; not yielding to culture.

ILLNATUREDLY, il-nà′-tùrd-lý. ad. In a peeviſh, froward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS, il-nà′-tùrd-nès. ſ. Want of kindly diſpoſition.

ILLNESS, il′-nès. ſ. Badneſs or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral; ſickneſs, malady; wickedneſs.

ILLOGICAL, il-lòdzh′-ìk-àl. a. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reaſoning; contrary to the rules of reaſon.

ILLOGICALLY, il-lòdzh′-ý-kàl-ý. ad. In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLUDE, il-lù′d. v. a. To deceive, to mock.

To ILLUME, il-lù′m. v. a. To enlighten, to illuminate; to brighten, to adorn.

To ILLUMINE, il-lù′-mìn. v. a. To enlighten, to ſupply with light; to decorate, to adorn.

To ILLUMINATE, il-lù′-mý-nâte. v. a. To enlighten, to ſupply with light; to adorn with feſtal lamps or bonfires; to enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace; to adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours; to illuſtrate.

ILLUMINATION, il-lù-mý-nà′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of ſupplying with light; that which gives light; feſtal light hung out as a token of joy; brightneſs, ſplendour; infuſion of intellectual light, knowledge or grace.

ILLUMINATIVE, il-lù′-mý-nà-tìv. a. Having the power to give light.

ILLUMINATOR, il-lù′-mý-nà-tùr. ſ. One who gives light; one whoſe buſineſs it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

ILLUSION, il-lù′-zhùn. ſ. Mockery, falſe ſhow, counterfeit appearance, errour.

ILLUSIVE, il-lù′-sìv. a. Deceiving by falſe ſhow.

ILLUSORY, il-lù′-ſùr-ý. a. Deceiving, fraudulent.

To ILLUSTRATE, il-lùs′-trâte. v. a. To brighten with light; to brighten with honour; to explain, to clear, to elucidate.

ILLUSTRATION, il-lùſ-trà′-ſhùn. ſ. Explanation, elucidation, expoſition.

ILLUSTRATIVE, il-lùs′-trà-tìv. a. Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

ILLUSTRATIVELY, il-lùs′-trà-tìv-lý. ad. By way of explanation.

ILLUSTRIOUS, il-lùs′-trý-ùs. a. Conſpicuous, noble, eminent for excellence.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, il-lùs′-trý-ùſ-lý. ad. Conſpicuouſly, nobly, eminently.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, il-lùs′-trý-ùſ-nès. ſ. Eminence, nobility, grandeur.

I'M, I'me. Contracted from I AM.

IMAGE, ìm′-mìdzh. ſ. Any corporeal repreſentation, generally uſed of ſtatues, a ſtatue, a picture; an idol, a falſe god; a copy, repreſentation, likeneſs; an idea, a repreſentation of any thing to the mind.

To IMAGE, ìm′-mìdzh. v. a. To copy by the fancy, to imagine.

IMAGERY, ìm′-mìdzh-rý. ſ. Senſible repreſentations; ſhow, appearance; copies of the fancy; falſe ideas, imaginary phantaſms.

IMAGINABLE, ìm-màdzh′-ìn-àbl. a. Poſſible to be conceived.

IMAGINANT, ìm-màdzh′-ìn-ànt. a. Imagining, forming ideas.

IMAGINARY, ìm-màdzh′-ìn-àr-ý. a. Fancied, viſionary, exiſting only in imagination.

IMAGINATION, ìm-màdzh-ìn-à′-ſhùn. ſ. Fancy, the power of forming ideal pictures, the power of repreſenting

preſenting things abſent to one's ſelf or others; conception, image in the mind, idea; contrivance, ſcheme.

IMAGINATIVE, ìm-mådzh'-ìn-å-tìv. a. Fantaſtick, full of imagination.

To **IMAGINE**, ìm-mådzh'-ìn. v. a. To fancy, to paint in the mind; to ſcheme, to contrive.

IMAGINER, ìm-mådzh'-ìn-ùr. ſ. One who forms ideas.

IMAN, ì'-mån. ſ. A Mahometan prieſt.

IMBEÇILE, ìm-bès'-ſìl. a. Weak, feeble, wanting ſtrength of either mind, or body.

IMBECILITY, ìm-bè-ſìl'-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Weakneſs, feebleneſs of mind or body.

To **IMBIBE**, ìm-bì'be. v. a. To drink in, to draw in; to admit into the mind; to drench, to ſoak.

IMBIBER, ìm-bì'-bùr. ſ. That which drinks or ſucks.

IMBIBITION, ìm-bì-bìſh'-ùn. ſ. The act of ſucking or drinking in.

To **IMBITTER**, ìm-bìt'-tùr. v. a. To make bitter; to deprive of pleaſure, to make unhappy; to exaſperate.

To **IMBODY**, ìm-bòd'-ŷ. v. a. To condenſe to a body; to inveſt with matter; to bring together into one maſs or company.

To **IMBODY**, ìm-bòd'-ŷ. v. n. To unite into one maſs, to coaleſce.

To **IMBOLDEN**, ìm-bò'ldn. v. a. To raiſe to confidence, to encourage.

To **IMBORDER**, ìm-bå'r-dùr. v. a. To furniſh with borders.

To **IMBOSOM**, ìm-bùz'-ùm. v. a To hold on the boſom, to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to admit to the heart, or to affection.

To **IMBOUND**, ìm-bou'nd. v. a. To encloſe, to ſhut in.

To **IMBOW**, ìm-bow'. v. a. To arch, to vault.

To **IMBOWER**, ìm-bow'-ùr. v. a. To cover with a bower, to ſhelter with trees.

IMBOWMENT, ìm-bow'-mènt. ſ. Arch, vault.

To **IMBRANGLE**, ìm-bràng'gl. v. a. To intangle. A low word.

IMBRICATED, ìm'-brŷ-kå-tìd. a. Indented with concavities.

IMBRICATION, ìm-brŷ-kå'-ſhùn. ſ. Concave indenture.

To **IMBROWN**, ìm-brow'n. v. a. To make brown, to darken, to obſcure, to cloud.

To **IMBRUE**, ìm-brò'. v. a. To ſteep, to ſoak, to wet much or long.

To **IMBRUTE**, ìm-brò't. v. a. To degrade to brutality.

To **IMBRUTE**, ìm-brò't. v. n. To ſink down to brutality.

To **IMBUE**, ìm-bù'. v. a. To tincture deep, to infuſe any tincture or dye.

To **IMBURSE**, ìm-bùr's. v. a. To ſtock with money.

IMITABILITY, ìm-ŷ-tå-bìl'-ìt-ŷ. ſ. The quality of being imitable.

IMITABLE, ìm'-ŷ-tèbl. a. Worthy to be imitated; poſſible to be imitated.

IMITARY, ìm'-ŷ-tår-ŷ. a. Relating or belonging to imitation.

To **IMITATE**, ìm'-ŷ-tåte. v. a. To copy, to endeavour to reſemble; to counterfeit; to purſue the courſe of a compoſition, ſo as to uſe parallel images and examples.

IMITATION, ìm-ŷ-tå'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of copying, attempt to reſemble; that which is offered as a copy; a method of tranſlating looſer than paraphraſe, in which modern examples and illuſtrations are uſed for ancient, or domeſtick for foreign.

IMITATIVE, ìm'-ŷ-tå-tìv. a. Inclined to copy.

IMITATOR, ìm'-ŷ-tå-tùr. ſ. One that copies another, one that endeavours to reſemble another.

IMMACULATE, ìm-måk'-kù-lèt. a Spotleſs, pure, undefiled.

To **IMMANACLE**, ìm-mån'-nåkl. v. a. To fetter, to confine.

IMMANE, ìm-må'ne. a. Vaſt, prodigiouſly great.

IMMANENT, ìm'-må-nènt. a. Intrinſick, inherent, internal.

IMMANIFEST, ìm-mån'-nŷ-fèſt, a. Not manifeſt, not plain.

IMMANITY, ìm-mån'-nìt-ŷ. ſ. Barbarity, ſavageneſs.

IMMARCESSIBLE, ìm-mår-ſès'-ſìbl. a. Unfading.

IMMARTIAL, Im-må′r-ſhål. a. Not warlike.

To IMMASK, Im-måſk′. v. a. To cover, to diſguiſe.

IMMATERIAL, Im-må-tê′-rŷ-ål. a. Incorporeal, diſtinct from matter, void of matter; unimportant, impertinent.

IMMATERIALITY, Im-må-tê-rŷ-ål′-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Incorporeity, diſtinctneſs from body or matter.

IMMATERIALLY, Im-må-tê′-rŷ-ål-ŷ. ad. In a manner not depending upon matter.

IMMATERIALIZED, Im-må-tê′-rŷ ål-Izd. a. Diſtinct from matter, incorporeal.

IMMATERIALNESS, Im-må-tê′-rŷ-ål-nês. ſ. Diſtinctneſs from matter.

IMMATERIATE, Im-må-tê′-rŷ-êt. a. Not conſiſting of matter, incorporeal, without body.

IMMATURE, Im-må-tů′r. a. Not ripe; not arrived at fulneſs or completion; haſty, early, come to paſs before the natural time.

IMMATURELY, Im-må-tů′r-lŷ. ad. Too ſoon, too early, before ripeneſs or completion.

IMMATURENESS, Im-må-tů′r-nês.
IMMATURITY, Im-må-tů′-rIt-ŷ. } ſ.
Unripeneſs, incompleteneſs, a ſtate ſhort of completion.

IMMEABILITY, Im-mê-å bIl′-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Want of power to paſs.

IMMEASURABLE, Im-mêz′-zhůr-råbl. a. Immenſe, not to be meaſured, indefinitely extenſive.

IMMEASURABLY, Im-mêz′-zhůr-råb-lŷ. a. Immenſely, beyond all meaſure.

IMMECHANICAL, Im-mê kån′-ŷ-kål. a. Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

IMMEDIACY, Im-mê′-dyåſ-ŷ. ſ. Perſonal greatneſs, power of acting without dependance.

IMMEDIATE, Im-mê′-dyåt. a. Being in ſuch a ſtate with reſpect to ſomething elſe as that there is nothing between them; not acting by ſecond cauſes; inſtant, preſent with regard to time.

IMMEDIATELY, Im-mê′-dyat-lŷ. ad. Without the intervention of any other cauſe or event; inſtantly, at the time preſent, without delay.

IMMEDIATENESS, Im-mê′-dyåt-nês. ſ. Preſence with regard to time; exemption from ſecond or intervening cauſes.

IMMEDICABLE, Im-mêd′-dŷ-kåbl. a. Not to be healed, incurable.

IMMEMORABLE, Im-mêm′-mô-råbl. a. Not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL, Im-mê-mô′-rŷ-ål. a. Paſt time of memory, ſo ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

IMMENSE, Im-mên′s, a. Unlimited, unbounded, infinite.

IMMENSELY, Im-mên′ſ-lŷ. ad. Infinitely, without meaſure.

IMMENSITY, Im-mên′-sIt ŷ. ſ. Unbounded greatneſs, infinity.

IMMENSURABILITY, Im-mên′-ſů-rå-bIl″-It-ŷ. ſ. Impoſſibility to be meaſured.

IMMENSURABLE, Im-mên′-ſůr-åbl. a. Not to be meaſured.

To IMMERGE, Im-mêrdzh′. v. a. To put under water.

IMMERIT, Im-mêr′-rIt. ſ. Want of worth, want of deſert.

IMMERSE, Im-mêrs′. a. Buried, covered, ſunk deep.

To IMMERSE, Im-mêrs′. v. a. To put under water; to ſink, or cover deep; to depreſs.

IMMERSION, Im-mêr′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the ſurface; the ſtate of ſinking below the ſurface of a fluid; the ſtate of being overwhelmed or loſt in any reſpect.

IMMETHODICAL, Im-mê-thôd′-ŷ kål. a. Confuſed, being without regularity, being without method.

IMMETHODICALLY, Im-mê-thôd′-ŷ-kål-ŷ. ad. Without method.

IMMINENCE, Im′-mŷ-nêns. ſ. Any ill impending; immediate, or near danger.

IMMINENT, Im′-mŷ-nênt. a. Impending, at hand, threatening.

To IMMINGLE, ìm-mìng'gl. v. a. To mingle, to mix, to unite.

IMMINUTION, ìm-mý-nù'-ſhùn. ſ. Diminution, decreaſe.

IMMISCIBILITY, ìm-mìs'-sý-bìl''-ìt-ý. ſ. Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMISCIBLE, ìm-mìs'-sìbl. a. Not capable of being mingled.

IMMISSION, ìm-mìſh'-ùn. ſ. The act of ſending in, contrary to emiſſion.

To IMMIT, ìm-mìt'. v. n. To ſend in.

To IMMIX, ìm-mìks'. v. a. To mingle.

IMMIXABLE, ìm-mìks'-àbl. a. Impoſſible to be mingled.

IMMOBILITY, ìm-mò-bìl'-ý-tý. ſ. Unmoveableneſs, want of motion, reſiſtance to motion.

IMMODERATE, ìm-mòd'-dèr-èt. a. Exceſſive, exceeding the due mean.

IMMODERATELY, ìm-mòd'-dèr-èt-lý. ad. In an exceſſive degree.

IMMODERATION, ìm-mòd-dè-rà'-ſhùn. ſ. Want of moderation, exceſs.

IMMODEST, ìm-mòd'-dìſt. a. Wanting ſhame, wanting delicacy or chaſtity; unchaſte, impure; obſcene; unreaſonable, exorbitant.

IMMODESTLY, ìm-mòd'-dìſt-lý. ad. Without modeſty, impudently, obſcenely.

IMMODESTY, ìm-mòd'-dìſ-tý. ſ. Want of modeſty.

To IMMOLATE, ìm'-mò-làte. v. a. To ſacrifice, to kill in ſacrifice.

IMMOLATION, ìm-mò-là'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of ſacrificing; a ſacrifice offered.

IMMOMENT, ìm-mò'-mènt. a. Trifling, of no importance or value.

IMMORAL, ìm-mòr'-ràl. a. Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion, contrary to honeſty, diſhoneſt.

IMMORALITY, ìm-mòr-àl'-ý-tý. ſ. Diſhoneſty, want of virtue, contrariety to virtue.

IMMORTAL, ìm-mà'r-tàl. a. Exempt from death, never to die; never ending, perpetual.

IMMORTALITY, ìm-mòr-tàl'-ý-tý. ſ. Exemption from death, life never to end.

To IMMORTALIZE, ìm-mà'r-tà-lìze. v. a. To make immortal, to perpetuate, to exempt from death.

IMMORTALLY, ìm-mà'r-tàl-ý. ad. With exemption from death, without end.

IMMOVEABLE, ìm-mò'v-àbl. a. Not to be forced from it's place; unſhaken.

IMMOVEABLY, ìm-mò'v-àb-lý. ad. In a ſtate not to be ſhaken.

IMMUNITY, ìm-mù'-ný-tý. ſ. Diſcharge from any obligation; privilege, exemption; freedom.

To IMMURE, ìm-mù'r. v. a. To encloſe within walls, to confine, to ſhut up.

IMMURE, ìm-mù'r. ſ. A wall, an encloſure.

IMMUSICAL, ìm-mù'-zý-kàl. a. Unmuſical, inharmonious.

IMMUTABILITY, ìm-mù-tà-bìl'-ý-tý. ſ. Exemption from change, invariableneſs.

IMMUTABLE, ìm-mù'-tàbl. a. Unchangeable, invariable, unalterable.

IMMUTABLY, ìm-mù'-tàb-lý. ad. Unalterably, invariably, unchangeably.

IMP, ìmp'. ſ. A ſon, the offspring, progeny; a ſubaltern devil, a puny devil.

To IMP, ìmp'. v. a. To enlarge with any thing adſcititious; to aſſiſt.

To IMPACT, ìm-pàkt'. v. a. To drive cloſe or hard.

To IMPAINT, ìm-pà'nt. v. a. To paint, to decorate with colours. Not in uſe.

To IMPAIR, ìm-pà're. v. a. To diminiſh, to injure, to make worſe.

To IMPAIR, ìm-pà're. v. n. To be leſſened or worn out.

IMPAIRMENT, ìm-pà're-mènt. ſ. Diminution, injury.

IMPALPABLE, ìm-pàl'-pàbl. a. Not to be perceived by touch.

To IMPARADISE, ìm-pàr'-à-dìſe. v. a. To put in a ſtate reſembling paradiſe.

IMPARITY, ìm-pàr'-ìt-ý. ſ. Inequality, diſproportion; oddneſs, indiviſibility into equal parts.

To IMPARK, ìm-pà'rk. v. a. To encloſe with a park, to ſever from a common.

To IMPART, ìm-på′rt. v. a. To grant, to give; to communicate.

IMPARTANCE, ìm-på′r-tåns. ſ. A grant or communication.

IMPARTIAL, ìm-pår′-ſhål. a. Equitable, free from regard or party, indifferent, diſintereſted, equal in diſtribution of juſtice.

IMPARTIALITY, ìm-pår-ſhỳ-ål′-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Equitableneſs, juſtice.

IMPARTIALLY, ìm-på′r-ſhål-ỳ. ad. Equitably, with indifferent and unbiaſſed judgment, without regard to party or intereſt.

IMPARTIBLE, ìm-på′rt-ìbl. a. Communicable, to be conferred or beſtowed.

IMPARTMENT, ìm-på′rt-mènt. ſ. The act of imparting, a ſhare.

IMPASSABLE, ìm-pås′-såbl. a. Not to be paſſed, not admitting paſſage, impervious.

IMPASSIBILITY, ìm-påſ-ſỳ-bìl′-ỳ-tỳ. ſ. Exemption from ſuffering.

IMPASSIBLE, ìm-pås′-sìbl. a. Incapable of ſuffering, exempt from the agency of external cauſes.

IMPASSIBLENESS, ìm-pås′-sìbl-nès. ſ. Impaſſibility, exemption from pain.

IMPASSIONED, ìm-pås′-ſhùnd. a. Seized with paſſion.

IMPASSIVE, ìm-pås′-sìv. a. Exempt from the agency of external cauſes.

IMPASTED, ìm-på′ſ-tìd. a. Covered as with paſte.

IMPATIENCE, ìm-på′-ſhèns. ſ. Inability to ſuffer pain, rage under ſuffering; vehemence of temper, heat of paſſion; inability to ſuffer delay, eagerneſs.

IMPATIENT, ìm-på′-ſhènt. a. Not able to endure, incapable to bear; furious with pain; unable to bear pain; vehemently agitated by ſome painful paſſion; eager, ardently deſirous, not able to endure delay.

IMPATIENTLY, ìm-på′-ſhènt-lỳ. ad. Paſſionately, ardently; eagerly, with great deſire.

IMPATRONIZATION, ìm-påt′-trò-nì-zå″-ſhùn. ſ. The act of putting into the full poſſeſſion of a benefice.

To IMPATRONIZE, ìm-påt′-trò-nìze. v. a. To gain to one's ſelf the power of any ſeigniory; to put into the poſſeſſion of a benefice.

To IMPAWN, ìm-på′n. v. a. To give as a pledge, to pledge.

To IMPEACH, ìm-pè′tſh. v. a. To hinder, to impede; to accuſe by publick authority.

IMPEACH, ìm-pèt′ſh. ſ. Hindrance, let, impediment.

IMPEACHABLE, ìm-pè′tſh-åbl. a. Accuſable, chargeable.

IMPEACHER, ìm-pèt′ſh-ùr. ſ. An accuſer, one who brings an accuſation againſt another.

IMPEACHMENT, ìm-pè′tſh-mènt. ſ. Hindrance, let, impediment, obſtruction; publick accuſation, charge preferred.

To IMPEARL, ìm-pèr′l. v. a. To form in reſemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls.

IMPECCABILITY, ìm-pèk′-kå-bìl″-ỳ-tỳ. ſ. Exemption from ſin, exemption from failure.

IMPECCABLE, ìm-pèk′-kåbl. a. Exempt from poſſibility of ſin.

To IMPEDE, ìm-pè′d. v. a. To hinder, to let, to obſtruct.

IMPEDIMENT, ìm-pèd′-ỳ-mènt. ſ. Hindrance, let, impeachment, obſtruction, oppoſition.

To IMPEL, ìm-pèl′. v. a. To drive on towards a point, to urge forward, to preſs on.

IMPELLENT, ìm-pèl′-lènt. ſ. An impulſive power, a power that drives forward.

To IMPEND, ìm-pènd′. v. n. To hang over, to be at hand, to preſs nearly.

IMPENDENCE, ìm-pèn′-dèns. ſ. The ſtate of hanging over, near approach.

IMPENDENT, ìm-pèn′-dènt. a. Imminent, hanging over, preſſing cloſely.

IMPENETRABILITY, ìm-pèn′-è-trå-bìl″-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Quality of not being pierceable; inſuſceptibility of intellectual impreſſion.

IMPENETRABLE, Im-pén'-è-tràbl. a. Not to be pierced, not to be entered by any external force; impervious; not to be taught; not to be moved.

IMPENETRABLY, Im-pén'-è-tràb-lỳ. ad. With hardneſs to a degree incapable of impreſſion.

IMPENITENCE, Im-pén'-ỳ-téns.
IMPENITENCY, Im-pén'-ỳ-tén-ſỳ. } ſ.
Obduracy, want of remorſe for crimes, final diſregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

IMPENITENT, Im-pén'-ỳ-tént. a. Finally negligent of the duty of repentance, obdurate.

IMPENITENTLY, Im-pén'-ỳ-tént-lỳ. ad. Obdurately, without repentance.

IMPENNOUS, Im-pén'-nùs. a. Wanting wings.

IMPERATE, Im'-pè-ràte. a. Done with conſciouſneſs, done by direction of the mind.

IMPERATIVE, Im-pér'-rà-tìv. a. Commanding, expreſſive of command.

IMPERATIVELY, Im-pér'-rà-tìv-lỳ. ad. In a commanding ſtyle, authoritatively.

IMPERCEPTIBILITY, Im-pér-ſép-tỳ-bìl'-ỳ-tỳ, ſ. Imperceptibleneſs.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, Im-pér-ſép'-tìbl. a. Not to be diſcovered, not to be perceived.

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, Im-pér-ſép'-tìbl-nés. ſ. The quality of eluding obſervation.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, Im-pér-ſép'-tìb-lỳ. ad. In a manner not to be perceived.

IMPERFECT, Im-pér'-fékt. a. Not complete, not abſolutely finiſhed, defective; frail, not completely good.

IMPERFECTION, Im-pér-fék'-ſhùn. ſ. Defect, failure, fault, whether phyſical or moral.

IMPERFECTLY, Im-pér'-fékt-lỳ. ad. Not completely, not fully.

IMPERFORABLE, Im-pér'-fô-ràbl. a. Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE, Im-pér'-fô-ràte. a. Not pierced through, without a hole.

IMPERIAL, Im-pè'-rỳ-àl. a. Royal, poſſeſſing royalty; betokening royalty; belonging to an emperour or monarch, regal, monarchical.

IMPERIALIST, Im-pè'-rỳ-al-ìſt. ſ. One that belongs to an emperour.

IMPERIOUS, Im-pè'-rỳ-ùs. a. Commanding, tyrannical; haughty, arrogant, aſſuming, overbearing.

IMPERIOUSLY, Im-pè'-rỳ-ùſ-lỳ. ad. With arrogance of command, with inſolence of authority.

IMPERIOUSNESS, Im-pè'-rỳ-ùſ-nés. ſ. Authority, air of command; arrogance of command.

IMPERISHABLE, Im-pér'-rìſh-àbl. a. Not to be deſtroyed.

IMPERSONAL, Im-pér'-ſùn-àl. a. Not varied according to the perſons.

IMPERSONALLY, Im-pér'-ſùn-àl-ỳ. ad. According to the manner of an imperſonal verb.

IMPERSUASIBLE, Im-pér-ſwà'-sìbl. a. Not to be moved by perſuaſion.

IMPERTINENCE, Im-pér'-tìn-èns.
IMPERTINENCY, Im-pér'-tìn-èn-ſỳ. } ſ.
That which is of no preſent weight, that which has no relation to the matter in hand; folly, rambling thought; troubleſomeneſs, intruſion; trifle, thing of no value.

IMPERTINENT, Im-pér'-tìn-ént. a. Of no relation to the matter in hand, of no weight; importunate, intruſive, meddling, fooliſh, trifling.

IMPERTINENT, Im-pér'-tìn-ént. ſ. A trifler, a meddler, an intruder.

IMPERTINENTLY, Im-pér'-tìn-ént-lỳ. ad. Without relation to the preſent matter; troubleſomely, officiouſly, intruſively.

IMPERTRANSIBILITY, Im'-pér-tràn-ſỳ-bìl''-ỳ-tỳ. ſ. Impoſſibility to be paſſed through.

IMPERTURBABLE, Im-pér-tùr'-bàbl. a. Incapable of being diſturbed.

IMPERTURBED, Im-pér-tùr'bd. part. a. Undiſturbed, calm.

IMPERVIOUS, Im-pėr′-vyůs. a. Unpaſſable, impenetrable.

IMPERVIOUSNESS, Im-pėr′-vyůſ-nės. ſ. The ſtate of not admitting any paſſage.

IMPETIGINOUS, Im-pė-tidzh′-ŷ-nůs, a. Scurfy, covered with ſmall ſcabs.

IMPETRABLE, Im′-pė-tråbl. a. Poſſible to be obtained.

To IMPETRATE, Im′-pė-tråte. v.a. To obtain by intreaty.

IMPETRATION, Im-pė-trå′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.

IMPETUOSITY, Im-pėt′-ů-ǫs″-sIt-ŷ. ſ. Violence, fury, vehemence, force.

IMPETUOUS, Im-pėt′-tů-ůs. a. Violent, forcible, fierce; vehement, paſſionate.

IMPETUOUSLY, Im-pėt′-tů-ůſ-lŷ. ad. Violently, vehemently.

IMPETUOUSNESS, Im-pėt′-tů-ůſ-nės. ſ. Violence, fury.

IMPETUS, Im′-pė-tůs. ſ. Violent tendency to any point, violent effort.

IMPIERCEABLE, Im-pė′r-ſåbl. a. Impenetrable, not to be pierced.

IMPIETY, Im-pI′-ė-tŷ. ſ. Irreverence to the Supreme Being, contempt of the duties of religion; an act of wickedneſs, expreſſion of irreligion.

To IMPIGNORATE, Im-pIg′-nŏ-råte. v. a. To pawn, to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION, Im-pIg-nŏ-rå′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPINGE, Im-pIndzh′. v. n. To fall againſt, to ſtrike againſt, to claſh with.

To IMPINGUATE, Im-pIng′-gwåte. v. a. To fatten, to make fat.

IMPIOUS, Im′-pyůs. a Irreligious, wicked, profane.

IMPIOUSLY, Im′-pyůſ-lŷ. ad. Profanely, wickedly.

IMPLACABILITY, Im-plå-kå-bIl′-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Inexorableneſs, irreconcilable enmity, determined malice.

IMPLACABLE, Im-plå′-kåbl. a. Not to be pacified, inexorable, malicious, conſtant in enmity.

IMPLACABLY, Im-plå′-kåb-lŷ. ad. With malice not to be pacified, inexorably.

To IMPLANT, Im-plånt′. v. a. To infix, to inſert, to place, to engraft.

IMPLANTATION, Im-plån-tå′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſetting or planting.

IMPLAUSIBLE, Im-plå′-zIbl. a. Not ſpecious, not likely to ſeduce or perſuade.

To IMPLEAD, Im-plė′d. v. a. To ſue, to proſecute by a courſe of law.

IMPLEMENT, Im′-plė-mėnt. ſ. Something that fills up vacancy, or ſupplies wants; tool, inſtrument of manufacture; utenſil.

IMPLETION, Im-plė′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of filling, the ſtate of being full.

IMPLEX, Im′-plėks. a. Intricate; entangled, complicated.

To IMPLICATE, Im′-plŷ-kåte. v. a. To entangle, to embarraſs, to infold.

IMPLICATION, Im-plŷ-kå′-ſhůn. ſ. Involution, entanglement; inference not expreſſed, but tacitly inculcated.

IMPLICIT, Im-plIs′-sIt. a. Entangled, infolded, complicated; inferred, tacitly compriſed, not expreſſed; entirely obedient.

IMPLICITLY, Im-plIs′-sIt-lŷ. ad. By inference compriſed though not expreſſed; by connexion with ſomething elſe; dependently, with unreſerved confidence or obedience.

To IMPLORE, Im-plŏ′re. v. a. To call upon in ſupplication, to ſolicit; to aſk, to beg.

IMPLORER, Im-plŏ′-růr. ſ. One that implores.

IMPLUMED, Im-plů′md. a. Without feathers.

To IMPLY, Im-plŷ′. v. a. To infold, to cover, to intangle; to involve or compriſe as a conſequence or concomitant.

To IMPOISON, Im-poi′zn. v. a. To corrupt with poiſon; to kill with poiſon.

IMPOLARILY, Im-pŏ′-lår-ŷ-lŷ. ad. Not according to the direction of the poles.

IMPOLITICAL, Im-pŏ-lIt′-ŷ-kål. } a.
IMPOLITICK, Im-pŏl′-It-Ik. }

Imprudent, indiſcreet, void of art or forecaſt.

IMPOLITICALLY, ìm-pô-lìt'-ỳ-kál-ỳ.
IMPOLITICKLY, ìm-pòl'-ìt-ìk-lỳ. } ad.
Without art or forecaſt.

IMPONDERous, ìm-pòn'-dèr-ůs. a. Void of perceptible weight.

IMPOROSITY, ìm-pô-rôs'-ỳ-tỳ. ſ. Abſence of interſtices, compactneſs, cloſeneſs.

IMPOROUS, ìm-pô'-rùs. a. Free from pores, free from vacuities or interſtices.

To IMPORT, ìm-pô'rt. v. a. To carry into any country from abroad; to imply, to infer; to produce in conſequence; to be of moment.

IMPORT, ìm'-pôrt. ſ. Importance, moment, conſequence; tendency; any thing imported from abroad.

IMPORTABLE, ìm-pô'r-tábl. a. Not to be endured.

IMPORTANCE, ìm-pá'r-táns. ſ. Thing imported or implied; matter, ſubject; conſequence, moment; importunity.

IMPORTANT, ìm-pá'r-tánt. a. Momentous, weighty, of great conſequence.

IMPORTATION, ìm-pôr-tá'-ſhůn. ſ. The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.

IMPORTER, ìm-pô'r-tůr. ſ. One that brings in from abroad.

IMPORTLESS, ìm'-pôrt-lès. a. Of no moment, of no conſequence.

IMPORTUNATE, ìm-pá'r-tů-nèt. a. Unſeaſonable and inceſſant in ſolicitations, not to be repulſed.

IMPORTUNATELY, ìm-pá'r-tů-nèt-lỳ. ad. With inceſſant ſolicitation, pertinaciouſly.

IMPORTUNATENESS, ìm-pá'r-tů-nèt-nès. ſ. Inceſſant ſolicitation.

To IMPORTUNE, ìm-pôr-tů'n. v. a. To teize, to haraſs with ſlight vexation perpetually recurring, to moleſt.

IMPORTUNE, ìm-pôr-tů'n. a. Conſtantly recurring, troubleſome by frequency; troubleſome, vexatious; unſeaſonable, coming, aſking, or happening at a wrong time.

IMPORTUNELY, ìm-pôr-tů'n-lỳ. ad. Troubleſomely, inceſſantly; unſeaſonably, improperly.

IMPORTUNITY, ìm-pôr-tů'-nì-tỳ. ſ. Inceſſant ſolicitation.

To IMPOSE, ìm-pô'ze. v. a. To lay on as a burden or penalty; to enjoin as a duty or law; to obtrude fallaciouſly; To impoſe on, to put a cheat on, to deceive.

IMPOSE, ìm-pô'ze. ſ. Command, injunction.

IMPOSEABLE, ìm-pô'-zábl. a. To be laid as obligatory on any body.

IMPOSER, ìm-pô'-zůr. ſ. One who enjoins.

IMPOSITION, ìm-pô-zìſh'-ůn. ſ. The act of laying any thing on another; injunction of any thing as a law or duty; conſtraint, oppreſſion; cheat, fallacy, impoſture.

IMPOSSIBLE, ìm-pòs'-ſìbl. a. Not to be done, impracticable.

IMPOSSIBILITY, ìm-pòs'-ſỳ-bìl"-ỳ-tỳ. ſ. Impracticability; that which cannot be done.

IMPOST, ìm'-pôſt. ſ. A tax, a toll, cuſtom paid.

To IMPOSTHUMATE, ìm-pòs'-tů-máte. v. n. To form an abſceſs, to gather, to form a cyſt or bag containing matter.

To IMPOSTHUMATE, ìm-pòs'-tů-máte. v. a. To afflict with an impoſthume.

IMPOSTHUMATION, ìm-pòſ-tů-má'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of forming an impoſthume, the ſtate in which an impoſthume is formed.

IMPOSTHUME, ìm-pòs'-tům. ſ. A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyſt.

IMPOSTOR, ìm-pòs'-tůr. ſ. One who cheats by a fictitious character.

IMPOSTURE, ìm-pòs'-tůr. ſ. Cheat.

IMPOTENCE, ìm'-pô-tèns.
IMPOTENCY, ìm'-pô-tèn-ſỳ. } ſ.
Want of power, inability, imbecility; ungovernableneſs of paſſion; incapacity of propagation.

IMPOTENT, ìm'-pô-tènt. a. Weak, feeble, wanting force, wanting power; diſabled by nature or diſeaſe; without power of reſtraint; without power of propagation.

IMPOTENTLY, im′-pô-tènt-lý. ad. Without power.

To IMPOUND, im-pou′nd. v. a. To encloſe as in a pound, to ſhut in, to confine; to ſhut up in a pinfold.

To IMPOWER, See EMPOWER.

IMPRACTICABLE, im-pràk′-tý-kàbl. a. Not to be performed, unfeaſible, impoſſible; untractable, unmanageable.

IMPRACTICABLENESS, im-pràk′-tý-kàbl-nès. ſ. Impoſſibility.

To IMPRECATE, im′-prê-kàte. v.a. To call for evil upon himſelf or others.

IMPRECATION, im-prê-kà′-ſhùn. ſ. Curſe, prayer by which any evil is wiſhed.

IMPRECATORY, im′-prê-kà-tùr-ý. a. Containing wiſhes of evil.

IMPRECISION, im-prê-sìzh′-ùn. ſ. Want of preciſion or exactneſs,

To IMPREGN, im-prè′n. v. a. To fill with young, to fill with any matter or quality.

IMPREGNABILITY, im-prèg-nà-bìl′-ý-tý. ſ. The ſtate of being impregnable, ſecurity.

IMPREGNABLE, im-prèg′-nàbl. a. Not to be ſtormed, not to be taken; unſhaken, unmoved, unaffected.

IMPREGNABLY, im-prèg′-nàb-lý. ad. In ſuch a manner as to defy force or hoſtility.

To IMPREGNATE, im-prèg′-nàte. v. a. To fill with young, to make prolifick; to fill, to ſaturate.

IMPREGNATION, im-prèg-nà′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of making prolifick; ſecundation; that with which any thing is impregnated; ſaturation.

IMPREJUDICATE, im-prê-dzhô′-dý-kèt. a. Unprejudiced, not prepoſſeſſed, impartial.

IMPREPARATION, im-prèp-à-rà′-ſhùn. ſ. Unpreparedneſs, want of preparation.

IMPRESCRIPTIBLE, im-prê-ſkrìp′-tìbl. a. Surpaſſing the bounds of preſcription, not derived from preſcription.

To IMPRESS, im-près′. v. a. To print by preſſure, to ſtamp; to fix deep; to force into ſervice.

IMPRESS, im′-près. ſ. Mark made by preſſure; mark of diſtinction, ſtamp; device, motto; act of forcing any into ſervice.

IMPRESSIBLE, im-près′-sìbl. a. What may be impreſſed.

IMPRESSION, im-prèſh′-ùn. ſ. The act of preſſing one body upon another; mark made by preſſure, ſtamp; image fixed in the mind; operation, influence; edition, number printed at once, one courſe of printing; effect of an attack.

IMPRESSIVE, im-près′-sìv. a. Tending to impreſs, capable of influencing.

IMPRESSURE, im-prèſh′-ùr. ſ. The mark made by preſſure, the dint, the impreſſion.

IMPRIMIS, im-prì′-mìs. ad. In the firſt place.

To IMPRINT, im-prìnt′. v. a. To mark upon any ſubſtance by preſſure; to ſtamp words upon paper by the uſe of types; to fix on the mind or memory.

To IMPRISON, im-prìz′n. v. a. To ſhut up, to confine, to keep from liberty.

IMPRISONMENT, im-prìz′n-mènt. ſ. Confinement, ſtate of being ſhut up in priſon.

IMPROBABILITY, im-pròb′-a-bìl″-ý-tý. ſ. Unlikelihood, difficulty to be believed.

IMPROBABLE, im-pròb′-àbl. a. Unlikely, incredible.

IMPROBABLY, im-pròb′-àb-lý, ad. Without likelihood.

To IMPROBATE, im′-prô-bàte. v.a. Not to approve.

IMPROBATION, im-prô-bà′-ſhùn. ſ. Act of diſallowing.

IMPROBITY, im-pròb′-ìt-ý. ſ. Want of honeſty, diſhoneſty, baſeneſs.

IMPROCREATE, im-prô′-krê-àte. a. Unbegotten.

To IMPROLIFICATE, im-prô-lìf′-fý-kàte.

ſŷ-kâte. v. a. To impregnate, to fecundate. Not uſed.

IMPROPER, ìm-prôp'-pûr. a. Not well adapted, unqualified; unfit, not conducive to the right end; not juſt, not accurate.

IMPROPERLY, ìm-prôp'-ûr-lŷ. ad. Not fitly, incongruouſly; not juſtly, not accurately.

To IMPROPRIATE, ìm-prô'-prŷ-âte. v. a. To convert to private uſe, to ſeize to himſelf; to put the poſſeſſions of the church into the hands of laicks.

IMPROPRIATION, ìm-prô-prŷ-â'-ſhûn. ſ. An impropriation is properly ſo called when the church land is in the hands of a layman, as an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a biſhop, college, or religious houſe.

IMPROPRIATOR, ìm-prô-prŷ-â'-tûr. ſ. A layman, that has the poſſeſſion of the lands of the church.

IMPROPRIETY, ìm-prô-prì'-ê-tŷ. ſ. Unfitneſs, unſuitableneſs, inaccuracy, want of juſtneſs.

IMPROSPEROUS, ìm-prôs'-pûr-ûs. a. Unhappy, unfortunate, not ſucceſsful.

IMPROSPEROUSLY, ìm-prôs'-pûr-ûſ-lŷ. ad. Unhappily, unſucceſsfully, with ill fortune.

IMPROVABLE, ìm-prô'-vâbl. a. Capable of being advanced to a better ſtate.

IMPROVABLENESS, ìm-prô'-vâbl-nês. ſ. Capableneſs of being made better.

IMPROVABLY, ìm-prô'-vâb-lŷ. ad. In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPROVE, ìm-prô'v. v. a. To advance any thing nearer to perfection, to raiſe from good to better.

To IMPROVE, ìm-prô'v. v. n. To advance in goodneſs.

IMPROVEMENT, ìm-prô'v-mênt. ſ. Melioration, advancement from good to better; act of improving; progreſs from good to better; inſtruction, edification; effect of melioration.

IMPROVER, ìm-prô'-vûr. ſ. One that makes himſelf or any thing elſe better; any thing that meliorates.

IMPROVIDED, ìm-prô-vì'-dìd. a. Unforeſeen, unexpected, unprovided againſt.

IMPROVIDENCE, ìm-prôv'-ŷ-dêns. ſ. Want of forethought, want of caution.

IMPROVIDENT, ìm-prôv'-ŷ-dênt. a. Wanting forecaſt, wanting care to provide.

IMPROVIDENTLY, ìm-prôv'-ŷ-dênt-lŷ. ad. Without forethought, without care.

IMPROVISION, ìm-prô-vìzh'-ûn. ſ. Want of forethought.

IMPRUDENCE, ìm-prô'-dêns. ſ. Want of prudence, indiſcretion, negligence, inattention to intereſt.

IMPRUDENT, ìm-prô'-dênt. a. Wanting prudence, injudicious, indiſcreet, negligent.

IMPUDENCE, ìm'-pû-dêns. } ſ.
IMPUDENCY, ìm'-pû-dên-ſŷ. }
Shameleſſneſs, immodeſty.

IMPUDENT, ìm'-pû-dênt. a. Shameleſs, wanting modeſty.

IMPUDENTLY, ìm'-pû-dênt-lŷ. ad. Shameleſly, without modeſty.

IMPUDICITY, ìm-pû-dìſ'-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Want of chaſtity, immodeſty.

To IMPUGN, ìm-pû'n. v. a. To attack, to aſſault.

IMPUGNER, ìm-pû'-nûr. ſ. One that attacks or invades.

IMPUISSANCE, ìm-pû-ìſ'-ſâns. ſ. Impotence, inability, weakneſs, feebleneſs.

IMPULSE, ìm'-pûls. ſ. Communicated force, the effect of one body acting upon another; influence acting upon the mind, motion, idea.

IMPULSION, ìm-pûl'-ſhûn. ſ. The agency of body in motion upon body; influence operating upon the mind.

IMPULSIVE, ìm-pûl'-sìv. a. Having the power of impulſe, moving, impellent.

IMPUNIBLE, ìm-pû'-nìbl. a. Exempt from puniſhment.

IMPUNITY, ìm-pû'-nŷ-tŷ. ſ. Freedom from puniſhment, exemption from puniſhment.

INCAPACITY, In-kå-pås′-ît-ŷ. ſ. Inability, want of natural power, want of power of body, want of comprehenſiveneſs of mind.

To INCARCERATE, In-kå′r-ſê-råte. v. a. To impriſon, to confine.

INCARCERATION, In-kår-ſê-rå′-ſhûn. ſ. Impriſonment, confinement.

To INCARN. In-kå′rn. v. a. To cover with fleſh.

To INCARN, In-kå′rn. v. n. To breed fleſh.

To INCARNADINE, In-kå′r-nå-dîne. v. a. To dye red. This word I find only once.

To INCARNATE, In-kå′r-nåte. v. a. To clothe with fleſh, to embody with fleſh.

INCARNATE, In-kå′r-nêt, partic. a. Clothed with fleſh, embodied in fleſh.

INCARNATION, In-kår-nå′-ſhûn. ſ. The act of aſſuming body; the ſtate of breeding fleſh.

INCARNATIVE, In-kå′r-nå-tîv, ſ. A medicine that generates fleſh.

To INCASE, In-kå′ſe. v. a. To cover, to encloſe, to inwrap.

To INCAVATE, In′-kå-våte. v. a. To make hollow, to bend in.

INCAUTIOUS, In-kå′-ſhûs, a. Unwary, negligent, heedleſs.

INCAUTIOUSLY, In-kå′-ſhûſ-lŷ. ad. Unwarily, heedleſsly, negligently.

INCENDIARY, In-ſên′-dyår-ŷ. ſ. One who ſets houſes or towns on fire in malice or for robbery; one who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.

INCENSE, In′-ſêns. ſ. Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of ſome god or goddeſs.

To INCENSE, In′-ſêns. v. a. To perfume with incenſe.

To INCENSE, In-ſêns′. v. a. To enkindle, to rage, to inflame with anger, to enrage, to provoke, to exaſperate.

INCENSEMENT, In-ſêns′-mênt. ſ. Rage, heat, fury.

INCENSION, In-ſên′-ſhûn. ſ. The act of kindling, the ſtate of being on fire.

INCENSOR, In-ſên′-ſûr. ſ. A kindler of anger, an inflamer of paſſions.

INCENSORY, In′-ſên-ſûr-ŷ. ſ. The veſſel in which incenſe is burnt and offered.

INCENTIVE, In-ſênt′-îv. ſ. That which kindles, that which provokes, that which encourages, incitement, motive, encouragement, ſpur.

INCENTIVE, In-ſênt′-îv. a. Inciting, encouraging.

INCEPTION, In-ſêp′-ſhûn. ſ. Beginning.

INCEPTIVE, In-ſêp′-tîv. a. Noting a beginning.

INCEPTOR, In-ſêp′-tûr. ſ. A beginner, one who is in his rudiments.

INCERATION, In-ſê-rå′-ſhûn. ſ. The act of covering with wax.

INCERTITUDE, In-ſêr′-tŷ-tûd. ſ. Uncertainty, doubtfulneſs.

INCESSANT, In-ſês′-sânt. a. Unceaſing, unintermitted, continually, uninterrupted.

INCESSANTLY, In-ſês′-ſânt-lŷ. ad. Without intermiſſion, continually.

INCEST, In′-ſêſt. ſ. Unnatural and criminal conjunction of perſons within degrees prohibited.

INCESTUOUS, In-ſês′-tû-ûs. a. Guilty of inceſt, guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

INCESTUOUSLY, In-ſês′-tû-ûſ-lŷ. ad. With unnatural love.

INCH, Intſh′. ſ. The twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial name for a ſmall quantity; a nice point of time.

To INCH, Intſh′. v. a. To drive by inches; to deal by inches, to give ſparingly.

To INCH, Intſh′. v. a. To advance or retire a little at a time.

INCHED, Intſht′. a. Containing inches in length or breadth.

INCHMEAL, Intſh′-mêl. ſ. A piece an inch long.

To INCHOATE, In′-kô-åte. v. a. To begin, to commence.

INCHOATION, In-kô-å′-ſhûn. ſ. Inception, beginning.

INCHOATIVE, In-kô′-å-tîv. a. Inceptive, noting inchoation or beginning.

To INCIDE, In-sī'de. v. a. Medicines Incide, which conſiſt of pointed and ſharp particles, by which the particles of other bodies are divided.

INCIDENCE, In'-ſý-dèns. } ſ. The
INCIDENCY, In'-ſý-dèn-ſý. } direction with which one body ſtrikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane ſtruck upon, is called the angle of Incidence; accident, hap, caſualty.

INCIDENT, In'-ſý-dènt. a. Caſual, fortuitous, occaſional, happening accidentally, falling in beſide the main deſign; happening, apt to happen.

INCIDENT, In'-ſý-dènt. ſ. Something happening beſide the main deſign, caſualty, an event.

INCIDENTAL, In-ſý-dèn'-tàl. a. Incident, caſual, happening by chance.

INCIDENTALLY, In-ſý-dèn'-tàl-ý. ad. Beſide the main deſign, occaſionally.

INCIDENTLY, In'-ſý-dènt-lý. ad. Occaſionally, by the by, by the way.

To INCINERATE, In-sìn'-nèr-âte. v. a. To burn to aſhes.

INCINERATION, In-sìn-nèr-râ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of burning any thing to aſhes.

INCIPIENT, In-sìp'-yènt. a. Beginning, commencing.

INCIRCUMSPECTION, In'-ſèr-kŭm-ſpèk''-ſhŭn. ſ. Want of caution, want of heed.

INCISED, In-sī'zd. a. Cut, made by cutting.

INCISION, In-sìz'-zhŭn. ſ. A cut, a wound made with a ſharp inſtrument; diviſion of viſcoſities by medicines.

INCISIVE, In-sī'-sìv. a. Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

INCISOR, In-sī'-ſŭr. ſ. Cutter, tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCISORY, In-sī'-ſŭr-ý. a. Having the quality of cutting.

INCISURE, In-sìz'-zhŭr. ſ. A cut, an aperture.

INCITATION, In-ſý-tâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Incitement, incentive, motive, impulſe.

To INCITE, In-sī'te. v. a. To ſtir up, to puſh forward in a purpoſe, to animate, to ſpur, to urge on.

INCITEMENT, In-sī'te-mènt. ſ. Motive, incentive, impulſe, inciting power.

INCIVIL, In-sìv'-vìl. a. Unpoliſhed. See Uncivil.

INCIVILITY, In-ſý-vìl'-ý-tý. ſ. Want of courteſy, rudeneſs; act of rudeneſs.

INCLEMENCY, In-klèm'-mèn-ſý. ſ. Unmercifulneſs, cruelty, ſeverity, harſhneſs, roughneſs.

INCLEMENT, In-klèm'-mènt. a. Unmerciful, unpitying, void of tenderneſs, harſh.

INCLINABLE, In-klī'-nàbl. a. Having a propenſion of will, favourably diſpoſed, willing; having a tendency.

INCLINATION, In-klý-nâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Tendency towards any point; natural aptneſs; propenſion of mind, favourable diſpoſition; love, affection; the tendency of the magnetical needle to the Eaſt or Weſt.

INCLINATORY, In-klī'-nà-tŭr-ý. a. Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

INCLINATORILY, In-klī'-nà-tŭr-ý-lý. ad. Obliquely, with inclination to one ſide or the other.

To INCLINE, In-klī'ne. v. n. To bend, to lean, to tend towards any part; to be favourably diſpoſed to, to feel deſire beginning.

To INCLINE, In-klī'ne. v. a. To give a tendency or direction to any place or ſtate; to turn the deſire towards any thing; to bend, to incurvate.

To INCLIP, In-klìp'. v. a. To graſp, to encloſe, to ſurround.

To INCLOISTER, In-kloi'ſ-tŭr. v. a. To ſhut up in a cloiſter.

To INCLOUD, In-klou'd. v. a. To darken, to obſcure.

To INCLUDE, In-klŭ'd. v. a. To encloſe, to ſhut; to compriſe, to comprehend.

INCLUSIVE, In-klŭ'-sìv. a. Encloſing,

ſing, encircling; comprehended in the ſum or number.

INCLUSIVELY, în-klû'-sîv-lŷ. ad. The thing mentioned reckoned into the account.

INCOAGULABLE, în-kô-âg'-gû-lâbl. a. Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXISTENCE, în'-kô-êg-zîs''-têns. ſ. The quality of not exiſting together.

INCOG, în-kôg'. ad. Unknown, in private.

INCOGITANCY, în-kôdzh'-ŷ-tân-ſŷ. ſ. Want of thought.

INCOGITATIVE, în-kôdzh'-ŷ-tâ-tîv. a. Wanting the power of thought.

INCOGNITO, în-kôg'-nŷ-tô. ad. In a ſtate of concealment.

INCOHERENCE, în-kô-hê'-rêns. } ſ.
INCOHERENCY, în-kô-hê'-rên-ſŷ. }
Want of connexion, incongruity, inconſequence, want of dependance of one part upon another; want of coheſion, looſeneſs of material parts.

INCOHERENT, în-kô-hê'-rênt. a. Inconſequential, inconſiſtent; without coheſion, looſe.

INCOHERENTLY, în-kô-hê'-rênt-lŷ. ad. Inconſiſtently, inconſequentially.

INCOLUMITY, în-kôl-lû'-mît-ŷ. ſ. Safety, ſecurity.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, în-kôm-bûs'-tŷ-bîl''-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. The quality of reſiſting fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, în-kôm-bûs'-tîbl. a. Not to be conſumed by fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, în-kôm-bûs'-tîbl-nês. ſ. The quality of not being waſted by fire.

INCOME, în'-kûm. ſ. Revenue, produce of any thing.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, în-kôm-mên'-ſû-râ-bîl''-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. The ſtate of one thing with reſpect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common meaſure.

INCOMMENSURABLE, în-kôm-mên'-ſû-râbl. a. Not to be reduced to any meaſure common to both.

INCOMMENSURATE, în-kôm-mên'-ſû-rêt. a. Not admitting one common meaſure.

INCOMMISCIBLE, în-kôm-mîs'-sîbl. a. That cannot be mixed together.

To INCOMMODATE, în-kôm'-mô-dâte. } v. a.
To INCOMMODE, în-kôm-mô'de. }
To be inconvenient to, to hinder or embarraſs without very great injury.

INCOMMODIOUS, în-kôm-mô'-dyûs. a. Inconvenient, vexatious, without great miſchief.

INCOMMODIOUSLY, în-kôm-mô'-dyûſ-lŷ. ad. Inconveniently, not at eaſe.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, în-kôm-mô'-dyûſ-nês. ſ. Inconvenience.

INCOMMODITY, în-kôm-môd'-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Inconvenience, trouble.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, în-kôm-mû'-nŷ-kâ-bîl''-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLE, în-kôm-mû'-nŷ-kâbl. a. Not impartible, not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one; not to be expreſſed, not to be told.

INCOMMUNICABLY, în-kôm-mû'-nŷ-kâb-lŷ. a. In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMUNICATING, în-kôm-mû'-nŷ-kâ-tîng. a. Having no intercourſe with each other.

INCOMMUTABLE, în-kôm-mû'-tâbl. a. That cannot be exchanged.

INCOMPACT, în-kôm-pâk't. } a.
INCOMPACTED, în-kôm-pâk'-tîd. }
Not joined, not cohering.

INCOMPARABLE, în-kôm'-pâ-râbl. a. Excellent above compare, excellent beyond all competition.

INCOMPARABLY, în-kôm'-pâ-râb-lŷ. ad. Beyond compariſon, without competition; excellently to the higheſt degree.

INCOMPASSIONATE, în-kôm-pâs'-ſhô-nêt. a. Void of pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY, în-kôm-pât'-ŷ-bîl''-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Inconſiſtency of one thing with another.

INCOMPATIBLE, în-kôm-pât'-îbl. a. Inconſiſtent with ſomething elſe, ſuch as cannot ſubſiſt or cannot be poſſeſſed together with ſomething elſe.

INCOMPATIBLY, în-kôm-pât'-îb-lŷ. ad. Inconſiſtently.

INCOMPENSABLE, în-kôm-pêns'-âbl. a. Incapable of being compenſated.

INCOMPETENCY, în-kôm'-pê-tên-ſŷ. ſ. Inability, want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCOMPETENT, în-kôm'-pê-tênt. a. Not ſuitable, not adequate, not proportionate.

INCOMPETENTLY, în-kôm'-pê-tênt-lŷ. ad. Unſuitably, unduly.

INCOMPLETE, în-kôm-plê't. a. Not perfect, not finiſhed.

INCOMPLETENESS, în-kôm-plê't-nês. ſ. Imperfection, unfiniſhed ſtate.

INCOMPLEX, în-kôm'-plêks. a. Uncompounded, ſimple.

INCOMPLIANCE, în-kôm-plî'-âns. ſ. Untractableneſs, impracticableneſs, contradictious temper; refuſal of compliance.

INCOMPLIANT, în-kôm-plî'-ânt. a. Untractable, unyielding,

INCOMPOSED, în-kôm-pô'zd. a. Diſturbed, diſcompoſed, diſordered.

INCOMPOSITE, în-kôm-pôz'-ît. a. Uncompounded, ſimple.

INCOMPOSSIBILITY, în-kôm-pôſ'-ſŷ-bîl''-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Quality of being not poſſible but by the negation or deſtruction of ſomething.

INCOMPOSSIBLE, în-kôm-pôs'-sîbl. a. Not poſſible together.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, în-kôm'-prê-hên-ſŷ-bîl''-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Unconceivableneſs, ſuperiority to human underſtanding.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, în-kôm-prê-hên'-sîbl. a. Not to be conceived, not to be fully underſtood.

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, în-kôm-prê-hên'-sîbl-nês. ſ. Unconceivableneſs.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, în-kôm-prê-hên'-sîb-lŷ. ad. In a manner not to be conceived.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, în-kôm-prês'-sîbl. a. Not capable of being compreſſed into leſs ſpace.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, în-kôm-prês'-sŷ-bîl''-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Incapacity to be ſqueezed into leſs room.

INCONCEALABLE, în-kôn-ſê'l-âbl. a. Not to be hidden, not to be kept ſecret.

INCONCEIVABLE, în-kôn-ſê'v-âbl. a. Incomprehenſible, not to be conceived by the mind.

INCONCEIVABLY, în-kôn-ſê'v-âb-lŷ. ad. In a manner beyond comprehenſion:

INCONCEPTIBLE, în-kôn-ſêp'-tîbl. a. Not to be conceived, incomprehenſible.

INCONCINNITY, în-kôn-sîn'-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Unfitneſs, unſuitableneſs.

INCONCLUDENT, în-kôn-klû'-dênt. a. Inferring no conſequence.

INCONCLUSIVE, în-kôn-klû'-sîv. a. Not enforcing any determination of the mind, not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY, în-kôn-klû'-sîv-lŷ. ad. Without any ſuch evidence as determines the underſtanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, în-kôn-klû'-sîv-nês. ſ. Want of rational cogency.

INCONCOCT, în-kôn-kôkt'. }
INCONCOCTED, în-kôn-kôk'-tîd. } a.
Unripened, immature.

INCONCOCTION, în-kôn-kôk'-ſhûn. ſ. The ſtate of being indigeſted.

INCONCURRING, în-kôn-kûr'-ring. a. Not agreeing.

INCONDITE, în-kôn'-dît. a. Irregular, rude, unpoliſhed.

INCONDITIONAL, în-kôn-dîſh'-ûn-âl. a. Without exception, without limitation.

INCONDITIONATE, în-kôn-dîſh'-ûn-êt. a. Not limited, not reſtrained by any conditions.

INCONFORMITY, în-kôn-fâ'r-mît-ŷ. ſ. Incompliance with the practice of others.

INCONGRUENCE, în-kôn'-grû-êns. ſ. Unſuitableneſs, want of adaptation.

INCONGRUITY, in-kòn-grô´-ý-tý. ſ. Unſuitableneſs of one thing to another; inconſiſtency, abſurdity, impropriety; diſagreement of parts, want of ſymmetry.

INCONGRUOUS, in-kòn´-grû-ûs. a. Unſuitable, not fitting; inconſiſtent, abſurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY, in-kòn´-grû-ûs-lý. ad. Improperly, unfitly.

INCONNEXEDLY, in-kòn-nèk´-ſèd-lý. ad. Without any connexion or dependance.

INCONSCIONABLE, in-kòn´-ſhûn-ábl. a. Void of the ſenſe of good and evil, unreaſonable.

INCONSEQUENCE, in-kòn´-ſè-kwèns. ſ. Inconcluſiveneſs, want of juſt inference.

INCONSEQUENT, in-kòn´-ſè-kwènt. a. Without juſt concluſion, without regular inference.

INCONSIDERABLE, in-kòn-sìd´-èr-ábl. a. Unworthy of notice, unimportant.

INCONSIDERABLENESS, in-kòn-sìd´-dèr-ábl-nès. ſ. Small importance.

INCONSIDERATE, in-kòn-sìd´-dèr-èt. a. Careleſs, thoughtleſs, negligent, inattentive, inadvertent; wanting due regard.

INCONSIDERATELY, in-kòn-sìd´-dèr-èt-lý. ad. Negligently, thoughtleſsly.

INCONSIDERATENESS, in-kòn-sìd´-dèr-èt-nès. ſ. Careleſſneſs, thoughtleſsneſs, negligence.

INCONSIDERATION, in-kòn-sìd-dèr-à´-ſhûn. ſ. Want of thought, inattention, inadvertence.

INCONSISTENCE, in-kòn-sìs´-tèns. } ſ.
INCONSISTENCY, in-kòn-sìs´-tèn-sý. }
Such oppoſition as that one propoſition inferrs the negation of the other; ſuch contrariety that both cannot be together; abſurdity in argument or narration, argument or narrative where one part deſtroys the other; incongruity; unſteadineſs, changeableneſs.

INCONSISTENT, in-kòn-sìs´-tènt. a. Incompatible, not ſuitable, incongruous; contrary, abſurd.

INCONSISTENTLY, in-kòn-sìs´-tènt-lý. ad. Abſurdly, incongruouſly, with ſelf-contradiction.

INCONSISTING, in-kòn-sìs´-tìng. a. Not conſiſtent, incompatible with.

INCONSOLABLE, in-kòn-ſò´-lábl. a. Not to be comforted, ſorrowful beyond ſuſceptibility of comfort.

INCONSOLABLENESS, in-kòn-ſò´-lábl-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being not to be comforted.

INCONSONANCY, in-kòn´-ſò-nàn-ſý. ſ. Diſagreement with itſelf.

INCONSPICUOUS, in-kòn-ſpìk´-û-ûs. a. Indiſcernible, not perceptible by the ſight.

INCONSTANCY, in-kòn´-ſtàn-ſý. ſ. Unſteadineſs, want of ſteady adherence, mutability.

INCONSTANT, in-kòn´-ſtànt. a. Not firm in reſolution, not ſteady in affection; changeable, mutable, variable.

INCONSUMABLE, in-kòn-ſû´-mábl. a. Not to be waſted.

INCONSUMPTIBLE, in-kòn-ſûmp´-tíbl. a. Not to be ſpent, not to be brought to an end.

INCONTESTABLE, in-kòn-tès´-tábl. a. Not to be diſputed, not admitting debate, incontrovertible.

INCONTESTABLY, in-kòn-tès´-táb-lý. ad. Indiſputably, incontrovertibly.

INCONTIGUOUS, in-kòn-tìg´-gû-ûs. a. Not touching each other, not joined together.

INCONTINENCE, in-kòn´-tý-nèns. } ſ.
INCONTINENCY, in-kòn´-tý-nèn-ſý. }
Inability to reſtrain the appetites, unchaſtity.

INCONTINENT, in-kòn´-tý-nènt. a. Unchaſte, indulging unlawful pleaſure; ſhunning delay, immediate. The latter ſenſe is obſolete.

INCONTINENTLY, in-kòn´-tý-nènt-lý. ad. Unchaſtely, without reſtraint of the appetites; immediately, at once. The latter ſenſe is obſolete.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, în-kôn-trô-vèr´-tîbl. a. Indiſputable, not to be diſputed.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, în-kôn-trô-vèr´-tîb-lŷ. ad. To a degree beyond controverſy or diſpute.

To INCONVENIENCE, în-kôn-vè´-nyêns. v. a. To cauſe uneaſineſs or difficulty to any one.

INCONVENIENCE, în-kôn-vè´-nyêns. }
INCONVENIENCY, în-kôn-vè´-nyên-ſŷ. } ſ.
Unfitneſs, inexpedience; diſadvantage, cauſe of uneaſineſs, difficulty.

INCONVENIENT, în-kôn-vè´-nyênt. a. Incommodious, diſadvantageous; unfit, inexpedient.

INCONVENIENTLY, în-kôn-vè´-nyênt-lŷ. ad. Unfitly, incommodiouſly; unſeaſonably.

INCONVERSABLE, în-kôn-vèr´-ſâbl. a. Incommunicative, unſocial.

INCONVERTIBLE, în-kôn-vèr´-tîbl. a. Not tranſmutable.

INCONVINCIBLE, în-kôn-vîn´-sîbl. a. Not to be convinced.

INCONVINCIBLY, în-kôn-vîn´-sîb-lŷ. ad. Without admitting conviction.

INCORPORAL, în-kå´r-pô-râl. a. Immaterial, diſtinct from matter; diſtinct from body.

INCORPORALITY, în-kår-pô-râl´-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Immaterialneſs.

INCORPORALLY, în-kå´r-pô-râl-ŷ. ad. Without matter.

To INCORPORATE, în-kå´r-pô-râte. v. a. To mingle different ingredients ſo as they ſhall make one maſs; to conjoin inſeparably; to form into a corporation or body politick; to unite, to aſſociate; to embody.

To INCORPORATE, în-kå´r-pô-râte. v. n. To unite into one maſs.

INCORPORATE, în-kå´r-pô-rêt. a. Immaterial, unbodied.

INCORPORATION, în-kår-pô-râ´-ſhûn. ſ. Union of divers ingredients in one maſs; formation of a body politick; adoption, union, aſſociation.

INCORPOREAL, în-kôr-pô´-rŷ-âl. a. Immaterial, unbodied.

INCORPOREALLY, în-kôr-pô´-rŷ-âl-ŷ. ad. Immaterially.

INCORPOREITY, în-kår-pô-rè´-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Immateriality.

To INCORPSE, în-kå´rps. v. a. To incorporate. Not uſed.

INCORRECT, în-kôr-rèkt´. a. Not nicely finiſhed, not exact.

INCORRECTLY, în-kôr-rèkt´-lŷ. ad. Inaccurately, not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS, în-kôr-rèkt´-nês. ſ. Inaccuracy, want of exactneſs.

INCORRIGIBLE, în-kôr´-rîdzh-îbl. a. Bad beyond correction, depraved beyond amendment by any means.

INCORRIGIBLENESS, în-kôr´-rîdzh-îbl-nês. ſ. Hopeleſs depravity, badneſs beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRIGIBLY, în-kôr´-rîdzh-îb-lŷ. ad. To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRUPT, în-kôr-rûp´t. }
INCORRUPTED, în-kôr-rûp´-tîd. } a.
Free from foulneſs or depravation; pure of manners, honeſt, good.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, în-kôr-rûp´-tŷ-bîl´´-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Inſuſceptibility of corruption, incapacity of decay.

INCORRUPTIBLE, în-kôr-rûp´-tîbl. a. Not capable of corruption, not admitting decay.

INCORRUPTIBLE, în-kôr-rûp´-tîbl. ſ. One of a religious ſect, which held that the body of Chriſt was inſuſceptible of corruption.

INCORRUPTIBLY, în-kôr-rûp´-tîb-lŷ. ad. In a manner not to be corrupted.

INCORRUPTION, în-kôr-rûp´-ſhûn. ſ. Incapacity of corruption.

INCORRUPTNESS, în-kôr-rûpt´-nês. ſ. Purity of manners, honeſty, integrity; freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRASSATE, în-krâs´-ſâte. v. a. To thicken, the contrary to attenuate.

INCRASSATION, în-krâſ-ſâ´-ſhûn. ſ. The act of thickening; the ſtate of growing thick.

INCRASSATIVE, în-krâs´-sâ-tîv. ſ. Having the quality of thickening.

To INCREASE, İn-krĕ′s. v. n. To grow more or greater.

To INCREASE, İn-krĕ′s. v. a. To make more or greater.

INCREASE, İn-krĕ′s. ſ. Augmentation, the ſtate of growing more or greater; increment, that which is added to the original ſtock; produce; generation; progeny; the ſtate of waxing greater.

INCREASER, İn-krĕ′-ſůr. ſ. He who increaſes.

INCREATED, İn-krė-å′-tîd. a. Not created.

INCREDIBILITY, İn-kréd-dŷ-bîl′-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. The quality of ſurpaſſing belief.

INCREDIBLE, İn-kréd′-îbl. a. Surpaſſing belief, not to be credited.

INCREDIBLENESS, İn-kréd′-îbl-nés. ſ. Quality of being not credible.

INCREDIBLY, İn-kréd′-îb-lŷ. ad. In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDULITY, İn-krė-dů′-lŷ-tŷ. ſ. Quality of not believing, hardneſs of belief.

INCREDULOUS, İn-kréd′-ů-lůs. a. Hard of belief, refuſing credit.

INCREDULOUSNESS, İn-kréd′-ů-lůſ-nés. ſ. Hardneſs of belief, incredulity.

INCREMABLE, İn-krém′-åbl. a. Not conſumable by fire.

INCREMENT, İn′-krė-mént. ſ. Act of growing greater; increaſe, cauſe of growing more; produce.

To INCREPATE, İn′-krė-påte. v. a. To chide, to reprehend.

INCREPATION, İn-krė-på′-ſhůn. ſ. Reprehenſion, chiding.

To INCRUST, İn-krůſt′.
To INCRUSTATE, İn-krůs′-tåte. } v. a. To cover with an additional coat.

INCRUSTATION, İn-krůſ-tå′-ſhůn. ſ. An adherent covering, ſomething ſuperinduced.

To INCUBATE, İn′-ků-båte. v. n. To ſit upon eggs.

INCUBATION, İn-ků-bå′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſitting upon eggs to hatch them.

INCUBUS, İn′-ků-bůs. ſ. The nightmare.

To INCULCATE, İn-kůl′-kåte. v. a. To impreſs by frequent admonitions.

INCULCATION, İn-kůl-kå′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of impreſſing by frequent admonition.

INCULPABLE, İn-kůl′-påbl. a. Unblameable.

INCULPABLY, İn-kůl′-påb-lŷ. ad. Unblameably.

INCULT, İn-kůlt′. a. Uncultivated, untilled.

INCUMBENCY, İn-kům′-bén-ſŷ. ſ. The act of lying upon another; the ſtate of keeping a benefice.

INCUMBENT, İn-kům′-bént. a. Reſting upon, lying upon; impoſed as a duty.

INCUMBENT, İn-kům′-bént. ſ. He who is in preſent poſſeſſion of a benefice.

To INCUMBER, İn-kům′-bůr. v. a To embarraſs.

To INCUR, İn-kůr′. v. a. To become liable to a puniſhment or reprehenſion; to occur, to preſs on the ſenſes.

INCURABILITY, İn-ků-rå-bîl′-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Impoſſibility of cure.

INCURABLE, İn-ků′-råbl. a. Not admitting remedy, not to be removed by medicine, irremediable, hopeleſs.

INCURABLENESS, İn-ků′-råbl-nés. ſ. State of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY, İn-ků′-råb-lŷ. ad. Without remedy.

INCURIOUS, İn-ků′-rŷ-ůs. a. Negligent, inattentive, without curioſity.

INCURSION, İn-kůr′-ſhůn. ſ. Attack, miſchievous occurrence; invaſion, inroad, ravage.

To INCURVATE, İn-kůr′-våte. v. a. To bend, to crook.

INCURVATION, İn-kůr-vå′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of bending or making crooked; flexion of the body in token of reverence.

INCURVITY, İn-kůr′-vŷ-tŷ. ſ. Crookedneſs, the ſtate of bending inward.

To INDAGATE, İn′-då-gåte. v. a. To ſearch, to examine.

INDAGATION, İn-då-gå′-ſhůn. ſ. Search, inquiry, examination.

INDAGATOR, In′-dà-gå-tùr. ſ. A ſearcher, an inquirer, an examiner.

To INDART, In-då′rt. v. a. To dart in, to ſtrike in.

To INDEBT, In-dėt′. v. a. To put into debt; to oblige, to put under obligation.

INDEBTED, In-dėt′-tld. part. a. Obliged by ſomething received, bound to reſtitution, having incurred a debt.

INDECENCY, In-dė′-ſėn-ſŷ. ſ. Any thing unbecoming, any thing contrary to good manners.

INDECENT, In-dė′-ſėnt. a. Unbecoming, unfit for the eyes or ears.

INDECENTLY, In-dė′-ſėnt-lŷ. ad. Without decency, in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIDUOUS, In-dė-sld′-ů-ůs. a. Not falling, not ſhed.

INDECLINABLE, In-dė-klI′-nåbl. a. Not varied by terminations.

INDECOROUS, In-dė-kô′-růs. a. Indecent, unbecoming.

INDECORUM, In-dė-kô′-rům. ſ. Indecency, unbecoming.

INDEED, In-dė d. ad. In reality, in truth; above the common rate; this is to be granted that; it is uſed to note a full conceſſion.

INDEFATIGABLE, In-dė-ſåt′-tŷ-gåbl. a. Unwearied, not tired, not exhauſted by labour.

INDEFATIGABLY, In-dė-ſåt′-tŷ-gåb-lŷ. ad. Without wearineſs.

INDEFECTIBILITY, In-dė-ſėk′-tŷ-bIl″-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. The quality of ſuffering no decay, of being ſubject to no defect.

INDEFECTIBLE, In-dė ſėk′-tIbl. a. Unfailing, not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFEISIBLE, In-dė-fė′-zibl. a. Not to be cut off, not to be vacated, irrevocable.

INDEFENSIBLE, In-dė-ſėn′-sIbl. a. What cannot be defended or maintained.

INDEFINITE, In-dėf′-fIn-It. a. Not determined, not limited, not ſettled; large beyond the comprehenſion of man, though not abſolutely without limits.

INDEFINITELY, In-dėf′-fIn-It-lŷ. ad. Without any ſettled or determinate limitation; to a degree indefinite.

INDEFINITUDE, In-dė-fIn′-ŷ-tůd. ſ. Quantity not limited by our underſtanding, though not yet finite.

INDELIBERATE, In-dė-llb′-ė rėt.
INDELIBERATED, In-dė-llb′-ė-rå-tld. } a.
Unpremeditated, done without conſideration.

INDELIBLE, In-dėl′-llbl. a. Not to be blotted out or effaced; not to be annulled.

INDELIBLY, In-dėl′-lI-blŷ. ad. In a manner not to be effaced.

INDELICACY, In-dėl′-ŷ-kå ſŷ. ſ. Want of delicacy, want of elegant decency.

INDELICATE, In-dėl′-ŷ-ket. a. Wanting decency, void of a quick ſenſe of decency.

INDELICATELY, In-dėl′-ŷ-kėt-lŷ. ad. In an indelicate manner.

INDEMNIFICATION, In-dėm′-nŷ-ſŷ-kå″-ſhůn. ſ. Security againſt loſs or penalty; reimburſement of loſs or penalty.

To INDEMNIFY, In-dėm′ nŷ-ſŷ. v. a. To ſecure againſt loſs or penalty; to maintain unhurt.

INDEMNITY, In-dėm′-nI-tŷ. ſ. Security from puniſhment, exemption from puniſhment.

INDENT, In-dėnt′. ſ. Inequality, inciſure, indentation.

To INDENT, In-dėnt′. v. a. To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth.

To INDENT, In-dėnt′. v. n. To contract, to make a compact.

INDENTATION, In-dėn-tå′-ſhůn. ſ. An indenture, waving in any figure.

INDENTURE, In-dėn′-tůr. ſ. A covenant ſo named becauſe the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.

INDEPENDENCE, In-dė-pėn′-dėns.
INDEPENDENCY, In-dė-pėn′-dėn-ſŷ. } ſ.
Freedom, exemption from reliance

or control, ſtate over which none has power.

INDEPENDENT, în-dê-pên'-dênt. a. Not depending, not ſupported by any other, not relying on another, not controlled; not relating to any thing elſe, as to a ſuperiour.

INDEPENDENT, în-dê-pên'-dênt. ſ. One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church.

INDEPENDENTLY, în-dê-pên'-dênt-lŷ. ad. Without reference to other things.

INDESERT, în-dê-zêrt'. ſ. Want of merit.

INDESINENTLY, în-dês'-ſŷ-nênt-lŷ. ad. Without ceſſation.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, în-dîſ-ſtrûk'-tîbl. a. Not to be deſtroyed.

INDETERMINABLE, în-dê-têr'-mŷ-nâbl. a. Not to be fixed, not to be defined or ſettled.

INDETERMINATE. în-dê-têr'-mŷ-nêt. a. Unfixed, not defined, indefinite.

INDETERMINATELY, în-dê-têr'-mŷ-nêt-lŷ. ad. Indefinitely, not in any ſettled manner.

INDETERMINATION, în-dê-têr-mŷ-nâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Want of determination, want of reſolution.

INDETERMINED, în-dê-têr'-mînd. a. Unſettled, unfixed.

INDEVOTION, în-dê-vô'-ſhûn. ſ. Want of devotion, irreligion.

INDEVOUT, în-dê-vout'. a. Not devout, not religious, irreligious.

INDEX, în'-dêks. ſ. The diſcoverer, the pointer out; the hand that points to any thing; the table of contents to a book.

INDEXTERITY, în-dêkſ-têr'-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Want of dexterity, want of readineſs.

INDIAN, în'-dyân. ſ. A native of India.

INDIAN, în'-dyân. a. Belonging to India.

INDICANT, în'-dŷ-kânt. a. Showing, pointing out, that which directs what is to be done in any diſeaſe.

To INDICATE, în'-dŷ-kâte. v. a. To ſhow, to point out; in phyſick, to point out a remedy.

INDICATION, în-dŷ-kâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Mark, token, ſign, note, ſymptom; diſcovery made, intelligence given.

INDICATIVE, în-dîk'-kâ-tîv. a. Showing, informing, pointing out; in grammar, a certain modification of a verb, expreſſing affirmation or indication.

INDICATIVELY, în-dîk'-kâ-tîv-lŷ. ad. In ſuch a manner as ſhows or betokens.

To INDICT, în-dî'te. See Endite, and it's derivatives.

INDICTION, în-dîk'-ſhûn. ſ. Declaration, proclamation; an epocha of the Roman calendar, inſtituted by Conſtantine the Great.

INDIFFERENCE, în-dîf'-fê-rêns. }
INDIFFERENCY. în-dîf'-fê-rên-ſŷ. } ſ.
Neutrality, ſuſpenſion; impartiality; negligence, want of affection, unconcernedneſs; ſtate in which no moral or phyſical reaſon preponderates.

INDIFFERENT, în-dîf'-fê-rênt. a. Neutral, not determined to either ſide; unconcerned, inattentive, regardleſs; impartial, diſintereſted; paſſable, of a middling ſtate; in the ſame ſenſe it has the force of an adverb.

INDIFFERENTLY, în-dîf'-fê-rênt-lŷ. ad. Without diſtinction, without preference; in a neutral ſtate, without wiſh or averſion; not well, tolerably, paſſably, middlingly.

INDIGENCE, în'-dŷ-dzhêns. }
INDIGENCY, în'-dŷ-dzhên-ſŷ. } ſ.
Want, penury, poverty.

INDIGENOUS, în-dîdzh'-ŷ-nûs. a. Native to a country.

INDIGENT, în'-dŷ-dzhênt. a. Poor, needy, neceſſitous; in want, wanting; void, empty.

INDIGEST, în-dŷ-dzhêſt'. }
INDIGESTED, în-dŷ-dzhês'-tîd. } a.
Not ſeparated into diſtinct orders; not formed, or ſhaped; not concoct-

INDAGATOR, ỉn′-dả-gả-tủr. ſ. A ſearcher, an inquirer, an examiner.

To INDART, ỉn-dả′rt. v. a. To dart in, to ſtrike in.

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INDEBTED, ỉn-dẻt′-tỉd. part. a. Obliged by ſomething received, bound to reſtitution, having incurred a debt.

INDECENCY, ỉn-dẻ′-ſẻn-ſỷ. ſ. Any thing unbecoming, any thing contrary to good manners.

INDECENT, ỉn-dẻ′-ſẻnt. a. Unbecoming, unfit for the eyes or ears.

INDECENTLY, ỉn-dẻ′-ſẻnt-lỷ. ad. Without decency, in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIDUOUS, ỉn-dẻ-ſỉd′-ủ-ủs. a. Not falling, not ſhed.

INDECLINABLE, ỉn-dẻ-klỉ′-nảbl. a. Not varied by terminations.

INDECOROUS, ỉn-dẻ-kỏ′-rủs. a. Indecent, unbecoming.

INDECORUM, ỉn-dẻ-kỏ′-rủm. ſ. Indecency, unbecoming.

INDEED, ỉn-dẻ′d. ad. In reality, in truth; above the common rate; this is to be granted that; it is uſed to note a full conceſſion.

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INDEFECTIBILITY, ỉn-dẻ-fẻk′-tỷ-bỉl″-ỷ-tỷ. ſ. The quality of ſuffering no decay, of being ſubject to no defect.

INDEFECTIBLE, ỉn-dẻ-fẻk′-tỉbl. a. Unfailing, not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFEISIBLE, ỉn-dẻ-fẻ′-zỉbl. a. Not to be cut off, not to be vacated, irrevocable.

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INDELIBERATED, ỉn-dẻ-lỉb′-ẻ-rả-tỉd. } a.
Unpremeditated, done without conſideration.

INDELIBLE, ỉn-dẻl′-lỉbl. a. Not to be blotted out or effaced; not to be annulled.

INDELIBLY, ỉn-dẻl′-lỉ-blỷ. ad. In a manner not to be effaced.

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INDELICATE, ỉn-dẻl′-ỷ-ket. a. Wanting decency, void of a quick ſenſe of decency.

INDELICATELY, ỉn-dẻl′-ỷ-kẻt-lỷ. ad. In an indelicate manner.

INDEMNIFICATION, ỉn-dẻm′-nỷ-fỷ-kả″-ſhủn. ſ. Security againſt loſs or penalty; reimburſement of loſs or penalty.

To INDEMNIFY, ỉn-dẻm′-nỷ-fỷ. v. a. To ſecure againſt loſs or penalty; to maintain unhurt.

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INDEPENDENCY, ỉn-dẻ-pẻn′-dẻn-ſỷ. } ſ.
Freedom, exemption from reliance

or control, ſtate over which none has power.

INDEPENDENT, in-dė-pėn′-dėnt. a. Not depending, not ſupported by any other, not relying on another, not controlled; not relating to any thing elſe, as to a ſuperiour.

INDEPENDENT, in-dė-pėn′-dėnt. ſ. One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church.

INDEPENDENTLY, in-dė-pėn′-dėnt-lỳ. ad. Without reference to other things.

INDESERT, in-dė-zėrt′. ſ. Want of merit.

INDESINENTLY, in-dės′-ſỳ-nėnt-lỳ. ad. Without ceſſation.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, in-diſ-ſtrŭk′-tibl. a. Not to be deſtroyed.

INDETERMINABLE, in-dė-tėr′-mỳ-nȧbl. a. Not to be fixed, not to be defined or ſettled.

INDETERMINATE. in-dė-tėr′-mỳ-nėt. a. Unfixed, not defined, indefinite.

INDETERMINATELY, in-dė-tėr′-mỳ-nėt-lỳ. ad. Indefinitely, not in any ſettled manner.

INDETERMINATION, in-dė-tėr-mỳ-nȧ′-ſhŭn. ſ. Want of determination, want of reſolution.

INDETERMINED, in-dė-tėr′-mind. a. Unſettled, unfixed.

INDEVOTION, in-dė-vȯ′-ſhŭn. ſ. Want of devotion, irreligion.

INDEVOUT, in-dė-vout′. a. Not devout, not religious, irreligious.

INDEX, in′-dėks. ſ. The diſcoverer, the pointer out; the hand that points to any thing; the table of contents to a book.

INDEXTERITY, in-dėkſ-tėr′-ỳ-tỳ. ſ. Want of dexterity, want of readineſs.

INDIAN, in′-dyȧn. ſ. A native of India.

INDIAN, in′-dyȧn. a. Belonging to India.

INDICANT, in′-dỳ-kȧnt. a. Showing, pointing out, that which directs what is to be done in any diſeaſe.

To **INDICATE**, in′-dỳ-kȧte. v. a. To ſhow, to point out; in phyſick, to point out a remedy.

INDICATION, in-dỳ-kȧ′-ſhŭn. ſ. Mark, token, ſign, note, ſymptom; diſcovery made, intelligence given.

INDICATIVE, in-dik′-kȧ-tiv. a. Showing, informing, pointing out; in grammar, a certain modification of a verb, expreſſing affirmation or indication.

INDICATIVELY, in-dik′-kȧ-tiv-lỳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as ſhows or betokens.

To **INDICT**, in-di′te. See ENDITE, and it's derivatives.

INDICTION, in-dik′-ſhŭn. ſ. Declaration, proclamation; an epocha of the Roman calendar, inſtituted by Conſtantine the Great.

INDIFFERENCE, in-dif′-fė-rėns. } ſ.
INDIFFERENCY. in-dif′-fė-rėn-ſỳ. }
Neutrality, ſuſpenſion; impartiality; negligence, want of affection, unconcernedneſs; ſtate in which no moral or phyſical reaſon preponderates.

INDIFFERENT, in-dif′-fė-rėnt. a. Neutral, not determined to either ſide; unconcerned, inattentive, regardleſs; impartial, diſintereſted; paſſable, of a middling ſtate; in the ſame ſenſe it has the force of an adverb.

INDIFFERENTLY, in-dif′-fė-rėnt-lỳ. ad. Without diſtinction, without preference; in a neutral ſtate, without wiſh or averſion; not well, tolerably, paſſably, middlingly.

INDIGENCE, in′-dỳ-dzhėns. } ſ.
INDIGENCY, in′-dỳ-dzhėn-ſỳ. }
Want, penury, poverty.

INDIGENOUS, in-didzh′-ỳ-nŭs. a. Native to a country.

INDIGENT, in′-dỳ-dzhėnt. a. Poor, needy, neceſſitous; in want, wanting; void, empty.

INDIGEST, in-dỳ-dzhėſt′. } a.
INDIGESTED, in-dỳ-dzhėſ′-tid. }
Not ſeparated into diſtinct orders; not formed, or ſhaped; not concoct-

ed in the ſtomach ; not brought to ſuppuration.

INDIGESTIBLE, In-dý-dzhés′-tIbl. a. Not conquerable in the ſtomach.

INDIGESTION, In-dý-dzhés′-tſhùn. ſ. The ſtate of meats unconcocted.

To INDIGITATE, In-dIdzh′-ý-tàte. v. a. To point out, to ſhow.

INDIGITATION. In-dIdzh-ý-tà′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of pointing out or ſhowing.

INDIGN, In-dI′ne. a. Unworthy, undeſerving; bringing indignity.

INDIGNANT, In-dIg′-nànt. a. Angry, raging, inflamed at once with anger and diſdain.

INDIGNATION, In-dIg-nà′-ſhùn. ſ. Anger mingled with contempt or diſguſt; the anger of a ſuperiour; the effect of anger.

INDIGNITY, In-dIg′-nI-tý. ſ. Contumely, contemptuous injury, violation of right accompanied with inſult.

INDIGO, In′-dý-gò. ſ. A plant, by the Americans called anil, uſed in dying for a blue colour; the blue ſubſtance prepared from the plant.

INDIRECT, In-dý-rékt′. a. Not ſtraight, not rectilinear; not tending otherwiſe than collaterally or conſequentially to a point; not fair, not honeſt.

INDIRECTION, In-dý-rék′-ſhùn. ſ. Oblique means, tendency not in a ſtraight line; diſhoneſt practice.

INDIRECTLY In-dý-rékt′-lý. ad. Not in a ſtraight line, obliquely; not in expreſs terms; unfairly, not rightly.

INDIRECTNESS, In-dý-rékt′-nés. ſ. Obliquity; unfairneſs.

INDISCERNIBLE, In-dIz-zér′-nIbl. a. Not perceptible, not diſcoverable.

INDISCERNIBLY, In-dIz-zér′-nIb-lý. ad. In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCERPTIBILITY, In-dIſ-ſérp′-tý-bIl″-ý-tý. ſ. Incapability of diſſolution.

INDISCERPTIBLE, In-dIſ-ſérp′-tIbl. a. Not to be ſeparated, incapable of being broken or deſtroyed by diſſolution of parts.

INDISCOVERY, In-dIſ-kův′-èr-ý. ſ. The ſtate of being hidden.

INDISCREET, In-dIſ-krḗ′t. a. Imprudent, incautious, inconſiderate, injudicious.

INDISCREETLY, In-dIſ-krḗ′t-lý. ad. Without prudence.

INDISCRETION, In-dIſ-kréſh′-ùn. ſ. Imprudence, raſhneſs, inconſideration.

INDISCRIMINATE, In-dIſ-krIm′-In-ét. a. Undiſtinguiſhable, not marked with any note of diſtinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, In-dIſ-krIm′-in-ét-lý. ad. Without diſtinction.

INDISPENSABLE, In-dIſ-pén′-ſàbl, a. Not to be remitted, not to be ſpared, neceſſary.

INDISPENSABLENESS, In-dIſ-pén′-ſàbl-nés. ſ. State of not being to be ſpared, neceſſity.

INDISPENSABLY, In-dIſ-pén′-ſàb-lý. ad. Without diſpenſation, without remiſſion, neceſſarily.

To INDISPOSE, In-dIſ-pò′ze. v. a. To make unfit; to diſincline, to make averſe; to diſorder, to diſqualify for it's proper functions; to diſorder ſlightly with regard to health; to make unfavourable.

INDISPOSEDNESS, In-dIſ-pò′zd-nés. ſ. State of unfitneſs or diſinclination, depraved ſtate.

INDISPOSITION, In-dIſ-pò-zIſh′-ùn. ſ. Diſorder of health, tendency to ſickneſs; diſinclination, diſlike.

INDISPUTABLE, In-dIs′-pù-tàbl. a. Incontrovertible, inconteſtable.

INDISPUTABLENESS, In-dIs′-pù-tàbl-nés. ſ. The ſtate of being indiſputable, certainty.

INDISPUTABLY, In-dIs′-pù-tàb-lý, ad. Without controverſy, certainly; without oppoſition.

INDISSOLVABLE, In-dIz-zàl′-vàbl. a. Indiſſoluble, not ſeparable as to it's parts; not to be broken, binding for ever.

INDISSOLUBILITY, In-dIs′-ſò-lù-bIl″-ý-tý. ſ. Reſiſtance of a diſſolving power, firmneſs, ſtableneſs.

INDISSOLUBLE, In-dis′-ſò-lùbl. a. Reſiſting all ſeparation of it's parts, firm, ſtable; binding for ever, ſubſiſting for ever.

INDISSOLUBLENESS, ìn-dìs'-ſò-lůbl-nès. ſ. Indiſſolubility, reſiſtance to ſeparation of parts.

INDISSOLUBLY, ìn-dìs'-ſò-lůb-lý. ad. In a manner reſiſting all ſeparation; for ever obligatorily.

INDISTINCT, ìn-dìſ-tìngkt'. a. Not plainly marked, confuſed; not exactly diſcerning.

INDISTINCTION, ìn-dìſ-tìngk'-ſhůn. ſ. Confuſion, uncertainty; omiſſion of diſcrimination.

INDISTINCTLY, ìn-dìſ-tìngkt'-lý. ad. Confuſedly, uncertainly; without being diſtinguiſhed.

INDISTINCTNESS, ìn-dìſ-tìngkt'-nès. ſ. Confuſion, uncertainty.

INDISTURBANCE, ìn-dìſ-tůr'-bàns. ſ. Calmneſs, freedom from diſturbance.

To **INDITE**, ìn-dì'te. See ENDITE, and it's derivatives.

INDIVIDUAL, ìn-dý-vìd'-ů-àl. a. Separate from others of the ſame ſpecies, ſingle, numerically one; undivided, not to be parted or disjoined.

INDIVIDUALITY, ìn-dý-vìd-ů-àl'-ý-tý. ſ. Separate or diſtinct exiſtence.

INDIVIDUALLY, ìn-dý-vìd'-ů-àl-ý. ad. With ſeparate or diſtinct exiſtence, numerically.

To **INDIVIDUATE**, ìn-dý-vìd'-ů-àte. v. a. To diſtinguiſh from others of the ſame ſpecies, to make ſingle.

INDIVIDUATION, ìn-dý-vìd-ů-à'-ſhůn. ſ. That which makes an individual.

INDIVIDUITY, ìn-dý-vìd-ů'-ý-tý. ſ. The ſtate of being an individual, ſeparate exiſtence.

INDIVISIBILITY, ìn-dý-vìz-ý-bìl'-ý-tý.
INDIVISIBLENESS, ìn-dý-vìz'-ìbl-nès. } ſ.
State in which no more diviſion can be made.

INDIVISIBLE, ìn-dý-vìz'-ìbl. a. What cannot be broken into parts, ſo ſmall that it cannot be ſmaller.

INDIVISIBLY, ìn-dý-vìz'-ìb-lý. ad. So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE, ìn-dòs'-ìbl. a. Unteachable, inſuſceptible of inſtruction.

INDOCIL, ìn-dòs'-sìl. a. Unteachable, incapable of being inſtructed.

INDOCILITY, ìn-dò-sìl'-ý-tý. ſ. Unteachableneſs, refuſal of inſtruction.

To **INDOCTRINATE**, ìn-dòk'-trìn-àte. v. a. To inſtruct, to tincture with any ſcience or opinion.

INDOCTRINATION, ìn-dòk-trìn-à'-ſhůn. ſ. Inſtruction, information.

INDOLENCE, ìn'-dò-lèns.
INDOLENCY, ìn'-dò-lèn-ſý. } ſ.
Freedom from pain; lazineſs, inattention, liſtleſſneſs.

INDOLENT, ìn'-dò-lènt. a. Free from pain; careleſs, lazy, inattentive, liſtleſs.

INDOLENTLY, ìn'-dò-lènt-lý. ad. With freedom from pain; careleſly, lazily, inattentively, liſtleſly.

To **INDOW**, ìn-dow'. v. a. To portion, to enrich with gifts. See ENDOW.

INDRAUGHT, ìn'-dràft. ſ. An opening in the land into which the ſea flows; inlet, paſſage inwards.

To **INDRENCH**, ìn-drèntſh'. v. a. To ſoak, to drown.

INDUBIOUS, ìn-dů'-byůs. a. Not doubtful, not ſuſpecting, certain.

INDUBITABLE, ìn-dů'-bý-tàbl. a. Undoubted, unqueſtionable.

INDUBITABLY, ìn-dů'-bý-tàb-lý. ad. Undoubtedly, unqueſtionably.

INDUBITATE, ìn-dů'-bý-tàte. a. Unqueſtioned, certain, apparent, evident.

To **INDUCE**, ìn-dů's. v. a. To perſuade, to influence any thing; to produce by perſuaſion or influence; to offer by way of induction, or conſequential reaſoning; to produce; to introduce, to bring into view.

INDUCEMENT, ìn-dů'ſ-mènt. ſ. Motive to any thing, that which allures or perſuades to any thing.

INDUCER, ìn-dů'-ſůr. ſ. A perſuader, one that influences.

To **INDUCT**, ìn-důkt'. v. a. To introduce, to bring in; to put in actual poſſeſſion of a benefice.

INDUCTION, ìn-důk'-ſhůn. ſ. Introduction, entrance; Induction is when, from ſeveral particular propoſitions, we infer one general; the act or ſtate of taking poſſeſſion of an eccleſiaſtical living.

INDUCTIVE, ỉn-dủk′-tỉv. a. Leading, perſuaſive, with To; capable to infer or produce.

To **INDUE**, ỉn-dů′. v. a. To inveſt.

To **INDULGE**, ỉn-dủldzh′. v. a. To fondle, to favour, to gratify with conceſſion; to grant not of right, but favour.

To **INDULGE**, ỉn-dủldzh′. v. n. To be favourable.

INDULGENCE, ỉn-dủl′-dzhẻns. } ſ.
INDULGENCY, ỉn-dủl′-dzhẻn-ſỷ. }
Fondneſs, fond kindneſs; forbearance, tenderneſs, oppoſite to rigour; favour granted; grant of the church of Rome.

INDULGENT, ỉn-dủl′-dzhẻnt. a. Kind, gentle; mild, favourable; gratifying, favouring, giving way to.

INDULGENTLY, ỉn-dủl′-dzhẻnt-lỷ. ad. Without ſeverity, without cenſure.

INDULT, ỉn-dủlt′. } ſ. Privilege
INDULTO, ỉn-dủl′-tỏ. } or exemption.

To **INDURATE**, ỉn′-dů-råte. v. n. To grow hard, to harden.

To **INDURATE**, ỉn′-dů-råte. v. a. To make hard; to harden the mind.

INDURATION, ỉn-dů-rå′-ſhủn. ſ. The ſtate of growing hard; the act of hardening; obduracy, hardneſs of heart.

INDUSTRIOUS, ỉn-důs′-trỷ-ůs. a. Diligent, laborious; deſigned, done for the purpoſe.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, ỉn-důs′-trỷ-ůſ-lỷ. ad. Diligently, laboriouſly, aſſiduouſly; for the ſet purpoſe, with deſign.

INDUSTRY, ỉn′-důſ-trỷ. ſ. Diligence, aſſiduity.

To **INEBRIATE**, ỉn-ẻ′-brỷ-åte. v. a. To intoxicate, to make drunk.

To **INEBRIATE**, ỉn-ẻ′-brỷ-åte. v. n. To grow drunk, to be intoxicated.

INEBRIATION, ỉn-ẻ-brỷ-å′-ſhủn. ſ. Drunkenneſs, intoxication.

INEDITED, ỉn-ẻd′-ỉ-tẻd. a. Unpubliſhed.

INEFFABILITY, ỉn-ẻf-få-bỉl′-ỷ-tỷ. ſ. Unſpeakableneſs.

INEFFABLE, ỉn-ẻf′-fåbl. a. Unſpeakable.

INEFFABLY, ỉn-ẻf′-fåb-lỷ. ad. In a manner not to be expreſſed.

INEFFECTIVE, ỉn-ẻf-fẻk′-tỉv. a. That which can produce no effect.

INEFFECTUAL, ỉn-ẻf-fẻk′-tů-ål. a. Unable to produce it's proper effect, weak, without power.

INEFFECTUALLY, ỉn-ẻf-fẻk′-tů-ål-ỷ. ad. Without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS, ỉn-ẻf-fẻk′-tů-ål-nẻs. ſ. Inefficacy, want of power to perform the proper effect.

INEFFICACIOUS, ỉn-ẻf-fỷ-kå′-ſhůs. a. Unable to produce effects, weak, feeble.

INEFFICACY, ỉn-ẻf′-fỷ-kå-ſỷ. ſ. Want of power, want of effect.

INELEGANCE, ỉn-ẻl′-ẻ-gåns. } ſ.
INELEGANCY, ỉn-ẻl′-ẻ-gån-ſỷ. }
Abſence of beauty, want of elegance.

INELEGANT, ỉn-ẻl′-ẻ-gånt. a. Not becoming, not beautiful, oppoſite to elegant; mean, deſpicable, contemptible.

INELOQUENT, ỉn-ẻl′-ỏ-kwẻnt. a. Not perſuaſive, not oratorical.

INEPT, ỉn-ẻpt′. a. Unfit, uſeleſs, trifling, fooliſh.

INEPTLY, ỉn-ẻpt′-lỷ. ad. Triflingly, fooliſhly, unfitly.

INEPTITUDE, ỉn-ẻp′-tỷ-tůd. ſ. Unfitneſs.

INEQUABLE, ỉn-ẻ′-kwåbl. a. Unequal, uneven.

INEQUALITY, ỉn-ẻ-kwỏl′-ỉt-ỷ. ſ. Difference of comparative quantity; unevenneſs, interchange of higher and lower parts; diſproportion to any office or purpoſe, ſtate of not being adequate, inadequateneſs; change of ſtate; unlikeneſs of a thing to itſelf; difference of rank or ſtation.

INERRABILITY, ỉn-ẻr-rå-bỉl′-ỷ-tỷ. ſ. Exemption from errour.

INERRABLE, ỉn-ẻr′-råbl. a. Exempt from errour.

INERRABLENESS, în-èr′-râbl-nès. ſ. Exemption from errour.

INERRABLY, în-èr′-râb-lŷ. ad. With ſecurity from errour, infallibly.

INERRINGLY, în-èr′-rîng-lŷ. ad. Without errour.

INERT, în-èrt′. a. Dull, ſluggiſh, motionleſs.

INERTITUDE, în-èr′-tŷ-tûd.
INERTNESS, în-èrt′-nès.
Slothfulneſs, ſluggiſhneſs. ſ.

INERTLY, în-èrt′-lŷ. ad. Sluggiſhly, dully.

INESCATION, în-èſ-kā′-ſhûn. ſ. The act of baiting.

INESTIMABLE, în-ès′-tŷ-mâbl. a. Too valuable to be rated, tranſcending all price.

INEVIDENT, în-èv′-ŷ-dènt. a. Not plain, obſcure.

INEVITABILITY, în-èv-ŷ-tâ-bîl′-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Impoſſibility to be avoided, certainty.

INEVITABLE, în-èv′-ŷ-tâbl. a. Unavoidable, not to be eſcaped.

INEVITABLY, în-èv′-ŷ-tâb-lŷ. ad. Without poſſibility of eſcape.

INEXCUSABLE, în-èkſ-kû′-zâbl. a. Not to be excuſed, not to be palliated by apology.

INEXCUSABLENESS, în-èkſ-kû′-zâbl-nès. ſ. Enormity beyond forgiveneſs or palliation.

INEXCUSABLY, în-èkſ-kû′-zâb-lŷ. ad. To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuſe.

INEXHALABLE, în-èkſ-hâ′-lâbl. a. That which cannot evaporate.

INEXHAUSTED, în-èkſ-hâ′ſ-tîd. a. Unemptied, not poſſible to be emptied.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, în-èkſ-hâ′ſ-tîbl. a. Not to be ſpent.

INEXISTENCE, în-èg-zîs′-tèns. ſ. Want of being, want of exiſtence.

INEXISTENT, în-èg-zîs′-tènt. a. Not having being, not to be found in nature.

INEXORABLE, în-èks′-ô-râbl. a. Not to be intreated, not to be moved by intreaty.

INEXORABLENESS, în-èks′-ô-râbl-nès. ſ. The ſtate or quality of being inexorable.

INEXORABLY, în-èks′-ô-râ-blŷ. ad. In an inexorable manner.

INEXPEDIENCE, în-èkſ-pê′-dyèns.
INEXPEDIENCY, în-èkſ-pê′-dyèn-ſŷ. ſ.
Want of fitneſs, want of propriety, unſuitableneſs to time or place.

INEXPEDIENT, în-èkſ-pê′-dyènt. a. Inconvenient, unfit, improper.

INEXPERIENCE, în-èkſ-pê′-rŷ-èns. ſ. Want of experimental knowledge.

INEXPERIENCED, în-èkſ-pê′-rŷ-ènſt. a. Not experienced.

INEXPERT, în-èkſ-pèrt′. a. Unſkilful, unſkilled.

INEXPIABLE, în-èks′-pŷ-âbl. a. Not to be atoned; not to be mollified by atonement.

INEXPIABLY, în-èks′-pŷ-âb-lŷ. ad. To a degree beyond atonement.

INEXPLICABLE, în-èks′-plŷ-kâbl. a. Incapable of being explained.

INEXPLICABLY, în-èks′-plŷ-kâb-lŷ. ad. In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE, în-èkſ-près′-sîbl. a. Not to be told, not to be uttered, unutterable.

INEXPRESSIBLY, în-èkſ-près′-sîb-lŷ. ad. To a degree or in a manner not be uttered.

INEXPUGNABLE, în-èkſ-pûg′-nâbl. a. Impregnable, not to be taken by aſſault, not to be ſubdued.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, în-èkſ-tîng′-gwîſh-âbl. a. Unquenchable.

INEXTRICABLE, în-èks′-trŷ-kâbl. a. Not to be diſintangled, not to be cleared.

INEXTRICABLY, în-èks′-trŷ-kâb-lŷ. ad. To a degree of perplexity not to be diſintangled.

To INEYE, în-ī′. v.n. To inoculate, to propagate trees by the inſition of a bud into a foreign ſtock.

INFALLIBILITY, în-fâl-lŷ-bîl′-ŷ-tŷ.
INFALLIBLENESS, în-fâl′-lîbl-nès. ſ.
Inerrability, exemption from errour.

INFALLIBLE, In-fål'-libl. a. Privileged from errour, incapable of miſtake.

INFALLIBLY, In-fål'-lib-lŷ. ad. Without danger of deceit, with ſecurity from errour, certainly.

To **INFAME**, In-få'me. v. a. To repreſent to diſadvantage; to defame, to cenſure publickly.

INFAMOUS, In'-få-mûs. a. Publickly branded with guilt, openly cenſured.

INFAMOUSLY, In'-få-mûſ-lŷ. ad. With open reproach, with publick notoriety of reproach; ſhamefully, ſcandalouſly.

INFAMOUSNESS, In'-få-mûſ-nês. } ſ.
INFAMY, In'-få-mŷ. }
Public reproach, notoriety of bad character.

INFANCY, In'-fån-ſŷ. ſ. The firſt part of life; firſt age of any thing, beginning, original.

INFANT, In'-fånt. ſ. A child from the birth to the end of the ſeventh year; in law, a young perſon to the age of one and twenty.

INFANT, In'-fånt. a. Not mature.

INFANTA, In-fån'-tå. ſ. A princeſs deſcended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFANTICIDE, In-fån'-tŷ-sîde. ſ. The murder of infants; a murderer of infants.

INFANTILE, In'-fån-tîle. a. Pertaining to an infant.

INFANTRY, In'-fån-trŷ. ſ. The foot ſoldiers of an army.

INFARCTION, In-få'rk-ſhûn. ſ. Stuffing, conſtipation.

INFATIGABLE, In-fåt'-ŷ-gåbl. a. Unwearied.

To **INFATUATE**, In-fåt'-û-åte. v. a. To ſtrike with folly; to deprive of underſtanding.

INFATUATION, In-fåt-û-å'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of ſtriking with folly, deprivation of reaſon.

INFEASIBLE, In-fê'-zibl. a. Impracticable.

To **INFECT**, In-fêk't. v. a. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities, to hurt by contagion; to fill with ſomething hurtfully contagious.

INFECTION, In-fêk'-ſhûn. ſ. Contagion, miſchief by communication.

INFECTIOUS, In-fêk'-ſhûs. a. Contagious, influencing by communicated qualities.

INFECTIOUSLY, In-fêk'-ſhûſ-lŷ. ad. Contagiouſly.

INFECTIOUSNESS, In-fêk'-ſhûſ-nês ſ. The quality of being infectious, contagiouſneſs.

INFECTIVE, In-fêk'-tiv. a. Having the quality of contagion.

INFECUND, In-fê-kûnd'. a. Unfruitful, infertile.

INFECUNDITY, In-fê-kûn'-dŷ-tŷ. ſ. Want of fertility.

INFELICITY, In-fê-lis'-ſŷ-tŷ. ſ. Unhappineſs, miſery, calamity.

To **INFER**, In-fêr'. v. a. To bring on, to induce; to draw concluſions from foregoing premiſes.

INFERENCE, In'-fê-rêns. ſ. Concluſion drawn from previous arguments.

INFERIBLE, In-fêr'-ribl. a. Deducible from premiſed grounds.

INFERIORITY, In-fê-rŷ-ôr'-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Lower ſtate of dignity or value.

INFERIOUR, In-fê'-rŷ-ûr. a. Lower in place; lower in ſtation or rank of life; lower in value or excellency; ſubordinate.

INFERIOUR, In-fê'-rŷ-ûr. ſ. One in a lower rank or ſtation than another.

INFERNAL, In-fêr'-nål. a. Helliſh, Tartarean.

INFERNAL, In-fêr'-nål. ſ. One that comes from Hell, one exceedingly wicked.

INFERNAL STONE, In-fêr'-nål-ſtô'ne. ſ. The lunar cauſtick.

INFERTILE, In-fêr'-til. a. Unfruitful, not productive.

INFERTILITY, In-fêr-til'-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Unfruitfulneſs.

To **INFEST**, In-fêſt'. v. a. To haraſs, to diſturb, to plague.

INFESTIVITY, In-fês-tiv'-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Mournfulneſs, want of cheerfulneſs.

INFESTRED, In-fês'-tûrd. a. Rankling, inveterate.

INFEUDATION, In-fû-dà'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of putting one in poſſeſſion of a fee or eſtate.

INFIDEL, In'-fŷ-dêl. ſ. An unbeliever, a miſcreant, a pagan, one who rejects Chriſtianity.

INFIDEL, In'-fŷ-dêl. a. Unbelieving.

INFIDELITY, In-fŷ-dêl'-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Want of faith; diſbelief of Chriſtianity; treachery, deceit.

INFINITE, In'-fŷ-nît. a. Unbounded, unlimited, immenſe; it is hyperbolically uſed for large, great.

INFINITELY, In'-fŷ-nît-lŷ. ad Without limits, without bounds, immenſely.

INFINITENESS, In'-fŷ-nît-nês. ſ. Immenſity, boundleſſneſs.

INFINITESIMAL, In-fŷ-nŷ-têſ'-ŷ-mâl. a. Infinitively divided.

INFINITIVE, In-fin'-ît-îv. a. Unconfined, belonging to that mode of a verb which expreſſes the action or being indeterminately.

INFINITUDE, In-fin'-ŷ-tûd. ſ. Infinity, immenſity; boundleſs number.

INFINITY, In-fin'-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Immenſity, boundleſſneſs, unlimited qualities; endleſs number.

INFIRM, In-fêrm'. a. Weak, feeble, diſabled of body; weak of mind, irreſolute; not ſtable, not ſolid.

INFIRMARY, In-fêr'-mâ-rŷ. ſ. Lodgings for the ſick.

INFIRMITY, In-fêr'-mŷ-tŷ. ſ Weakneſs of ſex, age, or temper; failing, weakneſs, fault; diſeaſe, malady.

INFIRMNESS, In-fêrm'-nês. ſ. Weakneſs, feebleneſs.

To INFIX, In-fîks'. v. a. To drive in, to faſten.

To INFLAME, In-flà'me. v. a. To kindle, to ſet on fire; to kindle deſire; to exaggerate, to aggravate; to heat the body morbidly with obſtructed matter; to provoke, to irritate; to fire with paſſion.

To INFLAME, In-flà'me. v. n. To grow hot, and painful by obſtructed matter.

INFLAMER, In-flà'-mûr. ſ. The thing or perſon that inflames.

INFLAMMABILITY, In-flâm-mâ-bîl'-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. The quality of catching fire.

INFLAMMABLE, In-flâm'-mâbl. a. Eaſy to be ſet on flame.

INFLAMMABLENESS, In-flâm'-mâbl-nês. ſ. The quality of eaſily catching fire:

INFLAMMATION, In-flâm-mà'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of ſetting on flame; the ſtate of being in flame; the heat of any morbid part occaſioned by obſtruction; the act of exciting fervour of mind.

INFLAMMATORY, In-flâm'-mâ-tûr-ŷ. a. Having the power of inflaming.

To INFLATE, In-flà'te. v. a. To ſwell with wind; to fill with the breath.

INFLATION, In-flà'-ſhûn. ſ. The ſtate of being ſwelled with wind, flatulence.

To INFLECT, In-flêk't. v. a. To bend, to turn; to change or vary; to vary a noun or verb in it's terminations.

INFLECTION, In-flêk'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of bending or turning; modulation of the voice; variation of a noun or verb.

INFLECTIVE, In-flêk'-tîv. a. Having the power of bending.

INFLEXIBILITY, In-flêks'-ŷ-bîl''-ŷ-tŷ.
INFLEXIBLENESS, In-flêks'-îbl-nês. } ſ.
Stiffneſs, quality of reſiſting flexure; obſtinacy, temper not to be bent, inexorable perſiſtance.

INFLEXIBLE, In-flêks'-îbl. a. Not to be bent; not to be prevailed on, immoveable; not to be changed or altered.

INFLEXIBLY, In-flêks'-îb-lŷ. ad. Inexorably, invariably.

To INFLICT, In-flî'kt. v. a. To put in act or impoſe as a puniſhment.

INFLICTER, In-flîk'-tûr. ſ. He who puniſhes.

INFLICTION, In-flîk'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of uſing puniſhments; the puniſhment impoſed.

INFLICTIVE, In-flik'-tiv. a. That which is laid on as a puniſhment.

INFLUENCE, In'-flů ėns. ſ. Power of the celeſtial aſpects operating upon terreſtial bodies and affairs; aſcendant power, power of directing or modifying.

To INFLUENCE, In'-flů ėns. v. a. To act upon with directive or impulſive power, to modify to any purpoſe.

INFLUENT, In'-flů ėnt. a. Flowing in.

INFLUENTIAL, In-flů-ėn'-ſhål. a. Exerting influence or power.

INFLUENZA, In-flů-ėn'-zå, ſ. A violent prevailing diſeaſe.

INFLUX, In'-flůks. ſ. Act of flowing into any thing; infuſion.

To INFOLD, In-fo'ld. v. a. To involve, to inwrap.

To INFOLIATE, In-fo'-lyåte. v. a. To cover with leaves.

To INFORM, In-få'rm. v. a. To animate, to actuate by vital powers; to inſtruct, to ſupply with new knowledge, to acquaint; to offer an accuſation to a magiſtrate.

To INFORM, In-få'rm. v. n. To give intelligence.

INFORMAL, In-få'r-mål. a. Irregular, not in due form; accuſing. In the latter ſenſe obſolete.

INFORMALITY, In-for-mål'-y̆-ty̆, ſ. Want of due form.

INFORMANT, In-få'r-månt. ſ. One who gives information or inſtruction; one who exhibits an accuſation.

INFORMATION, In-for-må'-ſhůn. ſ. Intelligence given, inſtruction; charge or accuſation exhibited; the act of informing or actuating.

INFORMER, In-få'r-můr. ſ. One who gives intelligence; one who diſcovers offenders to the magiſtrate.

INFORMIDABLE, In-få'r-my̆-dåbl. a. Not to be feared, not to be dreaded.

INFORMITY, In-få'r-my̆-ty̆. ſ. Shapeleſsneſs.

INFORMOUS, In-få'r-můs. a. Shapeleſs, of no regular figure.

INFORTUNATE. See UNFORTUNATE.

To INFRACT, In-fråkt'. v. a. To break.

INFRACTION, In-fråk'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of breaking, breach, violation.

INFRAMUNDANE, In-frå-můn'-dåne. a. Situate beneath the world.

INFRANGIBLE, In-från'-dzhibl. a. Not to be broken.

INFREQUENCY, In-frė'-kwėn-ſy̆. ſ. Uncommonneſs, rarity.

INFREQUENT, In-frė'-kwėnt. a. Rare, uncommon.

To INFRIGIDATE, In-fridzh'-y̆-dåte. v. a. To chill, to make cold.

To INFRINGE, In-frindzh'. v. a. To violate, to break laws or contracts; to deſtroy, to hinder.

INFRINGEMENT, In-frindzh'-mėnt. ſ. Breach, violation.

INFRINGER, In-frindzh'-ůr. ſ. A breaker, a violator.

INFUNDIBULIFORM, In-fůn'-dy̆-bů''-ly̆-fårm. a. Having the ſhape of a funnel.

INFURIATE, In-fů'-ry̆-ėt. a. Enraged, raging.

To INFUSCATE, In-fůs'-kåte. v. a. To blacken, to darken.

INFUSCATION, In-fůſ-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFUSE, In-fů'z. v. a. To pour in, to inſtil; to pour into the mind, to inſpire into; to ſteep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to tincture, to ſaturate with any thing infuſed; to inſpire with.

INFUSIBLE, In-fů'-zibl. a. Poſſible to be infuſed; incapable of diſſolution, not fuſible.

INFUSION, In-fů'-zhůn. ſ. The act of pouring in, inſtillation; the act of pouring into the mind, inſpiration; the act of ſteeping any thing in moiſture without boiling; the liquor made by infuſion.

INFUSIVE, In-fů'-siv. a. Having the power of infuſion or being infuſed.

INGATE, In'-gåte. ſ. Entrance, paſſage in. Out of uſe.

INGATHERING, In'-gåth''-ůr-ing. ſ. The act of gathering in harveſt.

To INGEMINATE, In-dzhėm'-my̆-nåte. v. a. To double, to repeat.

INGEMINATION, In-dzhėm'-my̆-nå''-ſhůn. ſ. Repetition, reduplication.

INGENDERER, In-dzhėn'-dėr ůr. ſ.

He that generates. See ENGENDER.

INGENERABLE, ĭn-dzhĕn'-ĕ-rábl. a. Not to be produced or brought into being.

INGENERATE, ĭn-dzhĕn'-ĕ-rĕt.
INGENERATED, ĭn-dzhĕn'-ĕ-rå-tĭd. } a.
Inborn, innate, inbred; unbegotten.

INGENIOUS, ĭn-dzhĕ'-nyŭs. a. Witty, inventive, poſſeſſed of genius.

INGENIOUSLY, ĭn-dzhĕ'-nyŭſ-lý. ad. Wittily, ſubtily.

INGENIOUSNESS, ĭn-dzhĕ'-nyŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Wittineſs, ſubtilty.

INGENITE, ĭn-dzhĕn'-ĭt. a. Innate, inborn, ingenerate.

INGENUITY, ĭn-dzhĕ-nŭ'-ĭt-ý. ſ. Wit, invention, genius, ſubtilty, acuteneſs, craft.

INGENUOUS, ĭn-dzhĕn'-nŭ-ŭs. a. Open, fair, candid, generous, noble; freeborn, not of ſervile extraction.

INGENUOUSLY, ĭn-dzhĕn'-ŭ-ŭſ-lý. ad. Openly, fairly, candidly, generouſly.

INGENUOUSNESS, ĭn-dzhĕn'-nŭ-ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Openneſs, fairneſs, candour.

To INGEST, ĭn-dzhĕſt'. v. a. To throw into the ſtomach.

INGESTION, ĭn-dzhĕs'-tſhŭn. ſ. The act of throwing into the ſtomach.

INGIRT, ĭn'-gĕrt. v. a. To ſurround.

INGLORIOUS, ĭn-glŏ'-rý-ŭs. a. Void of honour, mean, without glory.

INGLORIOUSLY, ĭn-glŏ'-rý-ŭſ-lý. ad. With ignominy.

INGOT, ĭn'-gŏt. ſ. A maſs of metal.

To INGRAFT, ĭn-gráft'. v. a. To propagate trees by grafting; to plant the ſprig of one tree in the ſtock of another; to plant any thing not native; to fix deep, to ſettle.

INGRAFTMENT, ĭn-gráft'-mĕnt. ſ. The act of ingrafting; the ſprig ingrafted.

INGRATE, ĭn-grå'te.
INGRATEFUL, ĭn-grå'te-fŭl. } a.
Ungrateful, unthankful; unpleaſing to the ſenſe.

To INGRATIATE, ĭn-grå'-ſhý-åte. v. a. To put in favour, to recommend to kindneſs.

INGRATITUDE, ĭn-grăt'-tý-tŭd. ſ. Retribution of evil for good, unthankfulneſs.

INGREDIENT, ĭn-grĕ'-dyĕnt. ſ. Component part of a body conſiſting of different materials.

INGRESS, ĭn'-grĕs. ſ. Entrance, power of entrance.

INGRESSION, ĭn-grĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of entering.

INGUINAL, ĭng'-gwý-năl. a. Belonging to the groin.

To INGULPH, ĭn-gŭlf'. v. a. To ſwallow up in a vaſt profundity; to caſt into a gulf.

To INGURGITATE, ĭn-gŭr'-dzhý-tåte. v. a. To ſwallow.

INGURGITATION, ĭn-gŭr-dzhý-tå'-ſhŭn. ſ. Voracity.

INGUSTABLE, ĭn-gŭs'-tăbl. a. Not perceptible by the taſte.

INHABILE, ĭn-hăb'-ĭl. a. Unſkilful, unready, unfit, unqualified.

INHABILITY, ĭn-hă-bĭl'-ý-tý. ſ. Unſkilfulneſs, unfitneſs.

To INHABIT, ĭn-hăb'-ĭt. v. a. To dwell in, to hold as a dweller.

To INHABIT, ĭn-hăb'-ĭt. v. n. To dwell, to live.

INHABITABLE, ĭn-hăb'-ý-tăbl. a. Capable of affording habitation; incapable of inhabitants, not habitable, uninhabitable. In theſe laſt ſenſes now not uſed.

INHABITANCE, ĭn-hăb'-ĭt-ăns. ſ. Reſidence of dwellers.

INHABITANT, ĭn-hăb'-ĭt-tănt. ſ. Dweller, one that lives or reſides in a place.

INHABITATION, ĭn-hăb-ý-tå'-ſhŭn. ſ. Habitation, place of dwelling; the act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings, ſtate of being inhabited; quantity of inhabitants.

INHABITER, ĭn-hăb'-ĭt-ŭr. ſ. One that inhabits, a dweller.

To INHALE, ĭn-hå'le. v. a. To draw in with air, to inſpire.

INHARMONIOUS, ĭn-hăr-mŏ'-nyŭs. a. Unmuſical, not ſweet of ſound.

INHELD, in-hěld'. Pret. & part. paſſ. of INHOLD.

To INHERE, in-hě'r. v. n. To exiſt in ſomething elſe.

INHERENCE, in-hě'-rěns. ſ. The ſtate of exiſting in ſomething elſe, inheſion.

INHERENT, in-hě'-rěnt. a. Exiſting in ſomething elſe, ſo as to be inſeparable from it, innate, inborn.

To INHERIT, in-hěr'-rit. v. a. To receive or poſſeſs by inheritance; to poſſeſs, to obtain poſſeſſion of.

INHERITABLE, in-hěr'-rit-åbl. a. Tranſmiſſible by inheritance, obtainable by ſucceſſion.

INHERITANCE, in-hěr'-rit-åns. ſ. Patrimony, hereditary poſſeſſion; in Shakeſpeare, poſſeſſion; the reception of poſſeſſion by hereditary right.

INHERITOR, in-hěr'-rit-ůr. ſ. An heir, one who receives any thing by ſucceſſion.

INHERITRESS, in-hěr'-rit-trěs. } ſ.
INHERITRIX, in-hěr'-rit-triks. }
An heireſs.

To INHERSE, in-hěr's. v. a. To encloſe in a funeral monument.

INHESION, in-hě'-zhůn. ſ. Inherence, the ſtate of exiſting in ſomething elſe.

To INHIBIT, in-hib'-it. v. a. To reſtrain, to hinder, to repreſs, to check; to prohibit, to forbid.

INHIBITION, in-hý-biſh'-ůn. ſ. Prohibition, embargo; in law, inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cauſe depending before him.

To INHOLD, in-hō'ld. v. a. To have inherent, to contain in itſelf.

INHOSPITABLE, in-hǒs'-pý-tåbl. a. Affording no kindneſs nor entertainment to ſtrangers.

INHOSPITABLY, in-hǒs'-pý-tåb-lý. ad. Unkindly to ſtrangers.

INHOSPITABLENESS, in-hǒs'-pý-tåbl-něs. } ſ.
INHOSPITALITY, in-hǒſ-pý-tål'-ý-tý. }
Want of hoſpitality, want of courteſy to ſtrangers.

INHUMAN, in-hů'-mån. a. Barbarous, ſavage, cruel, uncompaſſionate.

INHUMANITY, in-hů-mån'-ý-tý. ſ. Cruelty, ſavageneſs, barbarity.

INHUMANLY, in-hů'-mån-lý. ad. Savagely, cruelly, barbarouſly.

To INHUMATE, in-hů'-måte. v. a. To bury, to inter.

INHUMATION, in-hů-må'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of burying, interment; a chymical mode of digeſting ſubſtances, by burying the veſſel in which they are contained.

To INHUME, in-hů'm. v. a. To bury.

To INJECT, in-dzhěkt'. v. a. To throw in, to dart in.

INJECTION, in-dzhěk'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of caſting in; any medicine made to be injected by a ſyringe, or any other inſtrument, into any part of the body; the act of filling the veſſels with wax, or any other proper matter, to ſhow their ſhapes and ramifications.

INIMICAL, { in-im'-ý-kål. } a.
{ in-ý-mi'-kål. }
Hoſtile, contrary, repugnant.

INIMITABILITY, in-im'-ý-tå-bil''-ý-tý. ſ. Incapacity to be imitated.

INIMITABLE, in-im'-it-åbl. a. Above imitation, not to be copied.

INIMITABLY, in-im'-it-tå-blý. ad. In a manner not to be imitated, to a degree of excellence above imitation.

To INJOIN, in-dzhoi'n. v. a. To command, to enforce by authority. See ENJOIN; in Shakeſpeare, to join.

INIQUITOUS, in-ik'-kwý-tůs. a. Unjuſt, wicked.

INIQUITY, in-ik'-kwý-tý. ſ. Injuſtice, unreaſonableneſs; wickedneſs, crime.

INIRRITABILITY, in-ir'-rý-tå-bil''-ý-tý. ſ. The quality of being inirritable.

INIRRITABLE, in-ir'-rý-tåbl. a. Incapable of being irritated.

INITIAL, in-niſh'-ål. a. Placed at the beginning; incipient, not complete.

To INITIATE, in-iſh'-ý-åte. v. a. To

enter, to inſtruct in the rudiments of an art.

To INITIATE, in-iſh'-ŷ-âte. v. n. To do the firſt part, to perform the firſt rite.

INITIATE, in-iſh'-ŷ-ĕt. a. Unpractiſed.

INITIATION, in-niſh ſhŷ â'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of entering of a new comer into any art or ſtate.

INITIATORY, in iſh'-ŷ-à-tŭr-ŷ. a. Relating to initiation.

INJUCUNDITY, in dzhò-kŭn'-dŷ-tŷ. ſ. Unpleaſantneſs.

INJUDICABLE, in dzhò' dŷ-kâbl, a. Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDICIAL, in-dzhò-diſh'-âl. a. Not according to form of law.

INJUDICIOUS, in-dzhò-diſh'-ŭs. a. Void of judgment, without judgment.

INJUDICIOUSLY, in dzhò-diſh'-ŭſ-lŷ. ad. With ill judgment, not wiſely.

INJUNCTION, in dzhŭngk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Command, order, precept; in law, injunction is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery.

To INJURE, in'-dzhŭr. v. a. To hurt unjuſtly, to miſchief undeſervedly, to wrong; to annoy, to affect with any inconvenience.

INJURER, in'-dzhŭr-ŭr. ſ. He that hurts another unjuſtly.

INJURIOUS, in-dhzò'-rŷ-ŭs. a. Unjuſt, invaſive of another's rights; guilty of wrong or injury; miſchievous; unjuſtly hurtful; detractory, contumelious, reproachful.

INJURIOUSLY, in-dzhò'-rŷ-ŭſ-lŷ. ad. Wrongfully, hurtfully with injuſtice.

INJURIOUSNESS, in-dzhò'-rŷ ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Quality of being injurious.

INJURY, in'-dzhŭr-ŷ. ſ. Hurt without juſtice; miſchief, detriment; annoyance; contumelious language, reproachful appellation.

INJUSTICE, in-dzhŭs'-tis. ſ. Iniquity, wrong.

INK, ingk'. ſ. The black liquor with which men write; ink is uſed for any liquor with which they write, as red ink, green ink.

To INK, ingk'. v. a. To blacken or daub with ink.

INKHORN, ingk'-hòrn. ſ. A portable caſe for the inſtruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

INKLE, ingk'l. ſ. A kind of narrow fillet, a tape.

INKLING, ingk'-ling. ſ. Hint, whiſper, intimation.

INKMAKER, ingk'-mâ-kŭr. ſ. He who makes ink.

INKY, ingk'-ŷ. a. Conſiſting of ink; reſembling ink; black as ink.

INLAND, in'-lând. a. Interiour, lying remote from the ſea.

INLAND, in'-lând. ſ. Interiour or midland parts.

INLANDER, in'-lân-dŭr. ſ. Dweller remote from the ſea.

To INLAPIDATE, in-lâp'-ŷ-dâte. v. a. To make ſtony, to turn to ſtone.

INLAPIDATION, in-lâp-ŷ-dâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of turning into ſtone; that which is turned into ſtone.

To INLAW, in-lâ'. v. a. To clear of outlawry or attainder.

To INLAY, in-lâ'. v. a. To diverſify with different bodies inſerted into the ground or ſubſtratum; to make variety by being inſerted into bodies, to variegate.

INLAY, in'-lâ. ſ. Matter inlaid, wood formed to inlay.

INLET, in'-lĕt. ſ. Paſſage, place of ingreſs, entrance.

INLY, in'-lŷ. a. Interiour, internal, ſecret.

INLY, in'-lŷ. ad. Internally, ſecretly.

INMATE, in'-mâte. ſ. One admitted to dwell for his money jointly with another man.

INMOST, in'-mŭſt. a. Deepeſt within, remoteſt from the ſurface.

INN, in'. ſ. A houſe of entertainment for travellers; a houſe where ſtudents are boarded and taught.

To INN, in'. v. n. To take up temporary lodging.

To INN, in'. v. a. To houſe, to put under cover.

INNATE, in-nâ'te. a. Inborn, ingenerate, natural, not ſuperadded, not adſcititious.

INNATENESS, In-nå′te-nẻs. ſ. The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE, In-nåv′-vý-gåbl. a. Not to be paſſed by ſailing.

INNER, In′-nůr. a. Interiour, not outward.

INNERMOST, In′-nůr-můſt. a. Remoteſt from the outward part. Inmoſt is more proper.

INNHOLDER, In′-hỏl-důr. ſ. A man who keeps an inn.

INNINGS, In′-ningz. ſ. Lands recovered from the ſea.

INNKEEPER, In′-kẻ-půr. ſ. One who keeps lodgings and proviſions for entertainment of travellers.

INNOCENCE, In′-nỏ-ſẻns. } ſ.
INNOCENCY, In′-nỏ-ſẻn-ſy. }
Purity from injurious action, untainted integrity; freedom from guilt imputed; harmleſſeſs, innoxiouſneſs; ſimplicity of heart, perhaps with ſome degree of weakneſs.

INNOCENT, In′-nỏ-ſẻnt. a. Pure from miſchief; free from any particular guilt; unhurtful, harmleſs in effects.

INNOCENT, In′-nỏ-ſẻnt. ſ. One free from guilt or harm; a natural, an idiot.

INNOCENTLY, In′-nỏ-ſẻnt-lý. ad. Without guilt; with ſimplicity, with ſillineſs or imprudence; without hurt.

INNOCUOUS, In-nỏk′-ků-ůs. a. Harmleſs in effects.

INNOCUOUSLY, In-nỏk′-ků-ůſ-lý. ad. Without miſchievous effects.

INNOCUOUSNESS, In-nỏk′-ků-ůſ-nẻs. ſ. Harmleſſneſs.

INNOMINABLE, In-nỏm′-ý-nåbl. a. Not to be named.

To INNOVATE, In′-nỏ-våte. v. a. To bring in ſomething not known before; to change by introducing novelties.

INNOVATION, In-nỏ-vå′-ſhůn. ſ. Change by the introduction of novelty.

INNOVATOR, In′-nỏ-vå-tůr. ſ. An introductor of novelties; one that makes changes by introducing novelties.

INNOXIOUS, In-nỏk′-ſhůs. a. Free from miſchievous effects; pure from crimes.

INNOXIOUSLY, In-nỏk′-ſhůſ-lý. ad. Harmleſly.

INNOXIOUSNESS, In-nỏk′-ſhůſ-nẻs. ſ. Harmleſſneſs.

INNUENDO, In-nů-ẻn′-dỏ. ſ. An oblique hint.

INNUMERABLE, In-nů′-můr-åbl. a. Not to be counted for multitude.

INNUMERABLY, In-nů′-můr-åb-lý. ad. Without number.

INNUMEROUS, In-nů′-můr-ůs. a. Too many to be counted.

INNUTRITIVE, In-nů′-trý-tiv. a. Not nouriſhing, affording no nutriment.

To INOCULATE, In-ỏk′-ků-låte. v. n. To propagate any plant by inſerting it's bud into another ſtock; to practiſe inoculation.

To INOCULATE, In-ỏk′-ků-låte. v. a. To yield a bud to another ſtock; to infect with the ſmall-pox by the mode of inoculation.

INOCULATION, In-ỏk′-ků-lå′-ſhůn. ſ. Inoculation is practiſed upon all ſorts of ſtone-fruit, and upon oranges and jaſmines; the practice of tranſplanting the ſmall-pox, by infuſion of the matter from ripened puſtules into the veins of the uninfected.

INOCULATOR, In-ỏk′-ků-lå-tůr. ſ. One that practiſes the inoculation of trees: one who propagates the ſmall-pox by inoculation.

INODORATE, In-ỏ′-dỏ-råte. a. Having no ſcent.

INODOROUS, In-ỏ′-důr-ůs. a. Wanting ſcent, not affecting the noſe.

INOFFENSIVE, In-ỏf-fẻn′-ſiv. a. Giving no ſcandal, giving no provocation; giving no pain, cauſing no terrour; harmleſs, innocent.

INOFFENSIVELY, In-ỏf-fẻn′-ſiv-lý. a. Without appearance of harm, without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS, In-ỏf-fẻn′-ſiv-nẻs. ſ. Harmleſſneſs.

INOFFICIOUS, In-ỏf-fiſh′-ůs. a. Not civil, not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INOPINATE, in-ŏp'-ý-nĕt. a. Not expected.

INOPPORTUNE, in-ŏp-pŏr-tú'n. a. Unſeaſonable, inconvenient.

INORDINACY, in-å'r-dý-nå-ſý. ſ. Irregularity, diſorder.

INORDINATE, in-å'r-dý nĕt. a. Irregular, diſorderly, deviating from right.

INORDINATELY, in-å'r-dý-nĕt-lý. ad. Irregularly, not rightly.

INORDINATENESS, in-å'r-dý-nĕt-nĕs. ſ. Want of regularity, intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION, in-ŏr-dý-nå'-ſhŭn. ſ. Irregularity, deviation from right.

INORGANICAL, in-ŏr-găn'-ý-kăl. a. Void of organs or inſtrumental parts.

To INOSCULATE, in-ŏs'-kŭ-låte. v. n. To unite by appoſition or contact.

INOSCULATION, in-ŏſ-kŭ-lå'-ſhŭn. ſ. Union by conjunction of the extremities.

INQUEST, in'-kwĕſt. ſ. Judicial inquiry or examination; a jury who are ſummoned to inquire into any matter, and give in their opinion upon oath; inquiry, ſearch, ſtudy.

INQUIETUDE, in-kwi'-ĕ-tŭd. ſ. Diſturbed ſtate, want of quiet, attack on the quiet.

To INQUINATE, in'-kwý-nåte. v.a. To pollute, to corrupt.

INQUINATION, in-kwý-nå'-ſhŭn. ſ. Corruption, pollution.

INQUIRABLE, in-kwi'-răbl. a. That of which inquiſition or inqueſt may be made.

To INQUIRE, in-kwi're. v. n. To aſk queſtions, to make ſearch, to exert curioſity on any occaſion; to make examination.

To INQUIRE, in-kwi're. v. a. To aſk about, to ſeek out, as he inquired the way.

INQUIRENT, in-kwi'-rĕnt. a. Searching, examining, inquiſitive.

INQUIRER, in-kwi'-rŭr. ſ. Searcher, examiner, one curious and inquiſitive; one who interrogates, one who queſtions.

INQUIRY, in-kwi'-rý. ſ. Interrogation, ſearch by queſtion; examination, ſearch.

INQUISITION, in-kwý-ziſh'-ŭn. ſ. Judicial inquiry; examination, diſcuſſion; in law, a manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge; the court eſtabliſhed in ſome countries ſubject to the pope for the detection of hereſy.

INQUISITIONAL, in-kwý-ziſh'-ŭn-ĕl. a. Relating to the inquiſition.

INQUISITIVE, in-kwiz'-it-tiv. a. Curious, buſy in ſearch, active to pry into any thing.

INQUISITIVELY, in-kwiz'-zit-tiv-lý. ad. With curioſity, with narrow ſcrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS, in-kwiz'-zit-tiv-nĕs. ſ. Curioſity, diligence to pry into things hidden.

INQUISITOR, in-kwiz'-zit-tŭr. ſ. One who examines judicially; an officer in the popiſh courts of inquiſition.

To INRAIL, in-rå'le. v. a. To encloſe with rails.

INROAD, in'-rŏde. ſ. Incurſion, ſudden and deſultory invaſion.

INSALUBRIOUS, in-ſă-lŭ'-brý ŭs. a. Unwholeſome, unhealthy.

INSALUBRITY, in-ſă-lŭ'-brý-tý. ſ. Unwholeſomeneſs, unhealthineſs.

INSANABLE, in-ſăn'-năbl. a. Incurable, irremediable.

INSANE, in-ſå'ne. a. Mad, making mad.

INSANITY, in-ſăn'-ý-tý. ſ. The ſtate of being inſane, madneſs.

INSATIABLE, in-ſå'-ſhăbl. a. Greedy beyond meaſure, greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

INSATIABLENESS, in-ſå'-ſhăbl-nĕs. ſ. Greedineſs not to be appeaſed.

INSATIABLY, in-ſå'-ſhăb-lý. ad. With greedineſs not to be appeaſed.

INSATIATE, in-ſå'-ſhý ĕt. a. Greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

INSATURABLE, in-ſăt'-tŭ-răbl. a. Not to be glutted, not to be filled.

To INSCRIBE, in-ſkri'be. v. a. To write on any thing, it is generally applied to ſomething written on a monument; to mark any thing with writing; to aſſign to a patron without a formal dedication; to draw a figure within another.

INSCRIPTION, in-ſkrip′-ſhŭn. ſ. Something written or engraved; title; conſignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE, in-ſkrő′-tåbl. a. Unſearchable, not to be traced out by inquiry or ſtudy.

To **INSCULP**, in-ſkŭlp′. v. a. To engrave, to cut.

INSCULPTURE, in-ſkŭlp′-tŭr. ſ. Any thing engraved.

To **INSEAM**, in-ſé′m. v. a. To impreſs or mark by a ſeam or cicatrice.

INSECT, in′-ſékt. ſ. Inſects are ſo called becauſe they have either a ſeparation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a ſmall ligature, as we ſee in waſps and common flies, or are compoſed of different circles or rings; any thing ſmall or contemptible.

INSECTATOR, in-ſék-tå′-tŭr. ſ. One that perſecutes or haraſſes with purſuit.

INSECTILE, in-ſék′-tile. a. Having the nature of inſects.

INSECTIVOROUS, in-ſék-tiv′-ő-rŭs. a. Feeding on inſects.

INSECTOLOGER, in-ſék-tŏl′-lő-dzhŭr. ſ. One who ſtudies or deſcribes inſects, an entomologiſt.

INSECURE, in-ſé-kŭ′r. a. Not ſecure, not confident of ſafety; not ſafe.

INSECURELY, in-ſé-kŭ′r-lỳ. ad. Unſafely, with hazard.

INSECURITY, in-ſé-kŭ′-rỳ-tỳ. ſ. Uncertainty, want of reaſonable confidence; want of ſafety, danger, hazard.

INSEMINATION, in-ſém-mỳ-nå′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſcattering ſeed on ground.

INSENSATE, in-ſén′-ſét. a. Stupid, wanting thought, wanting ſenſibility.

INSENSIBILITY, in-ſén-ſỳ-bil′-ỳ-tỳ. ſ. Inability to perceive; ſtupidity, dulneſs of mental perception; torpor, dulneſs of corporal ſenſe.

INSENSIBLE, in-ſén′-ſibl. a. Imperceptible, not diſcoverable by the ſenſes; ſlowly gradual; void of feeling, either mental or corporeal; void of emotion or affection.

INSENSIBLENESS, in-ſén′-ſibl-nés. ſ. Abſence of perception, inability to perceive.

INSENSIBLY, in-ſén′-ſib-lỳ. ad. Imperceptibly, in ſuch manner as is not diſcovered by the ſenſes; by ſlow degrees; without mental or corporal ſenſe.

INSEPARABILITY, in-ſép′-pér-å-bil′′-ỳ-tỳ. } ſ.
INSEPARABLENESS, in-ſép′-pér-åbl-nés. }
The quality of being ſuch as cannot be ſevered or divided.

INSEPARABLE, in-ſép′-pér-åbl. a. Not to be disjoined, united ſo as not to be parted.

INSEPARABLY, in-ſép′-pér-åb-lỳ. ad. With indiſſoluble union.

To **INSERT**, in-ſért′. v. a. To place in or among other things.

INSERTION, in-ſér′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter; the thing inſerted.

To **INSERVE**, in-ſérv′. v. a. To be of uſe to an end.

INSERVIENT, in-ſér′-vyént. a. Conducive, of uſe to an end.

To **INSHELL**, in-ſhél′. v. a. To hide in a ſhell.

To **INSHIP**, in-ſhip′. v. a. To ſhut in a ſhip, to ſtow, to embark.

To **INSHRINE**, in-ſhri′ne. v. a. To encloſe in a ſhrine or precious caſe.

INSIDE, in′-ſide. ſ. Interiour part, part within.

INSIDIATOR, in-ſid-ỳ-å′-tŭr. ſ. One who lies in wait.

INSIDIOUS, in-ſid′-yŭs. a. Sly, circumventive, diligent to entrap, treacherous.

INSIDIOUSLY, in-ſid′-yŭſ-lỳ. ad. In a ſly and treacherous manner, with malicious artifice.

INSIGHT, in′-ſite. ſ. Inſpection, deep view, knowledge of the interiour parts.

INSIGNIFICANCE, în-sîg-nîf'-ſŷ-kâns. } ſ.
INSIGNIFICANCY, în-sîg-nîf'-ſŷ-kân-ſŷ. }
Want of meaning, unmeaning terms; unimportance.

INSIGNIFICANT, în-sîg-nîf'-ſŷ-kânt. a. Wanting meaning, void of ſignification; unimportant, wanting weight, ineffectual.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, în-sîg-nîf'-ſŷ-kânt-lŷ. ad. Without meaning; without importance or effect.

INSINCERE, în-sîn-ſé'r. a. Not what he appears, not hearty, diſſembling, unfaithful; not ſound, corrupted.

INSINCERITY, în-sîn-ſêr'-rŷ-tŷ. ſ. Diſſimulation, want of truth or fidelity.

To **INSINEW**, în-sîn'-nû. v. a. To ſtrengthen, to confirm.

INSINUANT, în-sîn'-nû-ânt. a. Having the power to gain favour.

To **INSINUATE**, în-sîn'-nû-âte. v. a. To introduce any thing gently; to puſh gently into favour or regard, commonly with the reciprocal pronoun; to hint, to impart indirectly; to inſtil, to infuſe gently.

To **INSINUATE**, în-sîn'-nû-âte. v. n. To wheedle, to gain on the affections by gentle degrees; to ſteal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed inſenſibly; to enfold, to wreath, to wind.

INSINUATION, în-sîn-nû-â'-ſhûn. ſ. The power of pleaſing or ſtealing upon the affections; a ſly hint.

INSINUATIVE, în-sîn'-nû-â-tîv. a. Stealing on the affections.

INSINUATOR, în-sîn'-nû-â-tûr. ſ. He that inſinuates.

INSIPID, în-sîp' pîd. a. Without taſte; without ſpirit, without pathos, flat, dull, heavy.

INSIPIDITY, în-ſŷ-pîd'-ŷ-tŷ. } ſ.
INSIPIDNESS, în-ſîp' pîd-nês }
Want of taſte; want of life or ſpirit.

INSIPIDLY, în-sîp'-pîd-lŷ. ad. Without taſte, dully.

INSIPIENCE, în-sîp'-yêns. ſ. Folly, want of underſtanding.

To **INSIST**, în-sîſt'. v. n. To ſtand or reſt upon; not to recede from terms or aſſertions, to perſiſt in; to dwell upon in diſcourſe.

INSISTENT, în-sîs'-tênt. a. Reſting upon any thing.

INSISTURE, în-sîs'-tûr. ſ. This word ſeems in Shakſpeare to ſignify conſtancy or regularity.

INSITIENCY, în-sîſh'-ên-ſŷ. ſ. Exemption from thirſt.

INSITION, în-sîſh'-ûn. ſ. The inſertion or ingraffment of one branch into another.

INSITIVE, în'-ſŷ-tîv. a. Ingrafted, implanted, not natural.

To **INSNARE**, în-ſnâ're. v. a. To entrap, to catch in a trap, gin, or ſnare, to inveigle; to entangle in difficulties or perplexities.

INSNARER, în-ſnâ'-rûr. ſ. He that inſnares.

INSOCIABLE, în-ſô'-ſhâbl. a. Averſe from converſation; incapable of connexion or union.

INSOBRIETY, în-ſô-brî'-ê-tŷ. ſ. Drunkenneſs, want of ſobriety.

To **INSOLATE**, în'-ſô-lâte. v. a. To dry in the ſun, to expoſe to the action of the ſun.

INSOLATION, în-ſô-lâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Expoſition to the ſun.

INSOLENCE, în'-ſô-lêns. } ſ.
INSOLENCY, în'-ſô-lên-ſŷ. }
Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

INSOLENT, în'-ſô-lênt. a. Contemptuous of others, haughty, overbearing.

INSOLENTLY, în'-ſô-lênt-lŷ. ad. With contempt of others, haughtily, rudely.

INSOLVABLE, în-ſôl'-vâbl. a. Such as admits of no ſolution, or explication; that cannot be paid.

INSOLUBLE, în-ſôl'-lûbl. a. Not to be diſſolved or ſeparated.

INSOLVENCY, în-ſôl'-vên-ſŷ. ſ. Inability to pay debts.

INSOLVENT, în-ſôl'-vênt. a. Unable to pay

INSOMNIOUS, în-ſôm'-nŷ-ûs. a. Reſtleſs in ſleep, troubled with dreams.

INSOMUCH, In-ſò-mùtſh′. conj. So that, to ſuch a degree that.

To INSPECT, In-ſpèkt′. v. a. To look into by way of examination.

INSPECTION, In-ſpèk′-ſhùn. ſ. Prying examination, narrow and cloſe ſurvey; ſuperintendence, preſiding care.

INSPECTOR, In-ſpèk′-tùr. ſ. A prying examiner; a ſuperintendant.

INSPERSION, In-ſpèr′-ſhùn. ſ. A ſprinkling.

To INSPHERE, In-ſfè′r. v. a. To place in an orb or ſphere.

INSPIRABLE, In-ſpì′-ràbl. a. Which may be drawn in with the breath.

INSPIRATION, In-ſpỳ-rà′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into any thing; infuſion of ideas into the mind by a ſuperiour power.

To INSPIRE, In-ſpì′re. v. n. To draw in the breath.

To INSPIRE, In-ſpì′re. v. a. To breathe into, to infuſe into the mind; to animate by ſupernatural infuſion; to draw in with the breath.

INSPIRER, In-ſpì′-rùr. ſ. He that inſpires.

To INSPIRIT, In-ſpìr′-ìt. v. a. To animate, to actuate, to fill with life and vigour.

To INSPISSATE, In-ſpìs′-ſàte. v. a. To thicken, to make thick.

INSPISSATION, In-ſpìſ-ſà′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of making any liquid thick.

INSTABILITY, In-ſtà-bìl′-ỳ-tỳ. ſ. Inconſtancy, fickleneſs, mutability of opinion or conduct.

INSTABLE, In-ſtà′bl. a. Inconſtant, changing.

To INSTALL, In-ſtà′l. v. a. To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the ſeat or ſtall proper to that condition.

INSTALLATION, In-ſtòl-là′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of giving viſible poſſeſſion of a rank or office, by placing in the proper ſeat.

INSTALMENT, In-ſtà′l-mènt. ſ. The act of inſtalling; the ſeat in which one is inſtalled; payments made at different times.

To INSTANCE, In′-ſtàns. v. n. To give or offer an example.

INSTANCE, In′-ſtàns. }
INSTANCY, In′-ſtàn-ſỳ. } ſ. Importunity, urgency, ſolicitation; motive, influence, preſſing argument; proſecution or proceſs of a ſuit; example, document.

INSTANT, In′-ſtànt. a. Preſſing, urgent; immediate, without any time intervening, preſent; quick, without delay.

INSTANT, In′-ſtànt. ſ. A part of duration wherein we perceive no ſucceſſion; the preſent or current month.

INSTANTANEOUS, In-ſtàn-tà′-nyùs. a. Done in an inſtant, acting at once without any perceptible ſucceſſion.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, In-ſtàn-tà′-nyùſ-lỳ. ad. In an indiviſible point of time.

INSTANTANEOUSNESS, In-ſtàn-tà′-nyùs-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being done in an inſtant.

INSTANTLY, In′-ſtànt-lỳ. ad. Immediately, without any perceptible intervention of time; with urgent importunity.

To INSTATE, In-ſtà′te. v. a. To place in a certain rank or condition; to inveſt. Obſolete.

INSTAURATION, In-ſtà-rà′-ſhùn. ſ. Reſtoration, reparation, renewal.

INSTEAD OF, In-ſtèd′-òv. prep. In room of, in place of; equal to.

To INSTEEP, In-ſtè′p. v. a. To ſoak, to macerate in moiſture; to lay under water.

INSTEP, In′-ſtèp. ſ. The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

To INSTIGATE, In′-ſtỳ-gàte. v. a. To urge to ill, to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGATION, In-ſtỳ-gà′-ſhùn. ſ. Incitement to a crime, encouragement, impulſe to ill.

INSTIGATOR, In′-ſtỳ-gà-tùr. ſ. Inciter to ill.

To INSTILL, In-ſtìl′. v. a. To inſuſe by drops; to inſinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind, to infuſe.

INSTILLATION, în-ſtîl-lá′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of pouring in by drops; the act of infuſing ſlowly into the mind; the thing inſtilled.

INSTILMENT, în-ſtîl′-mênt. ſ. Any thing inſtilled.

INSTINCT, în-ſtîngkt′. a. Moved, animated.

INSTINCT, în′-ſtîngkt. ſ. The power which determines the will of brutes; a deſire or averſion in the mind not determined by reaſon or deliberation.

INSTINCTIVE, în-ſtîngk′-tîv. a. Acting without the application or choice of reaſon.

INSTINCTIVELY, în-ſtîngk′-tîv-lŷ. ad. By inſtinct, by the call of nature.

To INSTITUTE, în′-ſtŷ-tût. v. a. To fix, to eſtabliſh, to appoint, to enact, to ſettle; to educate, to inſtruct, to form by inſtruction.

INSTITUTE, în′-ſtŷ-tût. ſ. Eſtabliſhed law, ſettled order; precept, maxim, principle.

INSTITUTION, în-ſtŷ-tû′-ſhŭn. ſ. Act of eſtabliſhing; eſtabliſhment, ſettlement; poſitive law; education.

INSTITUTIONARY, în-ſtŷ-tû′-ſhŭn-âr-ŷ. a. Elemental, containing the firſt doctrines or principles of doctrine.

INSTITUTIST, în′-ſtŷ-tû-tîſt. ſ. Writer of inſtitutes, or elemental inſtructions.

INSTITUTOR, în′-ſtŷ-tû-tŭr. ſ. An eſtabliſher, one who ſettles; inſtructor, educator.

To INSTOP, în-ſtŏp′. v. a. To cloſe up, to ſtop.

To INSTRUCT, în-ſtrŭk′t. v. a. To teach, to form by precept, to inform authoritatively; to model, to form.

INSTRUCTER, în-ſtrŭk′-tŭr. ſ. A teacher, an inſtituter.

INSTRUCTION, în-ſtrŭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of teaching, information; precepts conveying knowledge; authoritative information, mandate.

INSTRUCTIVE, în-ſtrŭk′-tîv. a. Conveying knowledge.

INSTRUMENT, în′-ſtrû-mênt. ſ. A tool uſed for any work or purpoſe; a frame conſtructed ſo as to yield harmonious ſounds; a writing containing any contract or order; the agent or mean of any thing; one who acts only to ſerve the purpoſes of another.

INSTRUMENTAL, în-ſtrû-mên′-tâl. a. Conducive as means to ſome end, organical; acting to ſome end, contributing to ſome purpoſe, helpful; conſiſting not of voices but inſtruments; produced by inſtruments, not vocal.

INSTRUMENTALITY, în-ſtrû-mên-tâl′-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Subordinate agency, agency of any thing as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALLY, în-ſtrû-mên′-tâl-ŷ. ad. In the nature of an inſtrument, as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALNESS, în-ſtrû-mên′-tâl-nês. ſ. Uſefulneſs as means to an end.

INSUBORDINATE, în-ſŭb-å′r-dŷ-nêt. a. Not ſubmitting to control.

INSUBORDINATION, în-ſŭb-ŏr-dŷ-nå′-ſhŭn. ſ. The refuſing to ſubmit to authority, the not acknowledging a ſuperiour.

INSUFFERABLE, în-ſŭf′-fŭr-âbl. a. Intolerable, inſupportable, intenſe beyond endurance; deteſtable, contemptible.

INSUFFERABLY, în-ſŭf′-fŭr-âb-lŷ. ad. To a degree beyond endurance.

INSUFFICIENCE, în-ſŭf-fîſh′-ênſ.
INSUFFICIENCY, în-ſŭf-fîſh′-ên-ſŷ.
ſ.
Inadequateneſs to any end or purpoſe.

INSUFFICIENT, în-ſŭf-fîſh′-ênt. a. Inadequate to any need, uſe, or purpoſe, wanting abilities.

INSUFFICIENTLY, în-ſŭf-fîſh′-ênt-lŷ. ad. With want of proper ability.

INSUFFLATION, în-ſŭf-flå′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of breathing upon.

INSULAR, ín'-ſů-lår. } a. Be-
INSULARY, ín'-ſů-lår-ý. } longing to an iſland.

INSULATED, ín'-ſů-lå-tíd. a. Not contiguous on any ſide.

INSULSE, ín-ſůls'. a. Dull, inſipid, heavy.

INSULT, ín'-ſůlt. ſ. The act of leaping upon any thing; act of inſolence or contempt.

To INSULT, ín-ſůlt'. v. a. To treat with inſolence or contempt; to trample upon, to triumph over.

INSULTER, ín-ſůl'-tůr. ſ. One who treats another with inſolent triumph.

INSULTINGLY, ín-ſůl'-tíng-lý. ad. With contemptuous triumph.

INSUPERABILITY, ín-ſů-pér-å-bíl'-ý-tý. ſ. The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE, ín-ſů'-pér-åbl. a. Invincible, inſurmountable.

INSUPERABLENESS, ín-ſů'-pér-åbl-nés. ſ. Invincibleneſs, impoſſibility to be ſurmounted.

INSUPERABLY, ín-ſů'-pér-åb-lý. ad. Invincibly, inſurmountably.

INSUPPORTABLE, ín-ſůp-pô'r-tåbl. a. Intolerable, inſufferable, not to be endured.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, ín-ſůp-pô'r-tåbl-nés. ſ. Inſufferableneſs, the ſtate of being beyond endurance.

INSUPPORTABLY, ín-ſůp-pô'r-tåb-lý. ad. Beyond endurance.

INSUPPRESSIVE, ín-ſůp-prés'-ív a. Not to be ſuppreſſed, not to be kept under.

INSURGENT, ín-ſůr'-dzhént. ſ. One who is concerned in an inſurrection.

INSURMOUNTABLE, ín-ſůr-mou'n-tåbl. a. Inſuperable, not to be gotten over.

INSURMOUNTABLY, ín-ſůr-mou'n-tåb-lý. ad. Invincibly, unconquerably.

INSURRECTION, ín-ſůr-rék'-ſhůn. ſ. A ſeditious riſing, a rebellious commotion.

INSUSURRATION, ín-ſů-ſůr-rå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of whiſpering.

INTACTIBLE, ín-tåk'-tíbl. a. Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO, ín-tål'-yô. ſ. Any thing that has figures engraven on it.

INTASTABLE, ín-tå'ſ-tåbl. a. Not raiſing any ſenſation in the organs of taſte.

INTEGER, ín'-té-dzhér. ſ. The whole of any thing.

INTEGRAL, ín'-té-grål. a. Whole, applied to a thing, conſidered as compriſing all it's conſtituent parts; uninjured, complete, not defective; not fractional, not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL, ín'-té-grål. ſ. The whole made up of parts.

INTEGRITY, ín-tég'-grý-ty. ſ. Honeſty, uncorruptneſs; purity, genuine unadulterate ſtate; intireneſs,

INTEGUMENT, ín-tég'-gů-mént, ſ. Any thing that covers or invelopes another.

INTELLECT, ín'-tél-lékt. ſ. The intelligent mind, the power of underſtanding.

INTELLECTION, ín-tél-lék'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of underſtanding.

INTELLECTIVE, ín-tél-lék'-tív. a. Having power to underſtand.

INTELLECTUAL, ín-tél-lék'-tů-ål. a. Relating to the underſtanding, belonging to the mind, tranſacted by the underſtanding; perceived by the intellect, not the ſenſes; having the power of underſtanding.

INTELLECTUAL, ín-tél-lék'-tů-ål. ſ. Intellect, underſtanding, mental powers or faculties.

INTELLIGENCE, ín-tél'-lý-dzhéns. } ſ.
INTELLIGENCY, ín-tél'-lý-dzhén-ſý. } ſ.
Commerce of information, notice, mutual communication; commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another; ſpirit, unbodied mind; underſtanding, ſkill.

INTELLIGENCER, ín-tél'-lý-dzhén-ſůr. ſ. One who ſends or conveys news, one who gives notice of private or diſtant tranſactions.

INTELLIGENT, ín-tél'-lý-dzhént. a. Know-

a. Knowing, inſtructed, ſkilful; giving information.

INTELLIGENTIAL, In-tèl-lŷ-dzhèn'-ſhàl. a. Conſiſting of unbodied mind; intellectual, exerciſing underſtanding.

INTELLIGIBILITY, In-tèl'-lŷ-gŷ-bìl''-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Poſſibility to be underſtood.

INTELLIGIBLE, In-tèl'-lŷ-dzhìbl. a. To be conceived by the underſtanding.

INTELLIGIBLENESS, In-tèl'-lŷ-dzhìbl-nès. ſ. Poſſibility to be underſtood, perſpicuity.

INTELLIGIBLY, In-tèl'-lŷ-dzhìb-lŷ. ad. So as to be underſtood, clearly, plainly.

INTEMERATE, In-tèm'-mèr-èt. a. Undefiled, unpolluted.

INTEMPERAMENT, In-tèm'-pèr-à-mènt. ſ. Bad conſtitution.

INTEMPERANCE, In-tèm'-pèr-àns.
INTEMPERANCY, In-tèm'-pèr-àn-ſŷ. } ſ.
Want of temperance, want of moderation, exceſs in meat or drink.

INTEMPERATE, In-tèm'-pèr-èt. a. Immoderate in appetite, exceſſive in meat or drink; paſſionate, ungovernable, without rule.

INTEMPERATELY, In-tèm'-pèr-èt-lŷ. ad. With breach of the laws of temperance; immoderately, exceſſively.

INTEMPERATENESS, In-tèm'-pèr-èt-nès. ſ. Want of moderation.

INTEMPERATURE, In-tèm'-pèr-à-tùr. ſ. Exceſs of ſome quality.

INTENABLE, In-tèn'-àbl. a. Indefenſible.

To INTEND, In-tènd'. v. a. To mean, to deſign.

INTENDANT, In-tèn'-dànt. ſ. An officer of the higheſt claſs, who overſees any particular allotment of the publick buſineſs.

INTENDIMENT, In-tèn'-dŷ-mènt. ſ. Attention, patient hearing, accurate examination.

INTENDMENT, In-tènd'-mènt. ſ. Intention, deſign.

To INTENERATE, In-tèn'-nèr-àte. v. a. To make tender, to ſoften.

INTENERATION, In-tèn-nèr-à'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of ſoftening or making tender.

INTENIBLE, In-tèn'-ìbl. a. That cannot hold.

INTENSE, In-tèns'. a. Raiſed to a high degree, ſtrained, forced; vehement, ardent; kept on the ſtretch, anxiouſly attentive.

INTENSELY, In-tèns'-lŷ. ad. To a great degree.

INTENSENESS, In-tèns'-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being affected to a high degree, contrariety to laxity or remiſſion.

INTENSION, In-tèn'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of forcing or ſtraining any thing.

INTENSIVE, In-tèn'-sìv. a. Stretched or increaſed with reſpect to itſelf; intent, full of care.

INTENSIVELY, In-tèn'-sìv-lŷ. ad. To a great degree.

INTENT, In-tènt'. a. Anxiouſly, diligent, fixed with cloſe application.

INTENT, In-tènt'. ſ. A deſign, a purpoſe, a drift, meaning.

INTENTION, In-tèn'-ſhùn. ſ. Deſign, purpoſe; the ſtate of being intenſe or ſtrained.

INTENTIONAL, In-tèn'-ſhùn-àl. a. Deſigned, done by deſign.

INTENTIONALLY, In-tèn'-ſhùn-àl-ŷ. ad. By deſign, with fixed choice; in will, if not in action.

INTENTIVE, In-tèn'-tìv. a. Diligently applied, buſily attentive.

INTENTIVELY, In-tèn'-tìv-lŷ. ad. With application, cloſely.

INTENTLY, In-tènt'-lŷ. ad. With cloſe attention, with cloſe application, with eager deſire.

INTENTNESS, In-tènt'-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being intent, anxious application.

To INTER, In-tèr'. v. a. To cover under ground, to bury.

INTERCALAR, In-tèr'-kà-làr.
INTERCALARY, In-tèr'-kà-làr-ŷ. } a.
Inſerted out of the common order to preſerve the equation of time, as

the twenty-ninth of February in a leap-year is an Intercalary day.

To INTERCALATE, ìn-tèr'-kà-làte. v. a. To inſert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION, ìn-tèr-kà-là'-ſhùn. ſ. Inſertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

To INTERCEDE, ìn-tèr-ſè'd. v. n. To paſs between; to mediate, to act between two parties.

INTERCEDER, ìn-tèr-ſè'-dùr. ſ. One that intercedes, a mediator.

To INTERCEPT, ìn-tèr-ſèpt'. v. a. To ſtop and ſeize in the way; to obſtruct, to cut off, to ſtop from being communicated.

INTERCEPTION, ìn-tèr-ſèp'-ſhùn. ſ. Obſtruction, ſeizure by the way.

INTERCESSION, ìn-tèr-ſèſ'-ſhùn. ſ. Mediation, interpoſition, agency between two parties, agency in the cauſe of another.

INTERCESSOUR, ìn-tèr-ſèſ'-ſùr. ſ. Mediator, agent between two parties to procure a reconciliation.

To INTERCHAIN, ìn-tèr-tſhà'ne. v. a. To chain, to link together.

To INTERCHANGE, ìn-tèr-tſhà'ndzh. v. a. To put each in the place of the other; to ſucceed alternately.

INTERCHANGE, ìn'-tèr-tſhàndzh. ſ. Commerce, permutation of commodities; alternate ſucceſſion; mutual donation and reception.

INTERCHANGEABLE, ìn-tèr-tſhà'ndzh-àbl. a. Capable of being interchanged; given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate ſucceſſion.

INTERCHANGEABLY, ìn-tèr-tſhà'ndzh-àb-lý. ad. Alternately, in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

INTERCHANGEMENT, ìn-tèr-tſhà'ndzh-mènt. ſ. Exchange, mutual transference.

INTERCIPIENT, ìn-tèr-ſìp'-yènt. a. Obſtructing, catching by the way.

INTERCIPIENT, ìn-tèr-ſìp'-yènt. ſ. An intercepting power, ſomething that cauſes a ſtoppage.

INTERCISION, ìn-tèr-ſìz'-zhùn. ſ. Interruption.

To INTERCLUDE, ìn-tèr-klù'd. v. a. To ſhut from a place or courſe by ſomething intervening.

INTERCLUSION, ìn-tèr-klù'-zhùn, ſ. Obſtruction, interception.

INTERCOLUMNIATION, ìn-tèr-kò-lùm-ný-à'-ſhùn. ſ. The ſpace between the pillars.

To INTERCOMMON, ìn-tèr-kòm'-mùn. v. n. To feed at the ſame table.

To INTERCOMMUNICATE, ìn-tèr-kòm-mù'-ný-kàte. v. n. To communicate with one another.

INTERCOMMUNITY, ìn-tèr-kòm-mù'-ný-tý. ſ. A mutual communication or community.

INTERCOSTAL, ìn-tèr-kòs'-tàl. a. Placed between the ribs.

INTERCOURSE, ìn'-tèr-kòrſe. ſ. Commerce, exchange; communication.

INTERCURRENCE, ìn-tèr-kùr'-rèns. ſ. Paſſage between.

INTERCURRENT, ìn-tèr-kùr'-rènt. a. Running between.

INTERDEAL, ìn-tèr-dè'l. ſ. Traffick, intercourſe.

To INTERDICT, ìn-tèr-dìkt'. v. a. To forbid, to prohibit; to prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

INTERDICT, ìn'-tèr-dìkt. ſ. Prohibition, prohibiting decree; a papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

INTERDICTION, ìn-tèr-dìk'-ſhùn. ſ. Prohibition, forbidding decree; curſe, from the papal interdict.

INTERDICTORY, ìn-tèr-dìk'-tùr-ý. a. Belonging to an interdiction.

To INTEREST, ìn'-tèr-èſt. v. a. To concern, to affect, to give ſhare in.

To INTEREST, ìn'-tèr-èſt. v. n. To affect, to move, to touch with paſſion.

INTEREST, ìn'-tèr-èſt. ſ. Concern, advantage, good; influence over others; ſhare, part in any thing, participation; regard to private profit; money paid for uſe, uſury; any ſurplus of advantage.

To INTERFERE, în-tér-fé'r. v. a. To interpoſe, to intermeddle; to claſh, to oppoſe each other.

INTERFERENCE, în-tér-fé'-réns. ſ. An interpoſing, an intermeddling.

INTERFLUENT, în-tér'-flû-ént. a. Flowing between.

INTERFULGENT, în-tér-fûl'-dzhént. a. Shining between.

INTERFUSED, în-tér-fûz'd. a. Poured or ſcattered between.

INTERJACENCY, în-tér-dzhå'-ſén-ſŷ. ſ. The act or ſtate of lying between; the thing lying between.

INTERJACENT, în-tér-dzhå'-ſént. a. Intervening, lying between.

INTERJECTION, în-tér-dzhék'-ſhûn. ſ. A part of ſpeech that diſcovers the mind to be ſeized or affected with ſome paſſion, ſuch as are in Engliſh, O! alas! ah! intervention, interpoſition; act of ſomething coming between.

INTERIM, în'-tér-îm. ſ. Mean time, intervening time.

To INTERJECT, în-tér-dzhékt'. v. a. To throw between.

To INTERJOIN, în-tér-dzhoi'n. v. n. To join mutually, to intermarry.

INTERIOUR, în-té'-rŷ-ûr. a. Internal, inner, not outward, not ſuperficial.

INTERKNOWLEDGE, în-tér-nôl'-lîdzh. ſ. Mutual knowledge.

To INTERLACE, în-tér-lå'ſe. v. a. To intermix, to put one thing within another.

INTERLAPSE, în-tér-låps'. ſ. The flow of time between any two events.

To INTERLARD, în-tér-lå'rd. v. a. To mix meat with bacon or fat; to interpoſe, to inſert between; to diverſify by mixture.

To INTERLEAVE, în-tér-lé'v. v. a. To chequer a book by the inſertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLINE, în-tér-lî'ne. v. a. To write in alternate lines; to correct by ſomething written between the lines.

INTERLINEATION, în-tér-lîn-ŷ-å'-ſhûn. ſ. Correction made by writing between the lines.

To INTERLINK, în-tér-lîngk'. v. a. To connect chains one to another, to join one in another.

INTERLOCUTION, în-tér-lô-kû'-ſhûn. ſ. Dialogue, interchange of ſpeech; preparatory proceeding in law.

INTERLOCUTOR, în-tér-lôk'-kû-tûr. ſ. Dialogiſt, one that talks with another.

INTERLOCUTORY, în-tér-lôk'-kû-tûr-ŷ. a. Conſiſting of dialogue; preparatory to deciſion.

To INTERLOPE, în-tér-lô'pe. v. n. To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one ſhould gain from the other.

INTERLOPER, în-tér-lô'-pûr. ſ. One who runs into buſineſs to which he has no right.

INTERLUCENT, în-tér-lû'-ſént. a. Shining between.

INTERLUDE, în'-tér-lûd. ſ. Something played at the intervals of feſtivity, a farce.

INTERLUENCY, în-tér-lû'-én-ſŷ. ſ. Water interpoſited, interpoſition of a flood.

INTERLUNAR, în-tér-lû'-når.
INTERLUNARY, în-tér-lû'-når-ŷ. } a.
Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is inviſible.

INTERMARRIAGE, în-tér-mår'-rîdzh. ſ. Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

To INTERMARRY, în-tér-mår'-rŷ. v. n. To marry ſome of each family with the other.

INTERMEATION, în-tér-mé-å'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of flowing between.

To INTERMEDDLE, în-tér-méd'l. v. n. To interpoſe officiouſly.

INTERMEDDLER, în-tér-méd'-lûr. ſ. One that interpoſes officiouſly.

INTERMEDIACY, în-tér-mé'-dyå-ſŷ. ſ. Interpoſition, intervention.

INTERMEDIAL, în-tér-mé'-dyål. a. Intervening, lying between, intervenient.

INTERMEDIATE, ìn-tèr-mè′-dyèt. a. Intervening, interpoſed.

INTERMEDIATELY, ìn-tèr-mè′-dyèt-lŷ. ad. By way of intervention.

INTERMENT, ìn-tèr′-mènt. ſ. Burial, ſepulture.

INTERMICATION, ìn-tèr-mì-kå′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of ſhining between.

INTERMIGRATION, ìn-tèr-mì-grå′-ſhùn. ſ. Act of removing from one place to another, ſo as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

INTERMINABLE, ìn-tèr′-mìn-àbl. a. Immenſe, admitting no boundary.

INTERMINATE, ìn-tèr′-mìn-åte. a. Unbounded, unlimited.

INTERMINATION, ìn′-tèr-mì-nå″-ſhùn. ſ. Menace, threat.

To **INTERMINGLE**, ìn-tèr-mìng′gl. v. a. To mingle, to mix ſome things amongſt others.

To **INTERMINGLE**, ìn-tèr-mìng′gl. v. n. To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION, ìn-tèr-mìſh′-ùn. ſ. Ceſſation for a time, pauſe, intermediate ſtop; intervenient time; ſtate of being intermitted; the ſpace between the paroxyſms of a fever.

INTERMISSIVE, ìn-tèr-mìs′-sìv. a. Coming by fits, not continual.

To **INTERMIT**, ìn-tèr-mìt′. v. a. To forbear any thing for a time, to interrupt.

To **INTERMIT**, ìn-tèr-mìt′. v. n. To grow mild between the fits or paroxyſms.

INTERMITTENT, ìn-tèr-mìt′-tènt. a. Coming by fits.

To **INTERMIX**, ìn-tèr-mìks′. v. a. To mingle, to join, to put ſome things among others.

To **INTERMIX**, ìn-tèr-mìks′. v. n. To be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE, ìn-tèr-mìks′-tùr. ſ. Maſs formed by mingling bodies; ſomething additional mingled in a maſs.

INTERMUNDANE, ìn-tèr-mùn′-dåne. a. Subſiſting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

INTERMURAL, ìn-tèr-mù′-ràl. a. Lying between walls.

INTERMUTUAL, ìn-tèr-mù′-tù-àl. a. Mutual, interchanged.

INTERN, ìn-tèrn′. a. Inward, inteſtine, not foreign.

INTERNAL, ìn-tèr′-nàl. a. Inward, not external; intrinſick, not depending on external accidents, real.

INTERNALLY, ìn-tèr′-nàl-ŷ. ad. Inwardly; mentally, intellectually.

INTERNECINE, ìn-tèr-nè′-sìne. a. Endeavouring mutual deſtruction.

INTERNECION, ìn-tèr-nè′-ſhùn. ſ. Maſſacre, ſlaughter.

INTERNUNCIO, ìn-tèr-nùn′-ſhò. ſ. Meſſenger between two parties.

INTERPELLATION, ìn-tèr-pèl-lå′-ſhùn. ſ. A ſummons, a call upon.

To **INTERPOLATE**, ìn-tèr′-pò-låte. v. a. To foiſt any thing into a place to which it does not belong; to renew, to begin again.

INTERPOLATION, ìn-tèr-pò-lå′-ſhùn. ſ. Something added or put into the original matter.

INTERPOLATOR, ìn-tèr′-pò-lå-tùr. ſ. One that foiſts in counterfeit paſſages.

INTERPOSAL, ìn-tèr-pò′-zàl. ſ. Interpoſition, agency betwen two perſons; intervention.

To **INTERPOSE**, ìn-tèr-pò′ze. v. a. To thruſt in as an obſtruction, interruption or inconvenience; to offer as a ſuccour or relief; to place between, to make intervenient.

To **INTERPOSE**, ìn-tèr-pò′ze. v. n. To mediate, to act between two parties; to put in by way of interruption.

INTERPOSER, ìn-tèr-pò′-zùr. ſ. One that comes between others; an intervenient agent, a mediator.

INTERPOSITION, ìn-tèr-pò-zìſh′-ùn. ſ. Intervenient agency; mediation, agency between parties; intervention, ſtate of being placed between two; any thing interpoſed.

To **INTERPRET**, ìn-tèr′-prìt. v. a. To explain, to tranſlate, to decipher, to give a ſolution.

INTERPRETABLE, ìn-tèr′-prìt-àbl. a. Capable of being expounded.

INTERPRETATION, ìn-tèr-prŷ-tå′-

tà′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of interpreting, explanation; the ſenſe given by any interpreter, expoſition.

INTERPRETATIVE, ĭn-tĕr′-prŷ-tà-tĭv. a. Collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETATIVELY, ĭn-tĕr′-prŷ-tà-tĭv-lŷ. ad. As may be collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETER, ĭn-tĕr′-prŷ-tŭr. ſ. An expoſitor, an expounder; a tranſlator.

INTERPUNCTION, ĭn-tĕr-pŭngk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Pointing between words or ſentences.

INTERREGNUM, ĭn-tĕr-rĕg′-nŭm. ſ. The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and acceſſion of another.

INTERREIGN, ĭn-tĕr-rà′ne. ſ. Vacancy of the throne.

To INTERROGATE, ĭn-tĕr′-rò-gàte. v. a. To examine, to queſtion.

To INTERROGATE, ĭn-tĕr′-rò-gàte. v. n. To aſk, to put queſtions.

INTERROGATION, ĭn-tĕr-rò-gà′-ſhŭn. ſ. A queſtion put, an inquiry; a note that marks a queſtion, thus?

INTERROGATIVE, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg′-gà-tĭv. a. Denoting a queſtion, expreſſed in a queſtionary form of words.

INTERROGATIVE, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg′-gà-tĭv. ſ. A pronoun uſed in aſking queſtions, as who? what?

INTERROGATIVELY, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg′-gà-tĭv-lŷ. ad. In form of a queſtion.

INTERROGATOR, ĭn-tĕr′-rò-gà-tŭr. ſ. An aſker of queſtions.

INTERROGATORY, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg′-gà-tŭr-ŷ. ſ. A queſtion, an inquiry.

INTERROGATORY, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg′-gà-tŭr-ŷ. a. Containing a queſtion, expreſſing a queſtion.

To INTERRUPT, ĭn-tĕr-rŭpt′. v. a. To hinder the proceſs of any thing by breaking in upon it; to hinder one from proceeding by interpoſition; to divide, to ſeparate.

INTERRUPT, ĭn-tĕr-rŭpt′. a. Containing a chaſm.

INTERRUPTEDLY, ĭn-tĕr-rŭp′-tĕd-lŷ. ad. Not in continuity, not without ſtoppages.

INTERRUPTER, ĭn-tĕr-rŭp′-tŭr. ſ. He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION, ĭn-tĕr-rŭp′-ſhŭn. ſ. Interpoſition; breach of continuity; hindrance, ſtop, obſtruction.

INTERSCAPULAR, ĭn-tĕr-ſkăp′-pù-lăr. a. Placed between the ſhoulders.

To INTERSCIND, ĭn-tĕr-sĭnd′. v. a. To cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRIBE, ĭn-tĕr-ſkrì′be. v. a. To write between.

INTERSECANT, ĭn-tĕr-ſè′-kănt. a. Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSECT, ĭn-tĕr-ſĕkt′. v. a. To cut, to divide each other mutually.

To INTERSECT, ĭn-tĕr-ſĕkt′. v. n. To meet and croſs each other.

INTERSECTION, ĭn-tĕr-ſĕk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The point where lines croſs each other.

To INTERSEMINATE, ĭn-tĕr-ſĕm′-ŷ-nàte. v. a. To ſow between.

To INTERSERT, ĭn-tĕr-ſĕrt′. v. a. To put in between other things.

INTERSERTION, ĭn-tĕr-ſĕr′-ſhŭn. ſ. An inſertion, or thing inſerted between any thing.

To INTERSPERSE, ĭn-tĕr-ſpĕr′s. v. a. To ſcatter here and there among other things.

INTERSPERSION, ĭn-tĕr-ſpĕr′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſcattering here and there.

INTERSTELLAR, ĭn-tĕr-ſtĕl′-lăr. a. Intervening between the ſtars.

INSTERSTICE, ĭn-tĕr′-ſtĭs. ſ. Space between one thing and another; time between one act and another.

INSTERSTITIAL, ĭn-tĕr-ſtĭſh′-ăl. a. Containing interſtices.

INTERTEXTURE, ĭn-tĕr-tĕks′-tŭr. ſ. Diverſification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWINE, ĭn-tĕr-twì′ne. } v. a.
To INTERTWIST, ĭn-tĕr-twĭſt′. }
To unite by twiſting one in another.

INTERVAL, ìn′-tèr-vål. ſ. Space between places, interſtice; time paſſing between two aſſignable points; remiſſion of a delirium or diſtemper.

To **INTERVENE**, ìn-tèr-vè′n. v. n. To come between things or perſons.

INTERVENIENT, ìn-tèr-vè′-nyènt. a. Intercedent, paſſing between.

INTERVENTION, ìn-tèr-vèn′-ſhùn. ſ. Agency between perſons; agency between antecedents and conſecutives; interpoſition, the ſtate of being interpoſed.

To **INTERVERT**, ìn-tèr-vèrt′. v. a. To turn to another courſe.

INTERVIEW, ìn′-tèr-vů. ſ. Mutual ſight, ſight of each other.

To **INTERVOLVE**, ìn-tèr-vòlv′. v. a. To involve one within another.

To **INTERWEAVE**, ìn-tèr-wè′v. v. a. To mix one with another in a regular texture, to intermingle.

To **INTERWISH**, ìn-tèr-wìſh′. v. a. To wiſh mutually to each other.

INTERWOVE, ìn-tèr-wò′ve. Irreg. pret. of Interweave.

INTERWOVEN, ìn-tèr-wò′vn. Irreg. part. of Interweave.

INTESTABLE, ìn-tès′-tàbl. a. Diſqualified to make a will.

INTESTATE, ìn-tès′-tèt. a. Wanting a will, dying without a will.

INTESTINAL, ìn-tès′-tìn-àl. a. Belonging to the guts.

INTESTINE, ìn-tès′-tìn. a. Internal, inward; contained in the body; domeſtick, not foreign.

INTESTINE, ìn-tès′-tìn. ſ. The gut, the bowel.

To **INTHRAL**, ìn-thrå′l. v. a. To enſlave, to ſhackle, to reduce to ſervitude.

INTHRALMENT, ìn-thrå′l-mènt. ſ. Servitude, ſlavery.

To **INTHRONE**, ìn-thrò′ne. v. a. To raiſe to royalty, to ſeat on a throne.

INTIMACY, ìn′-tỳ-mà-ſỳ. ſ. Cloſe familiarity.

INTIMATE, ìn′-tỳ-mèt. a. Inmoſt, inward, inteſtine; familiar, cloſely acquainted.

INTIMATE, ìn′-tỳ-mèt. ſ. A familiar friend, one who is truſted with our thoughts.

To **INTIMATE**, ìn′-tỳ-måte. v. a. To hint, to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

INTIMATELY, ìn′-tỳ-mèt-lỳ. ad. Cloſely, with intermixture of parts; familiarly, with cloſe friendſhip.

INTIMATION, ìn-tỳ-må′-ſhùn. ſ. Hint, obſcure or indirect declaration or direction.

To **INTIMIDATE**, ìn-tìm′-ỳ-dåte. v. a. To make fearful, to daſtardize, to make cowardly.

INTIMIDATION, ìn-tìm-ỳ-då′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of intimidating.

INTINCTIBILITY, ìn-tìngk-tỳ-bìl′-ỳ-tỳ. ſ. Incapacity of giving colour to any thing.

INTIRE, ìn-tì′re. a. Whole, undiminiſhed, unbroken.

INTIRENESS, ìn-tì′re-nès. ſ. Wholeneſs, integrity.

INTO, ìn′-tò. prep. Noting entrance with regard to place; noting penetration beyond the outſide; noting a new ſtate to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cauſe.

INTOLERABLE, ìn-tòl′-lèr-àbl. a. Inſufferable, not to be endured; bad beyond ſufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS, ìn-tòl′-lèr-àbl-nès. ſ. Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY, ìn-tòl′-lèr-àb-lỳ. ad. To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANCE, ìn-tòl′-èr-àns. ſ. The quality of being intolerant.

INTOLERANT, ìn-tòl′-lèr-ànt. a. Not enduring, not able to endure.

To **INTOMB**, ìn-tò′m. v. a. To encloſe in a funeral monument, to bury.

INTONATION, ìn-tò-nå′-ſhùn. ſ. Manner of ſounding.

To **INTONE**, ìn-tò′-ne. v. n. To make a ſlow protracted noiſe.

To **INTORT**, ìn-tòrt′. v. a. To twiſt, to wreath, to wring.

To **INTOXICATE**, ìn-tòks′-ỳ-kåte. v. a. To inebriate, to make drunk.

INTOXICATION, ìn-tòks-ỳ-kå′-ſhùn. ſ. Inebriation, the act of making drunk, the ſtate of being drunk.

INTRACTABLE, în-tråk'-tåbl. a. Ungovernable, ſtubborn, obſtinate; unmanageable, furious.

INTRACTABLENESS, în-tråk'-tåbl-nês. ſ. Obſtinacy, perverſeneſs.

INTRACTABLY, în-tråk'-tåb-lý. ad. Unmanageably, ſtubbornly.

INTRANEOUS, în-trå'-nyůs. a. Internal.

INTRANQUILLITY, în-trån-kwîl'-ý-tý. ſ. Unquietneſs, want of reſt.

INTRANSITIVE, în-trån'-ſý-tîv. a. Not ſignifying action conceived as having an effect upon any object.

INTRANSMUTABLE, în-trånſ-mů'-tåbl. a. Unchangeable to any other ſubſtance.

To INTREASURE, în-trêzh'-ůr. v. a. To lay up as in a treaſury.

To INTRENCH, în-trêntſh'. v. n. To invade, to encroach, to cut off part of what belongs to another.

To INTRENCH, în-trêntſh'. v. a. To break with hollows; to fortify with a trench.

INTRENCHANT, în-trêntſh'-ånt. a. Not to be divided, not to be wounded, indiviſible.

INTRENCHMENT, în-trêntſh'-mênt. ſ. Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID, în-trêp'-îd. a. Fearleſs, daring, bold, brave.

INTREPIDITY, în-trê-pîd'-ý-tý. ſ. Fearleſſneſs, courage, boldneſs.

INTREPIDLY, în-trêp'-îd-lý. ad. Fearleſly, boldly, daringly.

INTRICACY, în'-trý-kå-ſý. ſ. State of being entangled, perplexity, involution.

INTRICATE, în'-trý-kêt. a. Entangled, perplexed, involved, complicated, obſcure.

To INTRICATE, în'-trý-kåte. v. a. To perplex, to darken. Not in uſe.

INTRICATELY, în'-trý-kêt-lý. ad. With involution of one in another, with perplexity.

INTRICATENESS, în'-trý-kêt-nês. ſ. Perplexity, involution, obſcurity.

INTRIGUE, în-trê'g. ſ. A plot, a private tranſaction in which many parties are engaged; a love plot; intricacy, complication; the complication or perplexity of a fable or poem.

To INTRIGUE, în-trê'g. v. n. To form plots, to carry on private deſigns; to carry on an affair of love.

INTRIGUER, în-trê'-gůr. ſ. One who buſies himſelf in private tranſactions, one who forms plots; one who purſues women.

INTRIGUINGLY, în-trê'-gîng-lý. ad. With intrigue, with ſecret plotting.

INTRINSECAL, în-trîn'-ſý-kål. a. Internal, ſolid, natural, not accidental.

INTRINSECALLY, în-trîn'-ſý-kål-ý. ad. Internally, naturally, really; within, at the inſide.

INTRINSECATE, în-trîn'-ſê-kåte. a. Perplexed. Obſolete.

INTRINSICK, în-trîn'-ſîk. a. Inward, internal, real, true; not depending on accident, fixed in the nature of the thing.

To INTRODUCE, în-trô-dů's. v. a. To conduct or uſher into a place, or to a perſon; to bring ſomething into notice or practice; to produce, to give occaſion; to bring into writing or diſcourſe by proper preparatives.

INTRODUCER, în-trô-dů'-ſůr. ſ. One who conducts another to a place or perſon; any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

INTRODUCTION, în-trô-důk'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of conducting or uſhering to any place or perſon; the act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice; the preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE, în-trô-důk'-tîv. a. Serving as the means to introduce ſomething elſe.

INTRODUCTORY, în-trô-důk'-tůr-ý.

INTERVAL, ĭn´-tėr-vål. ſ. Space between places, interſtice; time paſſing between two aſſignable points; remiſſion of a delirium or diſtemper.

To INTERVENE, ĭn-tėr-vė´n. v. n. To come between things or perſons.

INTERVENIENT, ĭn-tėr-vė´-nyėnt. a. Intercedent, paſſing between.

INTERVENTION, ĭn-tėr-vėn´-ſhůn. ſ. Agency between perſons; agency between antecedents and conſecutives; interpoſition, the ſtate of being interpoſed.

To INTERVERT, ĭn-tėr-vėrt´. v. a. To turn to another courſe.

INTERVIEW, ĭn´-tėr-vů. ſ. Mutual ſight, ſight of each other.

To INTERVOLVE, ĭn-tėr-vòlv´. v. a. To involve one within another.

To INTERWEAVE, ĭn-tėr-wė´v. v. a. To mix one with another in a regular texture, to intermingle.

To INTERWISH, ĭn-tėr-wiſh´. v. a. To wiſh mutually to each other.

INTERWOVE, ĭn-tėr-wȯ´ve. Irreg. pret. of INTERWEAVE.

INTERWOVEN, ĭn-tėr-wȯ´vn. Irreg. part. of INTERWEAVE.

INTESTABLE, ĭn-tės´-tåbl. a. Diſqualified to make a will.

INTESTATE, ĭn-tės´-tėt. a. Wanting a will, dying without a will.

INTESTINAL, ĭn-tės´-tĭn-ål. a. Belonging to the guts.

INTESTINE, ĭn-tės´-tĭn. a. Internal, inward; contained in the body; domeſtick, not foreign.

INTESTINE, ĭn-tės´-tĭn. ſ. The gut, the bowel.

To INTHRAL, ĭn-thrå´l. v. a. To enſlave, to ſhackle, to reduce to ſervitude.

INTHRALMENT, ĭn-thrå´l-mėnt. ſ. Servitude, ſlavery.

To INTHRONE, ĭn-thrȯ´ne. v. a. To raiſe to royalty, to ſeat on a throne.

INTIMACY, ĭn´-tŷ-må-ſŷ. ſ. Cloſe familiarity.

INTIMATE, ĭn´-tŷ-mėt. a. Inmoſt, inward, inteſtine; familiar, cloſely acquainted.

INTIMATE, ĭn´-tŷ-mėt. ſ. A familiar friend, one who is truſted with our thoughts.

To INTIMATE, ĭn´-tŷ-måte. v. a. To hint, to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

INTIMATELY, ĭn´-tŷ-mėt-lŷ. ad. Cloſely, with intermixture of parts; familiarly, with cloſe friendſhip.

INTIMATION, ĭn-tŷ-må´-ſhůn. ſ. Hint, obſcure or indirect declaration or direction.

To INTIMIDATE, ĭn-tĭm´-ŷ-dåte. v. a. To make fearful, to daſtardize, to make cowardly.

INTIMIDATION, ĭn-tĭm-ŷ-då´-ſhůn. ſ. The act of intimidating.

INTINCTIBILITY, ĭn-tĭngk-tŷ-bĭl´-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Incapacity of giving colour to any thing.

INTIRE, ĭn-tī´re. a. Whole, undiminiſhed, unbroken.

INTIRENESS, ĭn-tī´re-nės. ſ. Wholeneſs, integrity.

INTO, ĭn´-tȯ. prep. Noting entrance with regard to place; noting penetration beyond the outſide; noting a new ſtate to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cauſe.

INTOLERABLE, ĭn-tòl´-lėr-åbl. a. Inſufferable, not to be endured; bad beyond ſufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS, ĭn-tòl´-lėr-åbl-nės. ſ. Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY, ĭn-tòl´-lėr-åb-lŷ. ad. To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANCE, ĭn-tòl´-ėr-åns. ſ. The quality of being intolerant.

INTOLERANT, ĭn-tòl´-lėr-ånt. a. Not enduring, not able to endure.

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To INTONE, ĭn-tȯ´-ne. v. n. To make a ſlow protracted noiſe.

To INTORT, ĭn-tòrt´. v. a. To twiſt, to wreath, to wring.

To INTOXICATE, ĭn-tòks´-ŷ-kåte. v. a. To inebriate, to make drunk.

INTOXICATION, ĭn-tòkſ-ŷ-kå´-ſhůn. ſ. Inebriation, the act of making drunk, the ſtate of being drunk.

INTRACTABLE, ỉn-trắk' tắbl. a. Ungovernable, ſtubborn, obſtinate; unmanageable, furious.

INTRACTABLENESS, ỉn-trắk'-tắbl-nẻs. ſ. Obſtinacy, perverſeneſs.

INTRACTABLY, ỉn-trắk'-tắb-lý. ad. Unmanageably, ſtubbornly.

INTRANEOUS, ỉn-trả'-nyủs. a. Internal.

INTRANQUILLITY, ỉn trắn-kwỉl'-ý-tý. ſ. Unquietneſs, want of reſt.

INTRANSITIVE, ỉn-trắn'-sý-tỉv. a. Not ſignifying action conceived as having an effect upon any object.

INTRANSMUTABLE, ỉn-trắnſ-mů'-tắbl. a. Unchangeable to any other ſubſtance.

To INTREASURE, ỉn-trẻzh'-ủr. v. a. To lay up as in a treaſury.

To INTRENCH, ỉn-trẻntſh'. v. n. To invade, to encroach, to cut off part of what belongs to another.

To INTRENCH, ỉn-trẻntſh', v. a. To break with hollows; to fortify with a trench.

INTRENCHANT, ỉn-trẻntſh'-ắnt. a. Not to be divided, not to be wounded, indiviſible.

INTRENCHMENT, ỉn-trẻntſh'-mẻnt. ſ. Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID, ỉn-trẻp'-ỉd. a. Fearleſs, daring, bold, brave.

INTREPIDITY, ỉn-trẻ-pỉd'-ý-tý. ſ. Fearleſſneſs, courage, boldneſs.

INTREPIDLY, ỉn-trẻp'-ỉd-lý. ad. Fearleſsly, boldly, daringly.

INTRICACY, ỉn'-trý-kắ-ſý. ſ. State of being entangled, perplexity, involution.

INTRICATE, ỉn'-trý-kẻt. a. Entangled, perplexed, involved, complicated, obſcure.

To INTRICATE, ỉn'-trý-kảte. v. a. To perplex, to darken. Not in uſe.

INTRICATELY, ỉn'-trý-kẻt-lý. ad. With involution of one in another, with perplexity.

INTRICATENESS, ỉn'-trý-kẻt-nẻs. ſ. Perplexity, involution, obſcurity.

INTRIGUE, ỉn-trẻ'g. ſ. A plot, a private tranſaction in which many parties are engaged; a love plot; intricacy, complication; the complication or perplexity of a fable or poem.

To INTRIGUE, ỉn-trẻ'g. v. n. To form plots, to carry on private deſigns; to carry on an affair of love.

INTRIGUER, ỉn-trẻ'-gủr. ſ. One who buſies himſelf in private tranſactions, one who forms plots; one who purſues women.

INTRIGUINGLY, ỉn-trẻ'-gỉng-lý. ad. With intrigue, with ſecret plotting.

INTRINSECAL, ỉn-trỉn'-ſý-kắl. a. Internal, ſolid, natural, not accidental.

INTRINSECALLY, ỉn-trỉn'-ſý-kắl-ý. ad. Internally, naturally, really; within, at the inſide.

INTRINSECATE, ỉn-trỉn'-ſẻ-kảte. a. Perplexed. Obſolete.

INTRINSICK, ỉn-trỉn'-ſỉk. a. Inward, internal, real, true; not depending on accident, fixed in the nature of the thing.

To INTRODUCE, ỉn-trỏ-dů's. v. a. To conduct or uſher into a place, or to a perſon; to bring ſomething into notice or practice; to produce, to give occaſion; to bring into writing or diſcourſe by proper preparatives.

INTRODUCER, ỉn-trỏ-dů'-ſủr. ſ. One who conducts another to a place or perſon; any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

INTRODUCTION, ỉn-trỏ-dủk'-ſhủn. ſ. The act of conducting or uſhering to any place or perſon; the act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice; the preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE, ỉn-trỏ-dủk'-tỉv. a. Serving as the means to introduce ſomething elſe.

INTRODUCTORY, ỉn-trỏ-dủk'-tủr-ý.

tůr-ý. a. Previous, ſerving as the means to ſomething further.

INTROGRESSION, ìn-trò-grěſh'-ůn. ſ. Entrance, the act of entering.

INTROMISSION, ìn-trò-mìſh'-ůn. ſ. The act of ſending in.

To INTROMIT, ìn-trò-mìt'. v. a. To ſend in, to let in, to admit, to allow to enter.

To INTROSPECT, ìn-trò-ſpěkt'. v. a. To take a view of the inſide.

INTROSPECTION, ìn-trò-ſpěk'-ſhůn. ſ. A view of the inſide.

INTROSUMPTION, ìn-trò-ſůmp'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of taking in.

INTROVENIENT, ìn-trò-vé'-nyěnt. a. Entering, coming in.

INTROVERSION, ìn-trò-věr'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of turning inward.

To INTRUDE, ìn-trỏ'd. v. n. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence, to enter without invitation or permiſſion; to encroach, to force in uncalled or unpermitted.

To INTRUDE, ìn-trỏ'd. v. a. To force without right or welcome.

INTRUDER, ìn-trỏ'-důr. ſ. One who forces himſelf into company or affairs without right.

INTRUSION, ìn-trỏ'-zhůn, ſ. The act of thruſting or forcing any thing or perſon into any place or ſtate; encroachment upon any perſon or place; voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

To INTRUST, ìn-trůſt'. v. a. To treat with confidence, to charge with any ſecret.

INTUITION, ìn-tů-ìſh'-ůn. ſ. Sight of any thing, immediate knowledge; knowledge not obtained by deduction of reaſon.

INTUITIVE, ìn-tů'-ìt-ìv. a. Seen by the mind immediately; ſeeing, not barely believing: having the power of diſcovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

INTUITIVELY, ìn-tů'-ìt-ìv-lý. ad. Without deduction of reaſon, by immediate perception.

INTUMESCENCE, ìn-tů-měs'-sěns.
INTUMESCENCY, ìn-tů-měs'-sěn-ſý. } ſ.
Swell, tumour.

INTURGESCENCE, ìn-tůr-dzhěs'-sěns. ſ. Swelling, the act or ſtate of ſwelling.

To INTWINE, ìn-twì'ne. v. a. To twiſt or wreath together; to encompaſs by circling round it.

To INVADE, ìn-vå'de. v. a. To attack a country, to make an hoſtile entrance; to aſſail, to aſſault.

INVADER, ìn-vå'-důr. ſ. One who enters with hoſtility into the poſſeſſions of another; an aſſailant.

INVALID, ìn-vàl'-ìd. a. Weak, of no weight or efficacy.

To INVALIDATE, ìn-vàl'-ý-dåte, v. a. To weaken, to deprive of force or efficacy.

INVALIDE, ìn-vå-lì'd. ſ. One diſabled by ſickneſs or hurts.

INVALIDITY, ìn-vå-lìd'-ý-tý. ſ. Weakneſs, want of efficacy.

INVALUABLE, ìn-vàl'-ů-åbl. a. Precious above eſtimation, ineſtimable.

INVARIABLE, ìn-vå'-rý-åbl. a. Unchangeable, conſtant.

INVARIABLENESS, ìn-vå'-rý-åbl-něs, ſ. Immutability, conſtancy.

INVARIABLY, ìn-vå'-rý-åb-lý. ad. Unchangeably, conſtantly.

INVASION, ìn-vå'-zhůn. ſ. Hoſtile entrance upon the right or poſſeſſions of another, hoſtile encroachments.

INVASIVE, ìn-vå'-sìv. a. Entering hoſtilely upon other men's poſſeſſions.

INVECTIVE, ìn-věk'-tìv. ſ. A ſevere cenſure in ſpeech or writing.

INVECTIVE, ìn-věk'-tìv. a. Satirical, abuſive.

INVECTIVELY, ìn-věk'-tìv-lý. ad. Satirically, abuſively.

To INVEIGH, ìn-vè'. v. n. To utter cenſure or reproach.

INVEIGHER, in-vè'-ůr. ſ. Vehement railer.

To INVEIGLE, ìn-vé'gl. v. a. To

perſuade to ſomething bad or hurtful, to wheedle, to allure.

INVEIGLER, in-vé'g-lùr. ſ. Seducer, deceiver, allurer to ill.

To **INVENT**, in-vènt'. v. a. To diſcover, to find out; to forge, to contrive falſely; to feign; to produce ſomething new in writing, or in mechanicks.

INVENTER, in-vèn'-tùr. ſ. One who produces ſomething new, a deviſer of ſomething not known before; a teller of fictions.

INVENTION, in-vèn'-ſhùn. ſ. Fiction; diſcovery; act of producing ſomething new; forgery; the thing invented.

INVENTIVE, in-vèn'-tiv. a. Quick at contrivance, ready at expedients.

INVENTOR, in-vèn'-tùr. ſ. A finder out of ſomething new; a contriver, a framer.

INVENTORIAL, in-vèn-tô'-rỳ-àl. a. Belonging to an inventory.

INVENTORIALLY, in-vèn-tô'-rỳ-àl-ỳ. ad. In manner of an inventory.

INVENTORY, in'-vèn-tùr-ỳ. ſ. An account or catalogue of moveables.

To **INVENTORY**, in'-vèn-tùr-ỳ. v. a. To regiſter, to place in a catalogue.

INVENTRESS, in-vèn'-très. ſ. A female that invents.

INVERSE, in'-vèrs. a. Inverted, reciprocal, oppoſed to DIRECT.

INVERSELY, in-vèrs'-lỳ. ad. In an inverted order.

INVERSION, in-vèr'-ſhùn. ſ. Change of order or time, ſo as that the laſt is firſt, and firſt laſt; change of place, ſo as that each takes the room of the other.

To **INVERT**, in-vèrt'. v. a. To turn upſide down, to place in contrary method or order to that which was before; to place the laſt firſt.

INVERTEDLY, in-vèr'-tid-lỳ. ad. In contrary or reverſed order.

To **INVEST**, in-vèſt'. v. a. To dreſs, to clothe, to array; to place in poſſeſſion of a rank or office; to adorn, to grace; to confer, to give; to encloſe, to ſurround ſo as to intercept ſuccours or proviſions.

INVESTIENT, in-vès'-tſhènt. a. Covering, clothing.

INVESTIGABLE, in-vès'-tỳ-gàbl. a. To be ſearched out, diſcoverable by rational diſquiſition.

To **INVESTIGATE**, in-vès'-tỳ-gàte. v. a. To ſearch out, to find out by rational diſquiſition.

INVESTIGATION, in-vèſ-tỳ-gà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are diſcovered; examination.

INVESTITURE, in-vès'-tỳ-tùr. ſ. The right of giving poſſeſſion of any manor, office, or benefice; the act of giving poſſeſſion.

INVESTMENT, in-vèſt'-mènt. ſ. Dreſs, clothes, garment, habit.

INVETERACY, in-vèt'-tèr-à-ſỳ. ſ. Long continuance of any thing bad; in phyſick, long continuance of a diſeaſe.

INVETERATE, in-vèt'-tèr-èt. a. Old, long eſtabliſhed; obſtinate by long continuance.

To **INVETERATE**, in-vèt'-tèr-àte. v. a. To harden or make obſtinate by long continuance.

INVETERATENESS, in-vèt'-tèr-èt-nès. ſ. Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time.

INVETERATION, in-vèt-tèr-à'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS, in-vid'-yùs. a. Envious, malignant; likely to incur or to bring hatred.

INVIDIOUSLY, in-vid'-yùſ-lỳ. ad. Malignantly, enviouſly; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVIDIOUSNESS, in-vid'-yùſ-nès. ſ. Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To **INVIGORATE**, in-vig'-gò-ràte. v. a. To endue with vigour, to ſtrengthen, to animate, to enforce.

INVIGORATION, in-vig-gò-rà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of invigorating; the ſtate of being invigorated.

INVINCIBLE, in-vin'-ſibl. a. Unconquerable, not to be ſubdued.

INVINCIBLENESS, in-vin'-sibl-nes. ſ. Unconquerableneſs, inſuperableneſs.

INVINCIBLY, in-vin'-sib-ly̆. ad. Inſuperably, unconquerably.

INVIOLABLE, in-vi'-ô-labl. a. Not to be profaned, not to be injured; not to be broken; inſuſceptible of hurt or wound.

INVIOLABLY, in-vi'-ô-lab-ly̆. ad. Without breach, without failure.

INVIOLATE, in-vi'-ô-lêt. a. Unhurt, uninjured, unpolluted, unbroken.

INVIOUS, in'-vyus. a. Impaſſable, untrodden.

To **INVISCATE**, in-vis'-kâte. v. a. To lime, to entangle in glutinous matter.

INVISIBILITY, in-viz-y̆-bil'-y̆-ty̆. ſ. The ſtate of being inviſible, imperceptibleneſs to ſight.

INVISIBLE, in-viz'-ibl. a. Not perceptible by the ſight, not to be ſeen.

INVISIBLY, in-viz'-ib-ly̆. ad. Imperceptibly to the ſight.

INVITATION, in-vy̆-tâ'-ſhun. ſ. The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

INVITATORY, in-vi'-tâ-tur-y̆. a. Uſing invitation; containing invitation.

To **INVITE**, in-vi'te. v. a. To bid, to aſk to any place; to allure, to perſuade.

To **INVITE**, in-vi'te. v. n. To give invitation, to afford allurement.

INVITER, in-vi'-tur. ſ. He who invites.

INVITINGLY, in-vi'-ting-ly̆. ad. In ſuch a manner as invites or allures.

To **INUMBRATE**, in-um'-brâte. v. a. To ſhade, to cover with ſhades.

INUNCTION, in-ungk'-ſhun. ſ. The act of ſmearing or anointing.

To **INUNDATE**, in-un'-dâte. v. a. To overflow.

INUNDATION, in-un-dâ'-ſhun. ſ. The overflowing of waters, flood, deluge; a confluence of any kind.

To **INVOCATE**, in'-vô-kâte. v. a. To invoke, to implore, to call upon, to pray to.

INVOCATION, in-vô-kâ'-ſhun. ſ. The act of calling upon in prayer; the form of calling for the aſſiſtance or preſence of any being.

INVOICE, in'-vois. ſ. A catalogue of the freight of a ſhip, or of the articles and price of goods ſent by a factor.

To **INVOKE**, in-vô'ke. v. a. To call upon, to implore, to pray to.

To **INVOLVE**, in-volv'. v. a. To inwrap, to cover with any thing ſurrounding; to imply, to compriſe; to entwiſt; to take in; to entangle; to make intricate; to blend, to mingle together confuſedly.

INVOLUNTARILY, in-vol'-un-têr-y̆-ly̆. ad. Not by choice, not ſpontaneouſly.

INVOLUNTARY, in-vol'-un-têr-y̆. a. Not having the power of choice; not choſen, not done willingly.

INVOLUTION, in-vô-lu'-ſhun. ſ. The act of involving or inwrapping; the ſtate of being entangled, complication; that which is wrapped round any thing.

INURBANITY, in-ur-ban'-y̆-ty̆. ſ. Incivility, rudeneſs.

To **INURE**, in-u'r. v. a. To habituate, to make ready or willing by practice and cuſtom, to accuſtom.

INUREMENT, in-u'r-ment. ſ. Practice, habit, uſe, cuſtom, frequency.

To **INURN**, in-urn'. v. a. To intomb, to bury.

INUSTION, in-us'-tſhun. ſ. The act of burning.

INUTILE, in-u'-til. a. Uſeleſs, unprofitable.

INUTILITY, in-u-til'-y̆-ty. ſ. Uſeleſſneſs, unprofitableneſs.

INVULNERABILITY, in-vul-nêr-â-bil'-y̆-ty̆. ſ. The ſtate of being invulnerable.

INVULNERABLE, in-vul'-nêr-abl. a. Not to be wounded, ſecure from wound.

To **INWALL**, in-wa'l. v. a. To encloſe with a wall.

INWARD, In'-wĕrd. }
INWARDS, In'-wĕrdz. } ad. Towards the internal parts, within; with inflexion or incurvity, concavely; into the mind or thoughts.

INWARD, In'-wĕrd. a. Internal, placed within; intimate, domeſtick; ſeated in the mind.

INWARD, In'-wĕrd. ſ. Any thing within, generally the bowels; intimate, near acquaintance.

INWARDLY, In'-wĕrd-lý. ad. In the heart, privately; in the parts within, internally; with inflexion or concavity.

INWARDNESS, In'-wĕrd-nĕs. ſ. Intimacy, familiarity.

To INWEAVE, In-wé'v. v. a. To mix any thing in weaving ſo that it forms part of the texture; to intwine, to complicate.

To INWOOD, In-wŭd'. v. a. To hide in woods. Obſolete.

INWOVE, In-wŏ've. Irreg. preter. of Inweave.

INWOVEN, In-wŏ'vn. Irreg. part. of Inweave.

To INWRAP, In-ràp'. v. a. To cover by involution, to involve; to perplex, to puzzle with difficulty or obſcurity; to raviſh or tranſport.

To INWREATHE, In-ré'th. v. a. To ſurround as with a wreath.

INWROUGHT, In-rå't. a. Adorned with work.

JOB, dzhŏb'. ſ. A low, mean, lucrative affair; petty, piddling work, a piece of chance work; a ſudden ſtab with a ſharp inſtrument.

To JOB, dzhŏb'. v. a. To ſtrike ſuddenly with a ſharp inſtrument; to drive in a ſharp inſtrument.

To JOB, dzhŏb'. v. n. To play the ſtockjobber, to buy and ſell as a broker.

JOB'S TEARS, dzhŏ'bz-térz. ſ. An herb.

JOBBER, dzhŏb'-bŭr. ſ. A man who ſells ſtock in the publick funds; one who does chance work.

JOBBERNOWL, dzhŏb'-bŭr-nŏle. ſ. A loggerhead, a blockhead.

JOCKEY, dzhŏk'-ký. ſ. A fellow that rides horſes in the race; a man that deals in horſes; a cheat, a trickiſh fellow.

To JOCKEY, dzhŏk'-ký. v. a. To juſtle by riding againſt one; to cheat, to trick.

JOCOSE, dzhŏ-kŏ'ſe. a. Merry, waggiſh, given to jeſt.

JOCOSELY, dzhŏ-kŏ'ſe-lý. ad. Waggiſhly, in jeſt, in game.

JOCOSENESS, dzhŏ-kŏ'ſe-nĕs. }
JOCOSITY, dzhŏ-kŏs'-ĭt-ý. } ſ. Waggery, merriment.

JOCULAR, dzhŏk'-kŭ-lŭr. a. Uſed in jeſt, merry, jocoſe, waggiſh.

JOCULARITY, dzhŏk-ŭ-làr'-ĭ-tý. ſ. Merriment, diſpoſition to jeſt.

JOCUND, dzhŏk'-kŭnd. a. Merry, gay, airy, lively.

JOCUNDLY, dzhŏk'-kŭnd-lý. ad. Merrily, gaily.

To JOG, dzhŏg'. v. a. To puſh, to ſhake by a ſudden puſh, to give notice by a ſudden puſh.

To JOG, dzhŏg'. v. n. To move by ſmall ſhocks; to move on in a gentle, equable trot.

JOG, dzhŏg'. ſ. A puſh, a ſlight ſhake, a ſudden interruption by a puſh or ſhake; a rub, a ſmall ſtop.

JOGGER, dzhŏg'-gŭr. ſ. One who moves heavily and dully.

To JOGGLE, dzhŏg'l. v. n. To ſhake, to be in a tremulous motion.

JOHNAPPLE, dzhŏn'-àpl. ſ. A ſharp apple.

To JOIN, dzhoi'n. v. a. To add one to another in continuity; to unite in league or marriage; to daſh together, to encounter; to aſſociate; to unite in one act; to unite in concord; to act in concert with.

To JOIN, dzhoi'n. v. n. To grow to, to adhere, to be continuous; to cloſe, to claſh; to unite with in marriage, or any other league; to become confederate.

JOINDER, dzhoi'n-dŭr. ſ. Conjunction, joining.

JOINER, dzhoi'n-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make utenſils of wood joined.

JOINERY, dzhoi'n-ĕr-ý. ſ. An art

whereby ſeveral pieces of wood are fitted and joined together.

JOINT, dzhoi′nt. ſ. Articulation of limbs, juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies; hinge, junctures which admit motion of the parts; the place where two pieces of wood are joined together; a knot in a plant; one of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher; Out of joint, luxated, ſlipped from the ſocket, or correſpondent part where it naturally moves; thrown into confuſion and diſorder.

JOINT, dzhoi′nt. a. Shared among many; united in the ſame poſſeſſion; combined, acting together in conſort.

To JOINT, dzhoi′nt. v. a. To join together in confederacy; to form many parts into one; to form in articulations; to divide a joint, to cut or quarter into joints.

JOINTED, dzhoi′n-tid. a. Full of joints or knots.

JOINTER, dzhoi′n-túr. ſ. A ſort of plane.

JOINTLY, dzhoi′nt-lý. ad. Together, not ſeparately; in a ſtate of union or co-operation.

JOINTRESS, dzhoi′n-três. ſ. One who holds any thing in jointure.

JOINTSTOOL, dzhoi′nt-ſtŏl. ſ. A ſtool formed by framing the joints into each other.

JOINTURE, dzhoi′n-tŭr. ſ. Eſtate ſettled on a wife to be enjoyed after her huſband's deceaſe.

JOIST, dzhoi′ſt. ſ. The ſecondary beam of a floor.

To JOIST, dzhoi′ſt. v. a. To fit in the ſmaller beams of a flooring.

JOKE, dzhŏ′ke. A jeſt, ſomething not ſerious.

To JOKE, dzhŏ′ke. v. n. To jeſt, to be merry in words or actions.

JOKER, dzhŏ′-kŭr. ſ. A jeſter, a merry fellow.

JOLE, dzhŏ′le. ſ. The face or cheek; the head of a fiſh.

To JOLL, dzhŏ′le. v. a. To beat the head againſt any thing, to claſh with violence.

JOLLILY, dzhŏl′-lý-lý. ad. In a diſpoſition to noiſy mirth.

JOLLIMENT, dzhŏl′-lý-mênt. ſ. Mirth, merriment, gaiety.

JOLLINESS, dzhŏl′-lý-nês. } ſ.
JOLLITY, dzhŏ′l-lý-tý. }
Gaiety, elevation of ſpirit; merriment, feſtivity.

JOLLY, dzhŏl′-lý. a. Gay, merry, airy, cheerful, lively; plump, like one in high health.

To JOLT, dzhŏ′lt. v. n. To ſhake as a carriage on rough ground.

To JOLT, dzhŏ′lt. v. a. To ſhake one as a carriage does.

JOLT, dzhŏ′lt. ſ. Shock, violent agitation.

JOLTHEAD, dzhŏ′lt-hêd. ſ. A great head, a dolt, a blockhead.

IONICK, i-ŏn′-ik. a. Belonging to the dialect of the Ionians; belonging to one of the five orders of architecture.

JONQUILLE, dzhŭng-ki′l. ſ. A ſpecies of daffodil.

JORDEN, dzhŏr′dn. ſ. A pot.

To JOSTLE, dzhŏs′l. v. a. To juſtle, to ruſh againſt.

JOT, dzhŏt′. ſ. A point, a tittle.

JOVIAL, dzhŏ′-vyâl. a. Under the influence of Jupiter; gay, airy, merry.

JOVIALLY, dzhŏ′-vyâl-ý. ad. Merrily, gaily.

JOVIALNESS, dzhŏ′-vyâl-nês. ſ. Gaiety, merriment.

JOURNAL, dzhŭr′-nâl. a. Daily, quotidian.

JOURNAL, dzhŭr′-nâl. ſ. A diary, an account kept of daily tranſactions; any paper publiſhed daily.

JOURNALIST, dzhŭr′-nâl-iſt. ſ. A writer of journals.

JOURNEY, dzhŭr′-ný. ſ. The travel of a day; travel by land, a voyage or travel by ſea; paſſage from place to place.

To JOURNEY, dzhŭr′-ný. v. n. To travel, to paſs from place to place.

JOURNEYMAN, dzhŭr′-ný-mân. ſ. A hired workman.

JOURNEYWORK, dzhŭr′-ný-wŭrk. ſ. Work performed for hire.

JOUST, dzhou′ſt. ſ. Tilt, tournament.

ment, mock fight. It is now written leſs properly Just.

To JOUST, dzhouʹſt. v. n. To run in the tilt.

JOWLER, dzhowʹ-lůr. ſ. A kind of hunting dog.

JOY, dzhoyʹ. ſ. The paſſion produced by any happy accident, gladneſs; gaiety, merriment; happineſs; a term of fondneſs.

To JOY, dzhoyʹ. v. n. To rejoice, to be glad, to exult.

To JOY, dzhoyʹ. v. a. To congratulate, to entertain kindly; to gladden, to exhilarate; to enjoy.

JOYANCE, dzhoyʹ-åns. ſ. Gaiety, feſtivity. Obſolete.

JOYFUL, dzhoyʹ-fůl. a. Full of joy, glad, exulting.

JOYFULLY, dzhoyʹ-fůl-ŷ. ad. With joy, gladly.

JOYFULNESS, dzhoyʹ-fůl-nės. ſ. Gladneſs, joy.

JOYLESS, dzhoyʹ-lės. a. Void of joy, feeling no pleaſure; giving no pleaſure.

JOYOUS, dzhoyʹ-ůs. a. Glad, gay, merry; giving joy.

IPECACUANHA, ìp-pė-kåk-ů-ånʹ-å. ſ. An Indian plant, the root of which is emetick.

IRASCIBILITY, ì-råsʹ-ſŷ-bìl-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Proneneſs to anger.

IRASCIBLE, ì-råsʹ-sìbl. a. Partaking of the nature of anger, diſpoſed to anger.

IRE, ìʹre. ſ. Anger, rage, paſſionate hatred.

IREFUL, ìʹre-fůl. a. Angry, raging, furious.

IREFULLY, ìʹre-fůl-ŷ. ad. With ire, in an angry manner.

IRIS, ìʹ-rìs. ſ. The rainbow; an appearance of light reſembling the rainbow; the circle round the pupil of the eye; the flower-de-luce.

To IRK, ěrkʹ. v. a. It irks me, I am weary of it.

IRKSOME, ěrkʹ-ſům. a. Weariſome, troubleſome.

IRKSOMELY, ěrkʹ-ſům-lŷ. ad. Weariſomely, tediouſly.

IRKSOMENESS, ěrkʹ-ſům-nės. ſ. Tediouſneſs, weariſomeneſs.

IRON, ìʹ-ůrn. ſ. A hard, fuſil, malleable metal; any inſtrument or utenſil made of iron; a chain, a ſhackle.

IRON, ìʹ-ůrn. a. Made of iron; reſembling iron in colour; harſh, ſevere; hard, impenetrable.

To IRON, ìʹ-ůrn. v. a. To ſmooth with an iron; to ſhackle with irons.

IRONICAL, ì-rònʹ-nŷ-kål. a. Expreſſing one thing, and meaning another.

IRONICALLY, ì-rònʹ-nŷ-kål-ŷ. ad. By the uſe of irony.

IRRONMONGER, ìʹ-ůrn-můng-gůr. ſ. A dealer in iron.

IRONMOULD, ìʹ-ůrn-mòld. ſ. A yellow ſpot on linen, or any other ſubſtance, occaſioned by the ruſt of iron; an irony earth.

IRONWOOD, ìʹ-ůrn-wůd. ſ. A kind of wood extremely hard, and ſo ponderous as to ſink in water.

IRONWORT, ìʹ-ůrn-wůrt. ſ. A plant.

IRONY, ìʹ-ůrn-ŷ. a. Made of iron; partaking of iron; having the qualities of iron.

IRONY, ìʹ-růn-ŷ. ſ. A mode of ſpeech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.

IRRADIANCE, ìr-råʹ-dyåns. }
IRRADIANCY, ìr-råʹ-dyån-ſŷ. } ſ.
Emiſſion of rays or beams of light upon an object; beams of light emitted.

To IRRADIATE, ìr-råʹ-dyåte. v. a. To adorn with light emitted upon it, to heighten; to enlighten intellectually, to illuminate; to animate by heat or light; to decorate with ſhining ornaments.

IRRADIATION, ìr-rå-dŷ-åʹ-ſhůn. ſ. The act of emitting beams of light; illumination, intellectual light.

IRRATIONAL, ìr-råſhʹ-ò-nål. a. Void of reaſon, void of underſtanding; abſurd, contrary to reaſon.

IRRATIONALITY, ìr-råſh-ò-nålʹ-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Want of reaſon.

IRRATIONALLY, ìr-råſhʹ-ò-nål-ŷ. ad. Without reaſon, abſurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, ìr-rė-klåʹme-åbl. a. Not to be reclaimed, not to be changed to the better.

IRRECONCILABLE, ỉr-rẻk-ủn-sỉ'le-ảbl. a. Not to be reconciled, not to be appeaſed; not to be made conſiſtent.

IRRECONCILABLENESS, ỉr-rẻk-ủn-sỉ'le-ảbl-nẻs. ſ. Impoſſibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLY, ỉr-rẻk-ủn-sỉ'le-ảb-lỷ. ad. In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCILED, ỉr-rẻk'-ủn-sỉld. a. Not atoned, not forgiven.

IRRECOVERABLE, ỉr-rẻ-kủv'-ủr-ảbl. a. Not to be regained, not to be reſtored or repaired; not to be remedied.

IRRECOVERABLY, ỉr-rẻ-kủv'-ủr-ảb-lỷ. ad. Beyond recovery, paſt repair.

IRREDEEMABLE, ỉr-rẻ-dẻ'm-ảbl. a. Incapable of being redeemed.

IRREDUCIBLE, ỉr-rẻ-dủ'-sỉbl. a. Not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABILITY, ỉr-rẻf'-frả-gả-bỉl''-ỷ-tỷ. ſ. Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE, ỉr-rẻf'-frả-gảbl. a. Not to be confuted, ſuperiour to argumental oppoſition.

IRREFRAGABLY, ỉr-rẻf'-frả-gảb-lỷ. ad. With force above confutation.

IRREFUTABLE, ỉr-rẻ-fủ'-tảbl. a. Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRREGULAR, ỉr-rẻg'-gủ-lủr. a. Deviating from rule, cuſtom, or nature; immethodical, not confined to any certain rule or order; not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULARITY, ỉr-rẻg-gủ-lảr'-ỉ-tỷ. ſ. Deviation from rule; neglect of method and order; inordinate practice.

IRREGULARLY, ỉr-rẻg'-gủ-lủr-lỷ. ad. Without obſervation of rule or method.

To **IRREGULATE,** ỉr-rẻg'-gủ-lảte. v. a. To make irregular, to diſorder.

IRRELATIVE, ỉr-rẻl'-lả-tỉv. a. Having no reference to any thing, ſingle, unconnected.

IRRELEVANT, ỉr-rẻl'-ỷ-vảnt. a. Unaſſiſting; inapplicable.

IRRELIGION, ỉr-rẻ-lỉdzh'-ủn. I. Contempt of religion, impiety.

IRRELIGIOUS, ỉr-rẻ-lỉdzh'-ủs. a. Contemning religion, impious; contrary to religion.

IRRELIGIOUSLY, ỉr-rẻ-lỉdzh'-ủſ-lỷ. ad. With impiety, with irreligion.

IRREMEABLE, ỉr-rẻ'-mỷ-ảbl. a. Admitting no return.

IRREMEDIABLE, ỉr-rẻ-mẻ'-dỷ-ảbl. a. Admitting no cure, not to be remedied.

IRREMEDIABLY, ỉr-rẻ-mẻ'-dỷ-ảb-lỷ. ad. Without cure.

IRREMISSIBLE, ỉr-rẻ-mỉs'-sỉbl. a. Not to be pardoned.

IRREMISSIBLENESS, ỉr-rẻ-mỉs'-sỉbl-nẻs. ſ. The quality of being not to be pardoned.

IRREMOVABLE, ỉr-rẻ-mỏ'v-ảbl. a. Not to be moved, not to be changed.

IRRENOWNED, ỉr-rẻ-now'nd. a. Void of honour.

IRREPARABILITY, ỉr-rẻp-pẻr-ả-bỉl'-ỷ-tỷ. ſ. The ſtate of being irreparable.

IRREPARABLE, ỉr-rẻp'-pẻr-ảbl. a. Not to be recovered, not to be repaired.

IRREPARABLY, ỉr-rẻp'-pẻr-ảb-lỷ. ad. Without recovery, without amends.

IRREPLEVIABLE, ỉr-rẻ-plẻv'-vỷ-ảbl. a. Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHENSIBLE, ỉr-rẻp-prẻ-hẻn'-sỉbl. a. Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHENSIBLY, ỉr-rẻp-prẻ-hẻn'-sỉb-lỷ. ad. Without blame.

IRREPRESENTABLE, ỉr-rẻp-prẻ-zẻnt'-ảbl. a. Not to be figured by any repreſentation.

IRREPROACHABLE, ỉr-rẻ-prỏ'tſh-ảbl. a. Free from blame, free from reproach.

IRREPROACHABLY, ỉr-rẻ-prỏ'tſh-ảb-lỷ. ad. Without blame, without reproach.

IRREPROVEABLE, ỉr-rẻ-prỏ'v-ảbl. a. Not to be blamed, irreproachable.

IRRRESISTIBILITY, ỉr-rẻ-zỉs'-tỷ-bỉl''-ỷ-tỷ.

bĭl″-ý-tý. ſ. Power or force above oppoſition.

IRRESISTIBLE, ĭr-rè-zĭs′-tĭbl. a. Superiour to oppoſition.

IRRESISTIBLY, ĭr-rè-zĭs′-tĭb-lý. ad. In a manner not to be oppoſed.

IRRESOLUBLE, ĭr-rèz′-zò-lùbl. a. Not to be broken, not to be diſſolved.

IRRESOLUBLENESS, ĭr-rèz′-zò-lùbl-nès. ſ. Reſiſtance to ſeparation of the parts.

IRRESOLVEDLY, ĭr-rè-zŏl′-vèd-lý. ad. Without ſettled determination.

IRRESOLUTE, ĭr-rèz′-zò lùt. a. Not conſtant in purpoſe, not determined.

IRRESOLUTELY, ĭr-rèz′-zò-lùt-lý. ad. Without firmneſs of mind, without determined purpoſe.

IRRESOLUTION, ĭr-rèz-ò-lù′-ſhùn. ſ. Want of firmneſs of mind.

IRRESPECTIVE, ĭr-rè-ſpèk′-tĭv. a. Having no regard to any circumſtances.

IRRESPECTIVELY, ĭr-rè-ſpèk′-tĭv-lý. ad. Without regard to circumſtances.

IRRETRIEVABLE, ĭr-rè-trè′-vàbl. a. Not to be repaired, irrecoverable, irreparable.

IRRETRIEVABLY, ĭr-rè-trè′-vàb-lý. ad. Irreparably, irrecoverably.

IRREVERENCE, ĭr-rèv′-vèr-èns. ſ. Want of reverence, want of veneration; ſtate of being diſregarded.

IRREVERENT, ĭr-rèv′-vèr-ènt, a. Not paying due homage or reverence, not expreſſing or conceiving due veneration or reſpect.

IRREVERENTLY, ĭr-rèv′-vèr-ènt-lý. ad. Without due reſpect or veneration.

IRREVERSIBLE, ĭr-rè-vèr′-sĭbl. a. Not to be recalled, not to be changed.

IRREVERSIBLY, ĭr-rè vèr′-sĭb-lý. ad. Without change.

IRREVOCABLE, ĭr-rèv′-vò-kàbl. a. Not to be recalled, not to be brought back.

IRREVOCABLY, ĭr-rèv′-vò-kàb-lý. ad. Without recall.

To IRRIGATE, ĭr′-rý-gàte. v. a. To wet, to moiſten, to water.

IRRIGATION, ĭr-rý-gà′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of watering or moiſtening.

IRRIGUOUS, ĭr-rĭg′-gù-ùs. a. Watery, watered; dewy, moiſt.

IRRISION, ĭr-rĭzh′-ùn. ſ. The act of laughing at another.

IRRITABILITY, ĭr-rý-tà-bĭl′-ý-tý. ſ. The quality of being irritable.

IRRITABLE, ĭr′-rý-tàbl. a. Capable of being irritated.

To IRRITATE, ĭr′-rý-tàte. v. a. To provoke, to teaſe, to exaſperate; to fret, to put into motion or diſorder by any irregular or unaccuſtomed contact; to heighten, to agitate, to enforce.

IRRITATION, ĭr-rý-tà′-ſhùn. ſ. Provocation, exaſperation; ſtimulation.

IRRUPTION, ĭr-rùp′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of any thing forcing an entrance; inroad, burſt of invaders into any place.

IS, ĭz′. The third perſon ſingular of To be, I am, thou art, he is; it is ſometimes expreſſed by 's.

ISAGOGICAL, ì-ſà-gòdzh′-ý-kàl. a. Introductory.

ISCHURY, ĭs′-kù-rý. ſ. A ſtoppage of urine.

ISCHURETICK, ĭſ-kù-rèt′-tĭk. ſ. Such medicines as force urine when ſuppreſſed.

ISICLE, ì′-sĭkl. ſ. A pendent ſhoot of ice.

ISINGLASS, ì′-zĭng-glàs. ſ. A fine kind of glue made from the inteſtines of a large fiſh reſembling a ſturgeon.

ISINGLASS STONE, ì′-zĭng-glàs-ſtò′ne. ſ. A pure foſſil, more clear and tranſparent than glaſs, of which the ancients made their windows.

ISLAND, ì′-lànd. ſ. A tract of land ſurrounded by water.

ISLANDER, ì′-làn-dùr. ſ. An inhabitant of a country ſurrounded by water.

ISLE, ì′le. ſ. An iſland, a country ſurrounded by water; a long walk in a church or publick building.

ISOCHRONAL, ì-ſòk′-rò-nèl. } a.
ISOCHRONOUS, ì-ſòk′-rò-nùs. }

Equal in time, having equal duration.

To ISOLATE, ìs'-ſò-làte. v. a. To place in a detached ſituation to ſeparate from every thing around.

ISOPERIMETERS, ì-ſò-pè-rìm'-ỳ-tèrz. ſ. Figures having equal perimeters.

ISOPERIMETRICAL, ì-ſò-pèr-ỳ-mèt'-trỳ-kàl. a. In geometry, having equal perimeters or circumferences.

ISOSCELES, ì-ſòs'-ſè-lèz. ſ. That which hath only two ſides equal.

ISSUE, ìs'-ſhù. ſ. The act of paſſing out; exit, egreſs, or paſſage out; event, conſequence; termination, concluſion; a fontanel, a vent made in a muſcle for the diſcharge of humours; evacuation; progeny, offſpring; in law, Iſſue hath divers applications, ſometimes uſed for the children begotten between a man and his wife, ſometimes for profits growing from an amercement, ſometimes for profits of lands or tenements, ſometimes for that point of matter depending in ſuit, whereupon the parties join and put their cauſe to the trial of the jury.

To ISSUE, ìs'-ſhù. v. n. To come out, to paſs out of any place; to make an eruption; to proceed as an offspring; to be produced by any fund; to run out in lines.

To ISSUE, ìs'-ſhù. v. a. To ſend out, to ſend forth; to ſend out judicially or authoritatively.

ISSUELESS, ìs'-ſhù-lès. a. Without offspring, without deſcendants.

ISTHMUS, ìſt'-mùs. ſ. A neck of land joining the peninſula to the continent.

IT, ìt'. pronoun. The neutral demonſtrative; the thing ſpoken of before; it is uſed ludicrouſly after neutral verbs, to give an emphaſis; It is idiomatically applied to perſons, as It was I, It was he.

ITCH, ìtſh'. A cutaneous diſeaſe extremely contagious; the ſenſation of uneaſineſs in the ſkin, which is eaſed by rubbing; a conſtant teaſing deſire.

To ITCH, ìtſh'. v. n. To feel that uneaſineſs in the ſkin which is removed by rubbing; to long, to have continual deſire.

ITCHY, ìtſh'-ỳ. a. Infected with the itch.

ITEM, ì'-tèm. ad. Alſo; a word uſed when any article is added to the former.

ITEM, ì'-tèm. ſ. A new article; a hint, an innuendo.

To ITERATE, ìt'-tèr-àte. v. a. To repeat, to utter again, to inculcate by frequent mention; to do over again.

ITERANT, ìt'-tèr-ànt. a. Repeating.

ITERATION, ìt-tèr-à'-ſhùn. ſ. Repetition, recital over again.

ITINERANT, ì-tìn'-nèr-ànt. a. Wandering, not ſettled.

ITINERARY, ì-tìn'-nèr-àr-ỳ. ſ. A book of travels.

ITINERARY, ì-tìn'-nèr-àr-ỳ. a. Travelling, done on a journey.

ITSELF, ìt-ſèlf'. pronoun. The neutral recipocral pronoun applied to things.

JUBILANT, dzhò'-bỳ-lànt. a. Uttering ſongs of triumph.

JUBILATION, dzhò-bỳ-là'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, dzhò'-bỳ-lè. ſ. A publick feſtivity.

JUCUNDITY; dzhò-kùn'-dìt-ỳ. ſ. Pleaſantneſs, agreeableneſs.

JUDAICAL, dzhù-dà'-ỳ-kal. a. Pertaining to the Jews; in the manner of the Jews.

To JUDAISE, dzhò'-dà-ìze. v. n. To conform to the Jews.

JUDGE, dzhùdzh'. ſ. One who is inveſted with authority to determine any cauſe or queſtion, real or perſonal; one who preſides in a court of judicature; one who has ſkill ſufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

To JUDGE, dzhùdzh'. v. n. To paſs ſentence; to form or give an opinion; to diſcern, to diſtinguiſh.

To JUDGE, dzhùdzh'. v. a. To paſs ſentence upon, to examine authoritatively; to paſs ſevere cenſure, to doom ſeverely.

JUDGER, dzhůdzh'-ůr. ſ. One who forms judgment or paſſes ſentence.

JUDGMENT, dzhůdzh'-mént. ſ. The power of judging; the act of exerciſing judicature; determination, deciſion; the quality of diſtinguiſhing propriety and impropriety; opinion, notion; ſentence againſt a criminal; condemnation; puniſhment inflicted by providence; diſtribution of juſtice; the laſt doom.

JUDICATORY, dzhȯ'-dý-kå-tůr-ý. ſ. Diſtribution of juſtice; court of juſtice.

JUDICATURE, dzhȯ'-dý-kå-tůr. ſ. Power of diſtributing juſtice.

JUDICIAL, dzhȯ-dĭſh'-ål. a. Practiſed in the diſtribution of publick juſtice; inflicted on as a penalty.

JUDICIALLY, dzhȯ-dĭſh'-ål-ý. ad. In the forms of legal juſtice.

JUDICIARY, dzhȯ-dĭſh'-år-ý. a. Paſſing judgment upon any thing.

JUDICIOUS, dzhȯ-dĭſh'-ůs. a. Prudent, wiſe, ſkilful.

JUDICIOUSLY, dzhȯ-dĭſh'-ůſ-lý. ad. Skilfully, wiſely.

JUG, dzhůg'. ſ. A large drinking veſſel with a gibbous or ſwelling belly.

To **JUGGLE**, dzhůg'l. v. n. To play tricks by ſlight of hand; to practiſe artifice or impoſture.

JUGGLE, dzhůg'l. ſ. A trick by legerdemain; an impoſture, a deception.

JUGGLER, dzhůg'-glůr. ſ. One who practiſes ſlight of hand, one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance; a cheat, a trickiſh fellow.

JUGGLINGLY, dzhůg'-lĭng-lý. ad. In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, dzhȯ'-gů-lår. a. Belonging to the throat.

JUICE, dzhȯ's. ſ. The liquor, ſap, or water of plants and fruits; the fluid in animal bodies.

JUICELESS, dzhȯ'ſ-lés. a. Dry, without moiſture.

JUICINESS, dzhȯ'-ſý-nés. ſ. Plenty of juice, ſucculence.

JUICY, dzhȯ'-ſý. a. Moiſt, full of juice.

JULAP, dzhȯ'-låp. ſ. An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of ſimple and compound water ſweetened.

JULY, dzhȯ-lý'. ſ. The ſeventh month of the year.

JUMART, dzhȯ'-mårt. ſ. The mixture of a bull and a mare.

To **JUMBLE**, dzhům'bl. v. a. To mix violently and confuſedly together.

To **JUMBLE**, dzhům'bl. v. n. To be agitated together.

JUMBLE, dzhům'bl. ſ. Confuſed mixture, violent and confuſed agitation.

JUMENT, jȯ'-mént. ſ. A beaſt of burden.

To **JUMP**, dzhůmp'. v. n. To leap, to ſkip, to move forward without ſtep or ſliding; to leap ſuddenly; to jolt; to agree, to tally, to join.

To **JUMP**, dzhůmp'. v. a. To paſs by a leap; to paſs eagerly or careleſsly over.

JUMP, dzhůmp'. ad. Exactly.

JUMP, dzhůmp'. ſ. The act of jumping, a leap, a ſkip; a lucky chance; a waiſtcoat, limber ſtays worn by ladies.

JUNCATE, dzhůng'-kĭt. ſ. Cheeſecake, a kind of ſweetmeat of curds and ſugar; any delicacy; a furtive or private entertainment.

To **JUNCATE**, dzhůng'-kĭt. v. n. To feaſt ſecretly; to feaſt.

JUNCOUS, dzhůng'-kůs. a. Full of bulruſhes.

JUNCTION, dzhůngk'-ſhůn. ſ. Union, coalition.

JUNCTURE, dzhůngk'-tůr. ſ. The line at which two things are joined together; joint articulation; union, amity; a critical point or article of time.

JUNE, dzhȯ'n. ſ. The ſixth month of the year.

JUNIOR, dzhȯ'-nyůr. a. One younger than another.

JUNIPER, dzhȯ'-ný-půr. ſ. A plant. The berries are powerful antenuants, diureticks, and carminative.

JUNK, dzhůngk'. ſ. A ſmall Chineſe ſhip; pieces of old cable.

JUNKET, dzhůng'-kĭt. ſ. See JUNCATE.

JUNTO, dzhůn'-tŏ. ſ. A cabal.

IVORY, ỉ'-vůr-ỷ. ſ. The tuſk of the elephant.

IVORY, ỉ'-vůr-ỷ. a. Made of ivory; pertaining to ivory.

JURAT, dzhỏ'-råt. ſ. A magiſtrate in ſome corporations.

JURATORY, dzhỏ'-råt-tůr-ỷ. a. Giving oath.

JURIDICAL, dhzỏ-rid'-dỷ-kål. a. Acting in the diſtribution of juſtice; uſed in courts of juſtice.

JURIDICALLY, dzhỏ-rid'-dỷ-kål-ỷ. a. With legal authority.

JURISCONSULT, dzhỏ-rĭſ-kỏn'-ſůlt. ſ. One who gives his opinion in law.

JURISDICTION, dzỏ-rĭſ-dĭk'-ſhůn. ſ. Legal authority, extent of power; diſtrict to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE, dzhỏ-rĭſ-prỏ'-dėns. ſ. The ſcience of law.

JURIST, dzhỏ'-riſt. ſ. A civil lawyer, a civilian.

JUROR, dzhỏ'-růr. ſ. One that ſerves on the jury.

JURY, dzhỏ'-rỷ. ſ. A company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, ſworn to deliver a truth upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be delivered to them touching the matter in queſtion.

JURYMAN, dzhỏ'-rỷ-mån. ſ. One who is empannelled on a jury.

JURYMAST, dzhỏ'-rỷ-måſt. ſ. Something ſet up in the room of a maſt loſt in fight, or by a ſtorm.

JUST, dzhůſt'. a. Upright, equitable; honeſt; exact; virtuous; complete without ſuperfluity or defect; regular, orderly; exactly proportioned; full, of full dimenſions or weight.

JUST, dzhůſt'. ad. Exactly, nicely, accurately; merely, barely; nearly.

JUST, dzhůſt'. ſ. Mock encounter on horſeback. See Joust.

To JUST, dzhůſt'. v. n. To engage in a mock fight, to tilt; to puſh, to drive, to juſtle.

JUSTICE, dzhůs'-tĭs. ſ. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due; vindicative retribution, puniſhment; right, aſſertion of right; one deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment.

JUSTICEMENT, dzhůs'-tĭſ-mėnt. ſ. Procedure in courts.

JUSTICESHIP, dzhůs'-tĭſ-ſhĭp. ſ. Rank or office of a juſtice.

JUSTICIABLE, dzhůſ-tĭſh'-åbl. a. Proper to be examined in courts of juſtice.

JUSTIFIABLE, dzhůs'-tỷ-fĭ-åbl. a. Defenſible by law or reaſon, conformable to juſtice.

JUSTIFIABLENESS, dzhůs'-tỷ-fĭ-åbl-nės. ſ. Rectitude, poſſibility of being fairly defended.

JUSTIFIABLY, dzhůs'-tỷ-fĭ-åb-lỷ. ad. Rightly, ſo as to be ſupported by right.

JUSTIFICATION, dzhůſ-tỷ-fỷ-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. Defence, maintenance, vindication, ſupport; deliverance by pardon from ſins paſt.

JUSTIFICATOR, dzhůs'-tỷ-fỷ-kå-tůr. ſ. One who ſupports, defends, vindicates, or juſtifies.

JUSTIFIER, dzhůs'-tỷ-fỷ-ůr. ſ. One who defends or abſolves.

To JUSTIFY, dzhůs'-tỷ-fỷ. v. a. To clear from imputed guilt, to abſolve from an accuſation; to maintain, to defend, to vindicate; to free from paſt ſin by pardon.

To JUSTLE, dzhůs'l. v. n. To encounter, to claſh, to ruſh againſt each other.

To JUSTLE, dzhůs'l. v. a. To puſh, to drive, to force by ruſhing againſt it.

JUSTLY, dzhůſt'-lỷ. ad. Uprightly, honeſtly, in a juſt manner; properly, exactly, accurately.

JUSTNESS, dzhůſt'-nės. ſ. Juſtice, reaſonableneſs, equity; accuracy, exactneſs, propriety.

To JUT, dzhůt'. v. n. To puſh or ſhoot into prominences, to come out beyond the main bulk.

To JUTTY, dzhůt'-tỷ. v. a. To ſhoot out beyond.

JUVENILE, dzhỏ'-vė-nĭl. a. Young, youthful.

JUVENILITY, dzhỏ-vė-nĭl'-ỷ-tỷ. ſ. Youthfulneſs.

JUXTAPOSITION, dzhůkſ-tå-pỏ-zĭſh'-ůn. ſ. Appoſition, the ſtate of being placed by each other.

IVY, ỉ'-vỷ. ſ. A plant.

K.

KALENDAR, kål'-ėn-dŭr. ſ. An account of time.

KALI, kå'-lŷ. ſ. Sea-weed, of the aſhes of which glaſs was made, whence the word Alkali.

KAM, kåm'. a. Crooked.

To KAW, kå'. v. n. To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

KAW, kå'. ſ. The cry of a raven or crow.

KAYLE, kå'le. ſ. Ninepins, kettlepins; nine holes.

To KECK, kėk'. v. n. To heave the ſtomach, to reach at vomiting.

To KECKLE a Cable, kėk'l. v. a. To defend a cable round with rope.

KECKSY, kėk'-ſŷ. ſ. It is uſed in Staffordſhire both for hemlock and any other hollow jointed plant.

KECKY, kėk'-kŷ. a. Reſembling a kex.

To KEDGE, kėdzh'. v. n. To bring a ſhip up or down a narrow channel, when the wind is contrary to the tide, by a particular management of the ſails and a ſmall anchor.

KEDGER, kėdzh'-ŭr. ſ. A ſmall anchor uſed in a river.

KEDLACK, kėd'-låk. ſ. A weed that grows among corn, charnock.

To KEEL, kė'l. v. a. To ſcum.

KEEL, kė'l. ſ. The prominent timber at the bottom of the ſhip; a flat-bottomed veſſel, uſed to carry coals down the river Tyne, to load the colliers.

KEELVAT, kė'l-våt. ſ. Cooler, tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KEELSON, kė'lſn. ſ. The next piece of timber in a ſhip to her keel.

To KEELHALE, kė'l-hål. v. a. To puniſh in the ſeamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one ſide of the ſhip and up again on the other.

KEEN, kė'n. a. Sharp, well edged; ſevere, piercing; eager, vehement; acrimonious, bitter of mind.

To KEEN, kė'n, v. a. To ſharpen.

KEENLY, kė'n-lŷ. a. Sharply, vehemently.

KEENNESS, kė'n-nės. ſ. Sharpneſs, edge; rigour of weather, piercing cold; aſperity, bitterneſs of mind; eagerneſs, vehemence.

To KEEP, kė'p. v. a. To retain; to have in cuſtody; to preſerve in a ſtate of ſecurity; to protect, to guard; to detain; to hold for another; to reſerve, to conceal; to tend; to preſerve in the ſame tenour or ſtate; to hold in any ſtate; to retain by ſome degree of force in any place or ſtate; to continue any ſtate or action; to obſerve any time; to maintain, to ſupport with neceſſaries of life; to have in the houſe; to maintain, to hold; to remain in; not to leave a place; not to reveal, not to betray; to reſtrain, to with-hold; To keep back, to reſerve, to with-hold; to reſtrain; To keep company, to frequent any one; to accompany; To keep company with, to have familiar intercourſe; To keep in, to conceal, not to tell, to reſtrain, to curb; To keep off, to bear to diſtance; to hinder; To keep up, to maintain without abatement; to continue, to hinder from ceaſing; To keep under, to oppreſs, to ſubdue.

To KEEP, kè'p. v. n. To remain by ſome labour or effort in a certain ſtate; to continue in any place or ſtate, to ſtay; to remain unhurt, to laſt; to dwell, to live conſtantly; to adhere ſtrictly; To keep on, to go forward; To keep up, to continue undiſmayed.

KEEP, kè'p. ſ. Cuſtody, guard; reſtraint; the great tower in the centre of an ancient caſtle, in which the governour reſided, and in which the priſoners were kept; the dungeon.

KEEPER, kè'p-ŭr. ſ. One who holds any thing for the uſe of another; one who has priſoners in cuſtody; one who has the care of parks, or beaſts of chaſe; one that has the ſuperintendence or care of any thing.

KEEPERSHIP, kè'p-ŭr-ſhip. ſ. Office of a keeper.

KEG, kèg'. ſ. A ſmall barrel, commonly uſed for a fiſh barrel.

KELL, kèl'. ſ. The omentum, that which inwraps the guts.

KELP, kèlp'. ſ. A ſalt produced from calcined ſea-weed.

KELSON, kèl'ſn. ſ. The wood next the keel.

KELTER, kèl'-tŭr. ſ. Readineſs, a ſtate of preparation.

To KEMB. See Comb.

To KEN, kèn'. v. a. To ſee at a diſtance, to deſcry; to know.

KEN, kèn'. ſ. View, reach of ſight.

KENNEL, kèn'-nil. ſ. A cot for dogs; a number of dogs kept in a kennel; the hole of a fox or other beaſt; the water-courſe of a ſtreet.

To KENNEL, kèn'-nil. v. n. To lie, to dwell; uſed of beaſts, and of man in contempt.

KEPT, kèpt'. pret. and part. paſſ. of Keep.

KERCHIEF, kèr'-tſhif. ſ. A head-dreſs.

KERCHIEFED, }
KERCHIEFT, } kèr'-tſhift. { a.
Dreſſed, hooded.

KERF, kèrf'. ſ. The ſlit made by a ſaw in cutting a piece of wood.

KERMES, kèr'-mèz. ſ. A ſubſtance heretofore ſuppoſed to be a vegetable excreſcence, but now found to be the body of a female animal, containing a numerous offspring.

KERN, kèrn'. ſ. An Iriſh foot ſoldier; a hand-mill, conſiſting of two pieces of ſtone, by which corn is ground.

To KERN, kèrn'. v. n. To harden as ripened corn; to take the form of grains, to granulate.

KERNEL, kèr'-nil. ſ. The edible ſubſtance contained in a ſhell; any thing included in a ſhell; any thing included in a huſk or integument; the ſeeds of pulpy fruits; a gland; knobby concretions in children's fleſh.

To KERNEL, kèr'-nil. v. n. To ripen to kernels.

KERNELLY, kèr'-nil-ỳ. a. Full of kernels, having the quality or reſemblance of kernels.

KERNELWORT, kèr'-nil-wŭrt. ſ. An herb.

KERSEY, kèr'-zỳ. ſ. Coarſe ſtuff.

KESTREL, kès'-tril. ſ. A little kind of baſtard hawk.

KETCH, kètſh'. ſ. A heavy ſhip.

KETTLE, kèt'l. ſ. A veſſel in which liquor is boiled.

KETTLEDRUM, kèt'l-drŭm. ſ. A drum of which the head is ſpread over a body of braſs.

KETTLEPINS, kèt'l-pinz. ſ. A game, kayles.

KEY, kè'. ſ. An inſtrument formed with cavities correſpondent to the wards of a lock; an inſtrument by which ſomething is ſcrewed or turned; an explanation of any thing difficult; the parts of a muſical inſtrument which are ſtruck with the fingers; in muſick, a certain tone whereto every compoſition, whether long or ſhort, ought to be fitted; a bank raiſed perpendicularly for the eaſe of lading and unlading ſhips.

KEYAGE, kè'-idzh. ſ. Money paid for lying at the key.

KEYHOLE, kè'-hòle. ſ. The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

KEYSTONE, kè'-ſtòne. ſ. The middle ſtone of an arch.

KIBE, ki'be. ſ. An ulcerated chilblain, a chap in the heel.

KIBED, ki'bd. a. Troubled with kibes.

To **KICK**, kik'. v. a. To ſtrike with the foot.

KICK, kik'. ſ. A blow with the foot.

KICKER, kik'-kůr. ſ. One who ſtrikes with his foot.

KICKING, kik'-king. ſ. The act of ſtriking with the foot.

KICKSHAW, kik'-ſhà. ſ. Something uncommon, fantaſtical, ſomething ridiculous: a diſh ſo changed by the cookery that it can ſcarcely be known.

KICKSY-WICKSEY, kik'-ſỳ-wik-ſỳ. ſ. A made word in ridicule and diſdain of a wife.

KID, kid'. ſ. The young of a goat; a bundle of heath or furze.

To **KID**, kid'. v. a. To bring forth kids.

KIDDER, kid'-důr. ſ. An engroſſer of corn to enhance it's price.

To **KIDNAP**, kid'-nàp. v. a. To ſteal children, to ſteal human beings.

KIDNAPPER, kid'-nàp-půr. ſ. One who ſteals human beings.

KIDNEY, kid'-nỳ. ſ. One of the two glands that ſeparate the urine from the blood; race, kind, in ludicrous language.

KIDNEYBEAN, kid'-nỳ-bèn. ſ. A kind of pulſe in the ſhape of a kidney.

KIDNEYVETCH, kid'-nỳ-vètſh. } ſ.
KIDNEYWORT, kid'-nỳ-wůrt. } Plants.

KILDERKIN, kil'-dèr-kin. ſ. A ſmall barrel.

To **KILL**, kil'. v. a. To deprive of life, to put to death, to murder; to deſtroy animals for food; to deprive of vegetative life.

KILLER, kil'-lůr. ſ. One that deprives of life.

KILLOW, kil'-lò. ſ. An earth of a blackiſh or deep blue colour.

KILN, kil'. ſ. A ſtove, a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things.

To **KILNDRY**, kil'-drỳ. v. a. To dry by means of a kiln.

KIMBO, kim'-bò. a. Crooked, bent, arched.

KIN, kin'. ſ. Relation either of conſanguinity or affinity; relatives, thoſe who are of the ſame race; a relation, one related; the ſame generical claſs.

KIND, ki'nd. a. Benevolent, filled with general good-will; favourable, beneficent.

KIND, ki'nd. ſ. Race, generical claſs; particular nature; natural ſtate; nature, natural determination; manner, way; ſort.

To **KINDLE**, kin'dl. v. a. To ſet on fire, to light, to make to burn; to inflame the paſſions, to exaſperate, to animate.

To **KINDLE**, kin'dl. v. n. To catch fire.

KINDLER, kind'-lůr. ſ. One that lights, one who inflames.

KINDLY, ki'nd-lỳ. ad. Benevolently favourably, with good-will.

KINDLY, ki'nd-lỳ. a. Congenial, kindred; bland, mild, ſoftening.

KINDNESS, ki'nd-nès. ſ. Benevolence, beneficence, good-will, favour, love.

KINDRED, kin'-drèd. ſ. Relation by birth or marriage, affinity; relation, ſort; relatives.

KINDRED, kin'-drèd. a. Congenial, related.

KINE, ki'ne. ſ. plur. of Cow.

KING, king'. ſ. Monarch, ſupreme governor; a card with the picture of a king; a principal herald.

To **KING**, king'. v. a. To ſupply with a king; to make royal, to raiſe to royalty.

KINGAPPLE, king'-àpl. ſ. A kind of apple.

KINGCRAFT, king'-kràft. ſ. The act of governing, the art of governing.

KINGCUP, king'-kůp. ſ. A flower.

KINGDOM, king'-dům. ſ. The dominion of a king, the territories ſubject to a monarch; a different claſs or order of beings; a region, a tract.

KINGFISHER, kìng'-fìſh-ùr. ſ. A ſpecies of bird.

KINGLIKE, kìng'-lìke. } a. Royal,
KINGLY, kìng'-lý. } ſovereign, monarchical; belonging to a king; noble, auguſt.

KINGLY, kìng'-lý. ad. With an air of royalty, with ſuperiour dignity.

KINGSEVIL, kìngz'-è'vl. ſ. A ſcrofulous diſtemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, formerly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.

KINGSHIP, kìng'-ſhìp. ſ. Royalty, monarchy.

KINGSPEAR, kìngz'-ſpèr. ſ. A plant.

KINGSTONE, kìngz'-ſtòn. ſ. A fiſh.

KINSFOLK. kìnz'-fòk. ſ. Relations, thoſe who are of the ſame family.

KINSMAN, kìnz'-màn. ſ. A man of the ſame race or family.

KINSWOMAN, kìnz'-wům-ùn. ſ. ſing. A female relation.

KINSWOMEN, kìnz'-wìm-mìn. ſ. plur. Women of the ſame family.

KIRK, kèrk'. ſ. An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland.

KIRTLE, kèr'tl. ſ. An upper garment, a gown.

To **KISS**, kìs'. v. a. To touch with the lips; to treat with fondneſs; to touch gently.

KISS, kìs'. ſ. Salute given by joining lips.

KISSER, kìs'-ſùr. ſ. One that kiſſes.

KISSINGCRUST, kìs'-sìng-krùſt. ſ. Cruſt formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

KIT, kìt'. ſ. A large bottle; a ſmall diminutive fiddle; a ſmall wooden veſſel.

KITCHEN, kìtſh'-ìn. ſ. The room in a houſe where the proviſions are cooked.

KITCHENGARDEN, kìtſh'-ìn-gàrdn. ſ. Garden in which eſculent plants are produced.

KITCHENMAID, kìtſh'-ìn-màde. ſ. A cookmaid.

KITCHENSTUFF, kìtſh'-ìn-ſtùf. ſ. The fat of meat ſcummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

KITCHENWENCH, kìtſh'-ìn-wèntſh. ſ. Scullion, maid employed to clean the inſtruments of cookery.

KITCHENWORK, kìtſh'-ìn-wùrk. ſ. Cookery, work done in the kitchen.

KITE, kì'te. ſ. A bird of prey that infeſts the farms, and ſteals the chickens; a name of reproach denoting rapacity; a fictitious bird made of paper.

KITESFOOT, kì'tſ-fût. ſ. A plant.

KITTEN, kìt'n. ſ. A young cat.

To **KITTEN**, kìt'n. v. n. To bring forth young cats.

To **KLICK**, klìk'. v. n. To make a ſmall ſharp noiſe.

To **KNAB**, nàb'. v. a. To bite.

To **KNABBLE**, nàb'l. v. n. To bite idly, or wantonly; to nibble.

KNACK, nàk'. ſ. A little machine, a petty contrivance, a toy; a readineſs, an habitual facility, a lucky dexterity; a nice trick.

To **KNACK** nàk'. v. n. To make a ſharp quick noiſe, as when a ſtick breaks.

KNACKER, nàk'-kùr. ſ. A maker of ſmall work; a rope-maker.

KNAG, nàg', ſ. A hard knot in wood.

KNAGGY, nàg'-gý. a. Knotty.

KNAP, nàp'. ſ. A protuberance, a ſwelling prominence.

To **KNAP**, nàp'. v. a. To bite, to break ſhort; to ſtrike ſo as to make a ſharp noiſe, like that of breaking.

To **KNAP**, nàp'. v. n. To make a ſhort ſharp noiſe.

KNAP-BOTTLE, nàp'-bòtl. ſ. A plant.

To **KNAPPLE**, nàp'l, v. n. To break off with a ſharp quick noiſe.

KNAPSACK, nàp'-ſàk. ſ. The bag which a ſoldier carries on his back, a bag of proviſions.

KNAPWEED, nàp'-wèd. ſ. A plant.

KNARE, nà're. ſ. A hard knot.

KNAVE, nà've. ſ. A boy, a male child; a ſervant: both theſe are obſolete. A petty raſcal, a ſcoundrel; a card with a ſoldier painted on it.

KNAVERY, nà've-ùr-ý. ſ. Diſhoneſty, tricks, petty villany; miſchievous tricks or practices.

KNAVISH, nå′ve-iſh. a. Diſhoneſt, wicked, fraudulent; waggiſh, miſchievous.

KNAVISHLY, nå′ve-iſh-lŷ. ad. Diſhoneſtly, fraudulently; waggiſhly, miſchievouſly.

To KNEAD, nê′d. v. a. To beat or mingle any ſtuff or ſubſtance.

KNEADINGTROUGH, nê′d-ing-trôf. ſ. A trough in which the paſte of bread is worked together.

KNEE, nê′. ſ. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh; a piece of timber growing crooked, and ſo cut that the trunk and branch make an angle.

To KNEE, nê′. v. a. To ſupplicate by kneeling.

KNEED, nê′d. a. Having knees, as in-kneed; having joints, as kneed graſs.

KNEEDEEP, nê′-dêp. a. Riſing to the knees; ſunk to the knees.

KNEEPAN, nê′-pån. ſ. The ſmall convex bone on the articulation of the knee, which ſerves as a pulley to the tendon of the muſcles that move the leg.

To KNEEL, nê′l. v. n. To bend the knee, to reſt on the knee.

KNEETRIBUTE, nê′-trib-ût. ſ. Worſhip or obeiſance ſhown by kneeling.

KNEL, nel′. ſ. The ſound of a bell rung at a funeral.

KNEW, nû′. The preterite of Know.

KNICKKNACK, nik′-nåk. ſ. A plaything, a gewgaw.

KNIFE, nî′fe. ſ. An inſtrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut.

KNIGHT, nî′te. ſ. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank; the rank of gentlemen next to baronets; a man of ſome particular order of knighthood; a repreſentative of a county in parliament; a champion.

KNIGHT ERRANT, nîte-år′-rånt. ſ. A wandering knight.

KNIGHT ERRANTRY, nîte-år′-rånt-rŷ. ſ. The character or manners of wandering knights.

To KNIGHT, nî′te. v. a. To create one a knight.

KNIGHT OF THE POST, nî′te-ôv-thê-pô′ſt. ſ. A hireling evidence; a knight dubbed at the whipping poſt or pillory.

KNIGHTLY, nî′te-ly. a Befitting a knight, beſeeming a knight.

KNIGHTHOOD, nî′te-hûd. ſ. The character or dignity of a knight.

To KNIT, nit′. v. a. To make or unite by texture without the loom; to tie; to join, to unite; to contract; to tie up.

To KNIT, nit′. v. n. To weave without a loom; to join, to cloſe, to unite.

KNIT, nit′. ſ. Texture.

KNITTER, nit′-tůr. ſ. One who weaves or knits.

KNITTLE, nit′l. ſ. A ſtring that gathers a purſe round.

KNITTINGNEEDLE, nit′-ting-nêdl. ſ. A wire which women uſe in knitting.

KNIVES, nî′vz. plur. of Knife.

KNOB, nôb′. ſ. A protuberance, any part bluntly riſing above the reſt.

KNOBBED, nôb′d. a. Set with knobs, having protuberances.

KNOBBINESS, nôb′-bŷ-nes. ſ. The quality of having knobs; hard, ſtubborn.

KNOBBY, nôb′-bŷ. a. Full of knobs, hard, ſtubborn.

To KNOCK, nôk′. v. n. To claſh, to be driven ſuddenly together; to beat as at a door for admittance; To knock under, a common expreſſion that denotes when a man yields or ſubmits.

To KNOCK, nôk′. v. a. To affect or change in any reſpect by blows; to daſh together, to ſtrike, to collide with a ſharp noiſe; To knock down, to fell by a blow; To knock on the head, to kill by a blow, to deſtroy.

KNOCK, nôk′. ſ. A ſudden ſtroke, a blow; a loud ſtroke at a door for admiſſion.

KNOCKER, nôk′-kůr. ſ. He that knocks; the hammer which hangs at the door for ſtrangers to ſtrike.

To KNOLL, nôl′e. v. a. To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

To KNOLL, nŏl'e. v. n. To ſound as a bell.

KNOLL, nŏ'le. ſ. A little hill.

KNOT, nŏt'. ſ. A complication of a cord or ſtring not eaſily to be diſentangled; any figure of which the lines frequently interſect each other; any bond of aſſociation or union; a hard part in a piece of wood; a confederacy, an aſſociation; a ſmall band; difficulty, intricacy; an intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs; a cluſter, a collection.

To KNOT, nŏt'. v. a. To complicate in knots; to entangle, to perplex; to unite.

To KNOT, nŏt'. v. n. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation; to knit knots for fringes.

KNOTBERRYBUSH, nŏt'-bĕr-rỳ-bŭſh. ſ. A plant.

KNOTGRASS, nŏt'-gràs. ſ. A plant.

KNOTTED, nŏt'-tìd. a. Full of knots.

KNOTTINESS, nŏt'-tỳ-nĕs. ſ. Fulneſs of knots, unevenneſs, intricacy.

KNOTTY, nŏt'-tỳ. a. Full of knots; hard, rugged; intricate, perplexed, difficult, embarraſſed.

To KNOW, nŏ'. v. a. To perceive with certainty, to be informed of, to be taught; to diſtinguiſh; to recognize; to be no ſtranger to; to converſe with another ſex.

To KNOW, nŏ'. v. n. To have clear and certain perception, not to be doubtful; to be informed.

KNOWABLE, nŏ'-àbl. a. Poſſible to be diſcovered or underſtood.

KNOWER, nŏ'-ŭr. ſ. One who has ſkill or knowledge.

KNOWING, nŏ'-ìng. a. Skilful, well inſtructed; conſcious, intelligent.

KNOWING, nŏ'-ìng. ſ. Knowledge.

KNOWINGLY, nŏ'-ìng-lỳ. ad. With ſkill, with knowledge.

KNOWLEDGE, nŏl'-lìdzh. ſ. Certain perception; learning, illumination of the mind; ſkill in any thing; acquaintance with any fact or perſon; cogniſance, notice; information, power of knowing.

KNUCKLE, nŭk'l. ſ. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers cloſe; the knee joint of a calf; the articulation or joint of a plant.

To KNUCLE, nŭk'l. v. n. To ſubmit.

KNUCKLED, nŭk'ld. a. Jointed.

KORAN, kŏ'-ràn. ſ. The Alcoran, the Bible of the Mahometans.

To KYD, kìd'. v. a. To know.

L.

LA, là'. interject. See, look, behold.

LABDANUM, làb'-dà-nŭm. ſ. A reſin of the ſofter kind. This juice exudates from a low ſpreading ſhrub, of the ciſtus kind, in Crete.

LABEFACTION, làb-ỳ-fàk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Weakening, decay, ruin.

To LABEFY, làb'-ỳ-fỳ. v. a. To weaken, to impair.

LABEL, là'-bĕl. ſ. A ſmall ſlip or ſcrip of writing; any thing appendant to a larger writing; a ſmall plate hung on the necks of bottles to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral ſorts of wines; in law, a narrow ſlip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending ſeal.

LABENT, là'-bĕnt. a. Sliding, gliding, ſlipping.

LABIAL, lå′-byål. a. Uttered by the lips; belonging to the lips.

LABIATED, lå′-bŷ-å-tîd. a. Formed with lips.

LABIODENTAL, lå-bŷ-ô-dên′-tål. a. Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

LABORATORY, låb′-bô-rå-tůr-ŷ. ſ. A chymiſt's workroom.

LABORIOUS, lå-bô′-rŷ-ůs. a. Diligent in work, aſſiduous; requiring labour, tireſome, not eaſy.

LABORIOUSLY, lå-bô′-rŷ-ůs-lŷ. ad. With labour, with toil.

LABORIOUSNESS, lå-bô′-rŷ-ůſ-nês. ſ. Toilſomeneſs, difficulty; diligence, aſſiduity.

LABOUR, lå′-bůr. ſ. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of ſtrength, pains, toil; work to be done; childbirth, travail.

To **LABOUR**, lå′-bůr. v. n. To toil, to act with painful effort; to do work, to take pains; to move with difficulty; to be diſeaſed with; to be in diſtreſs, to be preſſed; to be in childbirth, to be in travail.

To **LABOUR**, lå′-bůr. v. a. To work at, to move with difficulty; to beat, to belabour.

LABOURER, lå′-bůr-ůr. ſ. One who is employed in coarſe and toilſome work; one who takes pains in any employment.

LABOURSOME, lå′-bůr-sům. a. Made with great labour and diligence.

LABRA, lå′-brå. ſ. A lip.

LABYRINTH, låb′-bêr-înth. ſ. A maze, a place formed with inextricable windings.

LAC, låk′. ſ. A kind of wax, made by an inſect of the coccus kind.

LACE, lå′ſe. ſ. A ſtring, a cord; a ſnare, a gin; a platted ſtring with which women faſten their clothes; ornaments of fine thread curiouſly woven; textures of thread with gold or ſilver.

To **LACE**, lå′ſe. v. a. To faſten with a ſtring run through eyelet holes; to adorn with gold or ſilver textures ſewed on; to embelliſh with variegations; to beat.

LACEMAN, lå′ſe-mån. ſ. One who deals in lace.

LACERABLE. lås′-sêr-åbl. a. Such as may be torn.

To **LACERATE**, lås′-sêr-åte. v. a. To tear, to rend.

LACERATION, låſ-sêr-å′ ſhůn. ſ. The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

LACERATIVE, lås′-sêr-å-tîv. a. Tearing, having the power to tear.

LACHRYMAL, låk′-krŷ-mål. a. Generating tears.

LACHRYMARY, låk′-krŷ-mêr-ŷ. a. Containing tears.

LACHRYMATION, låk-krŷ-må′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of weeping or ſhedding tears.

LACHRYMATORY, låk″-krŷ-må-tůr′-ŷ. ſ. A veſſel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LACINIATED, lå-sîn′-ŷ-å-têd. a. Adorned with fringes or borders.

To **LACK**, låk′. v. a. To want, to need, to be without.

To **LACK**, låk′. v. n. To be in want; to be wanting.

LACK, låk′. ſ. Want, need, failure.

LACKBRAIN, låk′-bråne. ſ. One that wants wit.

LACKER, låk′-kůr. ſ. A kind of varniſh.

To **LACKER**, låk′-kůr. v. a. To do over with lacker.

LACKEY, låk′-kŷ. ſ. An attending ſervant, a foot-boy.

To **LACKEY**, låk′-kŷ. v. a. To attend ſervilely.

To **LACKEY**, låk′-kŷ. v. n. To act as a foot-boy, to pay ſervile attendance.

LACKLINEN, låk′-lîn-nîn. a. Wanting ſhirts.

LACKLUSTRE, låk′-lůs′-tůr. a. Wanting brightneſs.

LACONICALLY, lå-kôn′-nŷ-kål-ŷ. ad. Briefly, conciſely.

LACONICK, lå-kôn′-îk. a. Short, brief.

LACONISM, låk′-kô-nîzm. ſ. A conciſe ſtyle.

LACTARY, låk′-tå-rŷ. a. Milky.

LACTARY, låk′-tå-rŷ. ſ. A dairy-houſe.

LACTATION, låk-tå'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or time of giving ſuck.

LACTEAL, låk'-tŷ-ål. a. Conveying chyle.

LACTEAL, låk'-tŷ-ål. ſ. A veſſel that conveys chyle.

LACTEOUS, låk'-tŷ-ŭs. a. Milky; lacteal, conveying chyle,

LACTESCENCE, låk-tès'-sèns. ſ. Tendency to milk.

LACTESCENT, låk-tès'-sènt. a. Producing milk.

LACTIFEROUS, låk-tìf'-fèr-ŭs. a. Conveying or bringing milk.

LACTIFICK, låk-tìf'-ìck. ad. Breeding milk, producing milk.

LAD, låd'. ſ. A boy, a ſtripling.

LADDER, låd'-dŭr. ſ. A frame made with ſteps placed between two upright pieces; any thing by which one climbs, a gradual riſe.

LADE, lå'de. ſ. The mouth of a river, from the Saxon LADE, which ſignifies a purging or diſcharging.

To LADE, lå'de. v. a. To load, to freight, to burden; to heave out, to throw out.

LADEN, lå'dn. Part. pret. of LADE.

LADING, lå'-dìng. ſ. Weight, burden, freight.

LADLE, lå'dl. ſ. A large ſpoon, a veſſel with a long handle uſed in throwing out any liquid: the receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LADY, lå'-dŷ. ſ. A woman of high rank; the title of LADY properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks; a word of complaiſance uſed to women.

LADY-BEDSTRAW, lå'-dŷ-bèd'-ſtrå. ſ. A plant.

LADY-BIRD, lå'-dŷ-bŭrd. } ſ. A
LADY-COW, lå'-dŷ-kow. } ſmall
LADY-FLY, lå'-dŷ-flŷ. } beau-
tiful inſect of the beetle kind.

LADY-DAY, lå'-dŷ-då. ſ. The day on which the annunciation of the bleſſed virgin is celebrated.

LADY-LIKE, lå'-dŷ-lìk. a. Soft, delicate, elegant.

LADY-MANTLE, lå'-dŷ-måntl. ſ. A plant.

LADYSHIP, lå'-dŷ-ſhìp. ſ. The title of a lady.

LADY'S-SLIPPER, lå'-dŷz-ſlìp-pŭr. ſ. A flower.

LADY'S-SMOCK, lå'-dŷz-ſmŏk. ſ. A flower.

LAG, låg'. a. Coming behind, falling ſhort; ſluggiſh, ſlow, tardy; laſt, long, delayed.

LAG, låg'. ſ. The loweſt claſs, the rump, the fag end; he that comes laſt, or hangs behind.

To LAG, låg'. v. n. To loiter, to move ſlowly; to ſtay behind, not to come in.

LAGGER, låg'-gŭr. ſ. A loiterer; an idler.

LAICAL, lå'-ŷ-kål. a. Belonging to the laity, or people as diſtinct from the clergy.

LAID, lå'de. Pret. and part. of LAY.

LAIN, lå'ne. Pret. part. of LIE, when it ſignifies to be recumbent.

LAIR, lå're. ſ. The couch of a boar, or wild beaſt.

LAIRD, lå'rd. ſ. The lord of a manour in the Scottiſh dialect.

LAITY, lå'-ìt-ŷ. ſ. The people as diſtinguiſhed from the clergy; the ſtate of a layman.

LAKE, lå'ke. ſ. A large diffuſion of inland water; ſmall plaſh of water; a middle colour betwixt ultramarine and vermilion.

LAMB, låm'. ſ. The young of a ſheep; typically, the Saviour of the world.

LAMBKIN, låm'-kìn. ſ. A little lamb.

LAMBATIVE, låm'-bå-tìv. a. Taken by licking.

LAMBATIVE, låm'-bå-tìv. ſ. A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

LAMBS-WOOL, låmz'-wŭl. ſ. Ale mixed with the pulp of roaſted apples.

LAMBENT, låm'-bènt. a. Playing about, gliding over without harm.

LAMDOIDAL, låm-doi'-dål. a. Having the form of the letter lambda or Λ.

LAME, là'me. a. Crippled, diſabled in the limbs; hobbling, not ſmooth, alluding to the feet of a verſe; imperfect, unſatisfactory.

To LAME, là'me. v. a. To cripple.

LAMELLATED, låm'-mél-å-tìd. a. Covered with films or plates.

LAMELY, là'me-lý. ad. Like a cripple, without natural force or activity; imperfectly.

LAMENESS, là'me-nés. ſ. The ſtate of a cripple, loſs or inability of limbs; imperfection, weakneſs.

To LAMENT, là-mént'. v. n. To mourn, to wail, to grieve, to expreſs ſorrow.

To LAMENT, là-mént'. v. a. To bewail, to mourn, to bemoan, to ſorrow for.

LAMENT, là-mént'. ſ. Sorrow audibly expreſſed, lamentation; expreſſion of ſorrow.

LAMENTABLE, låm'-mén-tåbl. a. To be lamented, cauſing ſorrow; mournful, ſorrowful, expreſſing ſorrow; miſerable, in a ludicrous or low ſenſe; pitiful.

LAMENTABLY, låm'-mén-tåb-lý. ad. With expreſſions or tokens of ſorrow; ſo as to cauſe ſorrow; pitifully, deſpicably.

LAMENTATION, låm-mén-tà'-ſhůn. ſ. Expreſſion of ſorrow, audible grief.

LAMENTER, là-mén'-tůr. ſ. He who mourns or laments.

LAMENTINE, låm'-mén-tìne. ſ. An animal called a ſea-cow or manatee.

LAMINA, låm'-mý-nå. ſ. Thin plate, one coat laid over another.

LAMINATED, låm'-mý-nå-tìd. a. Plated; uſed of bodies the contexture of which diſcovers ſuch a diſpoſition as that of plates lying over one another.

To LAMM, låm'. v. a. To beat ſoundly with a cudgel. A low word.

LAMMAS, låm'-mås. ſ. The firſt of Auguſt.

LAMP, låmp'. ſ. A light made with oil and a wick; any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical.

LAMPASS, låm'-pås. ſ. A lump of fleſh, about the bigneſs of a nut, in the roof of a horſe's mouth.

LAMPBLACK, låm'-blåk. ſ. It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a baſon, and as it is furred ſtrike it with a feather into ſome ſhell.

LAMPOON, låm-pò'n. ſ. A perſonal ſatire, abuſe, cenſure written not to reform but to vex.

To LAMPOON, låm-pò'n. v. a. To abuſe with perſonal ſatire.

LAMPOONER, låm-pò'n-ůr. ſ. A ſcribbler of perſonal ſatire.

LAMPREY, låm'-prý. ſ. A fiſh much like the eel.

LAMPRON, låm'-průn. ſ. A kind of ſea fiſh; a long eel.

LANCE, là'ns. ſ. A long ſpear.

To LANCE, là'ns. v. a. To pierce, to cut; to open chirurgically, to cut in order to a cure.

LANCEOLATE, lån-ſè'-ò-lèt. a. Having the form of a lance, headed like a lance.

LANCET, lån'-ſìt. ſ. A ſmall pointed chirurgical inſtrument.

To LANCH, låntſh'. v. a. This word is too often written LAUNCH; To dart, to caſt as a lance.

LANCINATION, lån-ſý-nå'-ſhůn. ſ. Tearing, laceration.

To LANCINATE, lån'-ſý-nåte. v. a. To tear, to rend.

LAND, lånd'. ſ. A country; a region, diſtinct from other countries; earth, diſtinct from water; ground, ſurface of the place; an eſtate real and immoveable; nation, people.

To LAND, lånd'. v. a. To ſet on ſhore.

To LAND, lånd'. v. n. To come on ſhore.

LAND-FORCES, lånd'-fòr-ſìz. ſ. Warlike powers not naval, ſoldiers that ſerve on land.

LANDED, lån'-dìd. a. Having a fortune in land.

LANDFALL, lånd'-fål. ſ. A ſudden tranſlation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LANDFLOOD, lånd'-flůd. ſ. Inundation.

LANDGRAVE, lånd'-gråv. ſ. A German title of dominion.

LANDGRAVIATE, lånd'-gråv-ý-èt. ſ. The territory of a landgrave.

LANDHOLDER, lånd´-hỏl-dŭr. ſ. One whoſe fortune is in land.

LANDING, lån´-dìng.
LANDING-PLACE, lån´-dìng-plåſe. } ſ.
The top of ſtairs.

LANDJOBBER, lånd´-dzhỏb-ŭr. ſ. One who buys and ſells land for other men.

LANDLADY, lån´-lå-dý. ſ. A woman who has tenants holding from her; the miſtreſs of an inn.

LANDLESS, lånd´-lẻs. a. Without property, without fortune.

LANDLOCKED, lånd´-lỏkt. a. Shut in, or encloſed with land.

LANDLOPER, lånd´-lỏ-pŭr. ſ. A landman; a term of reproach uſed by ſeamen of thoſe who paſs their lives on ſhore.

LANDLORD, lånd´-lỏrd. ſ. One who owns lands or houſes; the maſter of an inn.

LANDMARK, lånd´-mårk. ſ. Any thing ſet up to preſerve boundaries.

LANDSCAPE, lånd´-ſkìp. ſ. A region, the proſpect of a country; a picture, repreſenting an extent of ſpace, with the various objects in it.

LAND-TAX, lånd´-tåks. ſ. Tax laid upon land and houſes.

LAND-WAITER, lånd´-wå-tŭr. ſ. An officer of the cuſtoms, who is to watch what goods are landed.

LANDWARD, lånd´-wẻrd. ad. Towards the land.

LANE, lå´ne. ſ. A narrow way between hedges; a narrow ſtreet, an alley; a paſſage between men ſtanding on each ſide.

LANEOUS, lå´-nyŭs. a. Woolly, made of wool.

LANERET, lån´-nẻr-ẻt. ſ. A little hawk.

LANGUAGE, lång´-gwìdzh. ſ. Human ſpeech; the tongue of one nation as diſtinct from others; ſtyle, manner of expreſſion.

LANGUAGED, lång´-gwìdzhd. a. Having various languages.

LANGUAGE-MASTER, lång´-gwìdzh-måſ-tŭr. ſ. One whoſe profeſſion is to teach languages.

LANGUID, lång´-gwìd. a. Faint, weak, feeble; dull, heartleſs.

LANGUIDLY, lång´-gwìd-lý. ad. Weakly, feebly.

LANGUIDNESS, lång´-gwìd-nẻs. ſ. Weakneſs, feebleneſs.

To **LANGUISH**, lång´-gwìſh. v. n. To grow feeble, to pine away, to loſe ſtrength; to be no longer vigorous in motion; to ſink or pine under ſorrow; to look with ſoftneſs or tenderneſs.

LANGUISH, lång´-gwìſh. ſ. Soft appearance.

LANGUISHINGLY, lång´-gwìſh-ìng-lý. ad. Weakly, feebly, with feeble ſoftneſs; dully, tediouſly.

LANGUISHMENT, lång´-gwìſh-mẻnt. ſ. State of pining; ſoftneſs of mien.

LANGUOR, lång´-gwŭr. ſ. A faintneſs, which may ariſe from want or decay of ſpirits.

To **LANIATE**, lå´-ný-åte. v. a. To tear in pieces, to rend, to lacerate.

LANIFICE, lån´-ý-fìs. ſ. Woollen manufacture.

LANIGEROUS, lå-nìdzh´-ẻr-ŭs. a. Bearing wool.

LANK, långk´. a. Looſe, not filled up, not ſtiffened out, not fat; faint, languid.

LANKNESS, långk´-nẻs. ſ. Want of plumpneſs.

LANNER, lån´-nŭr. ſ. A ſpecies of hawk.

LANSQUENET, lån´-ſkìn-nẻt. ſ. A common foot ſoldier; a game at cards.

LANTERLOO, lån´-tẻr-lỏ. ſ. A game at cards.

LANTERN, lån´-tŭrn. ſ. A tranſparent caſe for a candle; a lighthouſe, a light hung out to guide ſhips.

LANTERN-JAWS, lån″-tẻrn-dzhå´z. ſ. A thin viſage.

LANUGINOUS, lå-nů´-dzhìn-ŭs. a. Downy, covered with ſoft hair.

LAP, låp´. ſ. The looſe part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleaſure; the part of the clothes that is ſpread horizontally over the knees; the part formed by the knees in a ſitting poſture.

To **LAP**, låp´. v. a. To wrap or twiſt round any thing; to involve in any thing; to lick up.

To LAP, låp'. v. n. To be ſpread or twiſted over any thing; to feed by quick repeated motions of the tongue.

LAPDOG, låp'-dŏg. ſ. A little dog fondled by ladies in the lap.

LAPFUL, låp'-fůl. ſ. As much as can be contained in the lap.

LAPICIDE, låp'-pỷ-ſide. ſ. A ſtone-cutter.

LAPIDARY, låp'-pỷ-dėr-ỷ. ſ. One who deals in ſtones or gems.

To LAPIDATE, låp'-pỷ-dåte. v. a. To ſtone, to kill by ſtoning.

LAPIDATION, låp-pỷ-då'-ſhůn. ſ. A ſtoning.

LAPIDEOUS, lå-pỉd'-yůs. a. Stony, of the nature of ſtone.

LAPIDESCENCE, lå-pỷ-dės'-sėns. ſ. Stoney concretion.

LAPIDESCENT, lå-pỷ-dės'-sėnt. a. Growing or turning to ſtone.

LAPIDIFICK, lå-pỷ-dỉf'-fỉk. a. Forming ſtones.

LAPIDIST, låp'-pỷ-dỉſt. ſ. A dealer in ſtones or gems.

LAPIS, lå'-pỉs. ſ. A ſtone.

LAPIS-LAZULI, lå-pỉs-låz'-zhů-lỷ. ſ. A ſtone of an azure or blue colour.

LAPPER, låp'-půr. One who wraps up; one who laps or licks.

LAPPET, låp'-pỉt. ſ. The parts of a headdreſs that hang looſe.

LAPSE, låp's. ſ. Flow, fall, glide; petty errour, ſmall miſtake; tranſlation of right from one to another.

To LAPSE, låp's. v. n. To glide ſlowly, to fall by degrees; to ſlip by inadvertency or miſtake; to loſe the proper time; to fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another; to fall from perfection, truth or faith.

LAPWING, låp'-wỉng. ſ. A clamorous bird with long wings.

LAPWORK, låp'-wůrk. ſ. Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

LAR, lår'. ſ. A houſehold god.

LARBOARD, lå'r-bŏrd. ſ. The left-hand ſide of a ſhip, when you ſtand with your face to the head.

LARCENY, lå'r-ſnỷ. ſ. Petty theft.

LARCH, lå'rtſh. ſ. A tree of the fir kind which drops it's leaves in winter.

LARD, lå'rd. ſ. The greaſe of ſwine; bacon, the fleſh of ſwine.

To LARD, lå'rd. v. a. To ſtuff with bacon; to fatten; to mix with ſomething elſe by way of improvement.

LARDER, lå'r-důr. ſ. The room where meat is kept or ſalted.

LARDERER, lå'r-dėr-ůr. ſ. One who has the charge of the larder.

LARGE, lå'rdzh. a. Big, bulky; wide, extenſive; liberal, abundant, plentiful; copious, diffuſe; At Large, without reſtraint, diffuſely.

LARGELY, lå'rdzh-lỷ. ad. Widely, extenſively; copiouſly, diffuſely; liberally, bounteouſly; abundantly.

LARGENESS, lå'rdzh-nės. ſ. Bigneſs, greatneſs, extenſion, wideneſs.

LARGESS, lå'r-dzhės. ſ. A preſent, a gift, a bounty.

LARGIFLUOUS, lår-dzhỉf'-flů-ůs. ad Flowing copiouſly.

LARGITION, lår-dzhỉſh'-ůn. ſ. The act of giving.

LARK, lå'rk. ſ. A ſmall ſinging-bird.

LARKER, lå'rk-ůr. ſ. A catcher of larks.

LARKSPUR, lå'rk-ſpůr. ſ. A plant.

LARVATED, lå'r-vå-tỉd. a. Maſked.

LARUM, lå'r-ům. ſ. Alarm; noiſe noting danger.

LARYNGOTOMY, lå'-rỉn-gŏt''-tŏ-mỷ. ſ. An operation where the fore-part of the larynx is divided to aſſiſt reſpiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts, as in a quinſey.

LARYNX, lå'-rỉngks. ſ. The wind-pipe, the trachea.

LASCIVIENT, lås-sỉv'-vyėnt. a. Frolickſome, wantoning.

LASCIVIOUS, lås-sỉv'-vyůs. a. Lewd, luſtful; wanton, ſoft, luxurious.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, lås-sỉv'-vyůſ-nės. ſ. Wantonneſs, looſeneſs.

LASCIVIOUSLY, lås-sỉv'-vyůs-lỷ. ad. Lewdly, wantonly, looſely.

LASH, låſh'. ſ. A ſtroke with any thing pliant and tough; the thong or point of the whip; a leaſh, or ſtring in which an animal is held; a ſtroke of ſatire, a ſarcaſm.

To LASH, låſh'. v. a. To ſtrike with any thing pliant, to ſcourge; to move with a ſudden ſpring or jerk; to beat, to ſtrike with a ſharp ſound; to ſcourge with ſatire; to tie any thing down to the ſide or maſt of a ſhip.

To LASH, låſh'. v. n. To ply the whip.

LASHER, låſh'-ůr. ſ. One that whips or laſhes.

LASS, lås'. ſ. A girl, a maid, a young woman.

LASSITUDE, lås'-sý-tůd. ſ. Wearineſs, fatigue.

LASSLORN, lås'-lŏrn. a. Forſaken by his miſtreſs.

LAST, låſt'. a. Lateſt, that which follows all the reſt in time; hindmoſt, which follows in order of place; next before the preſent, as Laſt week; utmoſt; At Laſt, in concluſion, at the end; The Laſt, the end.

LAST, låſt'. ad. The laſt time, the time next before the preſent; in concluſion.

To LAST, låſt'. v. n. To endure, to continue.

LAST, låſt'. ſ. The mould on which ſhoes are formed; a load, a certain weight or meaſure.

LASTAGE, lås'-tìdzh. ſ. Cuſtom paid for freightage; the ballaſt of a ſhip.

LASTERY, lås'-tėr-ý. ſ. A red colour.

LASTING, lås'-tìng. particip. a. Continuing, durable; of long continuance, perpetual.

LASTINGLY, lås'-tìng-lý. ad. Perpetually.

LASTINGNESS, lås'-tìng-nės. ſ. Durableneſs; continuance.

LASTLY, låſt'-lý. ad. In the laſt place; in the concluſion, at laſt.

LATCH, låtſh'. ſ. A catch of a door moved by a ſtring or handle.

To LATCH, låtſh'. v. a. To faſten with a latch; to faſten, to cloſe.

LATCHES, låtſh'-ìz. ſ. Latches or laſkets, in a ſhip, are loops made by ſmall ropes.

LATCHET, låtſh'-ìt. ſ. The ſtring that faſtens the ſhoe.

LATE, lå'te. a. Contrary to early, ſlow, tardy, long delayed; laſt in any place, office, or character; the deceaſed; far in the day or night.

LATE, lå'te. ad. After long delays, after a long time; in a latter ſeaſon; lately, not long ago; far in the day or night.

LATED, lå'-tìd. a. Belated, ſurpriſed by the night.

LATELY, lå'te-lý. ad. Not long ago.

LATENESS, lå'te-nės. ſ. Time far advanced.

LATENT, lå'-tėnt. a. Hidden, concealed, ſecret.

LATERAL, låt'-tėr-ål. a. Growing out on the ſide, belonging to the ſide; placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line.

LATERALITY, låt-tėr-ål'-ý-tý. ſ. The quality of having diſtinct ſides.

LATERALLY, låt'-tėr-ål-ý. ſ. By the ſide, ſidewiſe.

LATERITIOUS, låt-ėr-ìſh'-ůs. a. Reſembling brick, made of brick.

LATEWARD, lå'te-wėrd. ad. Somewhat late.

LATH, lå'th. ſ. A ſmall long piece of wood uſed to ſupport the tiles of houſes.

To LATH, lå'th. v. a. To fit up with laths.

LATHE, lå'the. ſ. The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter ſo as to ſhape it by the chiſel.

To LATHER, låth'-ůr. v. n. To form a foam.

To LATHER, låth'-ůr. v. a. To cover with foam of water and ſoap.

LATHER, låth'-ůr. ſ. A foam or froth made commonly by beating ſoap with water.

LATIN, låt'-tìn. a. Written or ſpoken in the language of the old Romans.

LATINISM, låt'-tìn-ìzm. ſ. A Latin idiom; a mode of ſpeech peculiar to the Latin.

LATINIST, låt'-tìn-ìſt. ſ. One ſkilled in Latin.

LATINITY, lå-tìn'-nìt-ý. ſ. The Latin tongue.

To LATINIZE, lắt'-tỉn-ìze. v. n. To uſe words or phraſes borrowed from the Latin.

To LATINIZE, lắt'-tỉn-ìze. v. a. To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin.

LATISH, lắ'te-ỉſh. a. Somewhat late.

LATIROSTROUS, lå-tỳ-rôs'-trůs. a. Broad-beaked.

LATITANCY, lắt'-tỳ-tån-ſỳ. ſ. The ſtate of lying hid.

LATITANT, lắt'-tỳ-tånt. a. Concealed, lying hid.

LATITATION, lắt-ỳ-tắ'-ſhůn. ſ. The ſtate of lying concealed.

LATITUDE, lắt'-tỳ-tůd. ſ. Breadth, width; room, ſpace, extent; the extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator; a particular degree, reckoned from the equator; unreſtrained acceptation; freedom from ſettled rules, laxity; extent, diffuſion.

LATITUDINARIAN, lắt-ỳ-tů-dỳ-nắ'-rỳ-ån. a. Not reſtrained, not confined.

LATITUDINARIAN, lắt-ỳ-tů-dỳ-nắ'-rỳ-ån. ſ. One who departs from orthodoxy.

LATRANT, lắ'-trånt. a. Barking.

LATRATION, lå-trắ'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of barking like a dog.

LATRIA, lắ'-trỳ-å. ſ. The higheſt kind of worſhip, as diſtinguiſhed by the Papiſts from the Dulia.

LATTEN, lắt'-tên. ſ. A plate of braſs; a plate of iron tinned.

LATTER, lắt'-tůr. a. Happening after ſomething elſe; modern, lately done or paſt; mentioned laſt of two.

LATTERLY, lắt'-tůr-lỳ. ad. Of late.

LATTICE, lắt'-tỉs. ſ. A window made up with a kind of net-work; a window made with ſticks or irons croſſing each other at ſmall diſtances.

To LATTICE, lắt'-tỉs. v. a. To mark with croſs parts like a lattice.

LAVATION, lå-vắ'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of waſhing.

LAVATORY, lắv'-vå-tůr-ỳ. ſ. A waſh; ſomething in which parts diſeaſed are waſhed.

LAUD, lắ'd. ſ. Praiſe, honour paid, celebration; that part of divine worſhip which conſiſts in praiſe.

To LAUD, lắ'd. v. a. To praiſe, to celebrate.

LAUDABLE, lắ'-dåbl. a. Praiſeworthy, commendable; healthy, ſalubrious.

LAUDABLENESS, lắ'-dåbl-nês. ſ. Praiſeworthineſs.

LAUDABLY, lắ'-dåb-lỳ. ad. In a manner deſerving praiſe.

LAUDANUM, lộd'-då-nům. ſ. A ſoporifick tincture.

LAUDATIVE, lắ'-då-tỉv. ad. Praiſing, compriſing praiſe.

To LAVE, lắ've. v. a. To waſh, to bathe; to lade, to draw out.

To LAVE, lắ've. v. n. To waſh himſelf, to bathe.

To LAVEER, lå-vẻ'r. v. n. To change the direction often in a courſe.

LAVENDER, lắv'-vỉn-důr. ſ. The name of a plant.

LAVER, lắ'-vůr. ſ. A waſhing veſſel.

To LAUGH, lắ'f. v. n. To make that noiſe which ſudden merriment excites; In poetry, to appear gay, favourable, pleaſant, or fertile; To Laugh at, to treat with contempt, to ridicule.

To LAUGH, lắ'f. v. a. To deride, to ſcorn.

LAUGH, lắ'f. ſ. The convulſion cauſed by merriment; an inarticulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment.

LAUGHABLE, lắ'f-åbl. ſ. Such as may properly excite laughter.

LAUGHER, lắ'f-ůr. ſ. A man fond of merriment.

LAUGHINGLY, lắ'f-ỉng-lỳ. ad. In a merry way, merrily.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, lắ'f-ỉng-ſtôk. ſ. A butt, an object of ridicule.

LAUGHTER, lắ'f-tůr. ſ. Convulſive merriment; an inarticulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment.

LAVISH, lắv'-vỉſh. a. Prodigal, waſteful, indiſcreetly liberal; ſcattered in waſte, profuſe; wild, unreſtrained.

To LAVISH, lắv'-vỉſh. v. a. To ſcatter with profuſion.

LAVISHER, lắv'-vỉſh-ůr. ſ. A prodigal; a profuſe man.

LAVISHLY, låv'-viſh-lŷ. ad. Profuſely, prodigally.

LAVISHMENT, låv'-vîſh-mènt. } ſ.
LAVISHNESS, låv'-vîſh-nès. }
Prodigality, profuſion.

To LAUNCH, låntſh'. v. n. To force into the ſea; to rove at large; to expatiate.

To LAUNCH, låntſh'. v. a. To puſh to ſea; to dart from the hand.

LAUND, lå'nd. ſ. A plain extended between woods.

LAUNDRESS, lån'-drès. ſ. A woman whoſe employment is to waſh clothes.

LAUNDRY, lån'-drŷ. ſ. The room in which clothes are waſhed; the act or ſtate of waſhing.

LAVOLTA, lå-vôl'-tå. ſ. An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering.

LAUREATE, lå'-rŷ-èt. a. Decked or inveſted with a laurel.

LAUREATION, lå-rè-å'-ſhùn. ſ. It denotes, in the Scottiſh univerſities. the act or ſtate of having degrees conferred.

LAUREL, lôr'-rîl. ſ. A tree, called alſo the cherry-bay.

LAURELED, lôr'-rîld. a. Crowned or decorated with laurel.

LAURIFEROUS, lå-rîf'-fè-rùs. a. Bearing laurel, producing laurel.

LAW, lå'. ſ. A rule of action; a decree, edict, ſtatute, or cuſtom, publickly eſtabliſhed; judicial proceſs; conformity to law, any thing lawful; an eſtabliſhed and conſtant mode of proceſs.

LAWBREAKER, lå'-brè-kùr. ſ. A violator of the laws.

LAWFUL, lå'-fùl. a. Agreeable to law; conformable to law.

LAWFULLY, lå'-fùl-ŷ. ad. Legally agreeably to law.

LAWFULNESS, lå'-fùl-nès. ſ. Legality; allowance of law.

LAWGIVER, lå'-gîv-ùr. ſ. Legiſlator, one that makes laws.

LAWGIVING, lå'-gîv-îng. a. Legiſlative.

LAWLESS, lå'-lès. a. Unreſtrained by any law, not ſubject to law; contrary to law, illegal.

LAWLESSLY, lå'-lès-lŷ. ad. In a manner contrary to law.

LAWMAKER, lå'-må-kùr. ſ. One who makes laws, a lawgiver.

LAWMERCHANT, lå-mèr'-tſhånt. ſ. The law of commerce, mercantile law.

LAWN, lå'n. ſ. An open ſpace between woods; fine linen, remarkable for being uſed in the ſleeves of biſhops.

LAWSUIT, lå'-ſût. ſ. A proceſs in law, a litigation.

LAWYER, lå'-yèr. ſ. Profeſſor of law, advocate, pleader.

LAX, låks'. a. Looſe, not confined, not cloſely joined; vague, not rigidly exact; looſe in body, ſo as to go frequently to ſtool; ſlack, not tenſe.

LAX, låks'. ſ. A looſeneſs, a diarrhœa.

LAXATION, låk-så'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of looſening or ſlackening; the ſtate of being looſened or ſlackened.

LAXATIVE, låks'-å-tîv. a. Having the power to eaſe coſtiveneſs.

LAXATIVE, låks'-å-tiv. ſ. A medicine ſlightly purgative.

LAXATIVENESS, låks'-å-tîv-nès. ſ. Power of eaſing coſtiveneſs.

LAXITY, låks'-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Not compreſſion, not cloſe coheſion; contrariety to rigorous preciſion; looſeneſs, not coſtiveneſs; ſlackneſs, contrariety to tenſion; openneſs, not cloſeneſs.

LAXNESS, låks'-nès. ſ. Laxity, not tenſion, not preciſion, not coſtiveneſs.

LAY, lå'. Preterite of Lie, when it ſignifies to be recumbent.

To LAY, 'lå'. v. a. To place along; to beat down corn or graſs; to keep from riſing, to ſettle, to ſtill; to put, to place; to ſpread on a ſurface; to calm, to ſtill, to quiet, to allay; to prohibit a ſpirit to walk; to ſet on the table; to propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground; to wager; to repoſite any thing; to bring forth eggs; to apply with violence; to apply nearly; to impute, to charge; to throw by violence; To Lay apart, to reject, to put by; To Lay aſide, to put away, not to retain; To Lay before, to expoſe to view, to ſhow to diſplay; To lay by, to reſerve for ſome future time, to put from one, to diſmiſs; To Lay down, to depoſit as a pledge, equivalent, or ſatisfaction; to quit, to reſign; to commit to repoſe; to advance as a propoſition; To Lay for, to attempt by ambuſh, or inſidious practices; To Lay forth, to diffuſe, to expatiate; to place when dead in a decent poſture; To Lay hold of, to ſeize, to catch; To Lay in, to ſtore, to treaſure; To Lay on, to apply with violence; To Lay open, to ſhow, to expoſe; To Lay over, to incruſt, to cover; To Lay out, to expend, to diſplay, to diſcover, to diſpoſe, to plan; To Lay out, with the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; To Lay to, to charge upon; to apply with vigour; to haraſs, to attack; To Lay together, to collect, to bring into one view; To Lay under, to ſubject to; To Lay up, to confine; to ſtore, to treaſure.

To LAY, la'. v. n. To bring eggs; to contrive; To Lay about, to ſtrike on all ſides; To Lay at, to ſtrike, to endeavour to ſtrike; To Lay in for, to make overtures of oblique invitation; To Lay on, to ſtrike, to beat; to act with vehemence; To lay out, to take meaſures.

LAY, la'. ſ. A row, a ſtratum; a wager; graſſy ground, meadow, ground unplowed; a ſong.

LAY, la'. a. Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as diſtinct from the clergy.

LAYER, la'-ur. ſ. A ſtratum or row; a bed; one body ſpread over another; a ſprig of a plant; a hen that lays eggs.

LAYMAN, la'-man. ſ. One of the people diſtinct from the clergy; an image to paint from.

LAYSTALL, la'-ſtal. ſ. A place to lay dung in; a heap of dung.

LAZAR, laz'-zar. ſ. One deformed and nauſeous with filthy and peſtilential diſeaſes.

LAZAR-HOUSE, laz'-zar-hous. } ſ.
LAZARETTO, laz-zar-ret'-to. }
A houſe for the reception of the diſeaſed, an hoſpital.

LAZARWORT, laz'-zar-wurt. ſ. A plant.

LAZILY, la'-zy ly. ad. Idly, ſluggiſhly, heavily.

LAZINESS, la'-zy-nes. ſ. Idleneſs, ſluggiſhneſs.

LAZING, la'-zing. a. Sluggiſh, idle.

LAZULI, laz'-zhu-ly. ſ. A ſtone, the ground of which is blue, variegated with yellow and white.

LAZY, la' zy. a. Idle, ſluggiſh, unwilling to work; ſlow, tedious.

LEA, le'. ſ. Ground encloſed, not open.

LEAD, led'. ſ. A ſoft heavy metal; In the plural, a flat roof to walk on.

To LEAD, led'. v. a. To fit with lead in any manner.

To LEAD, le'd. v. a. To guide by the hand; to conduct to any place; to conduct as head or commander; to introduce by going firſt; to guide, to ſhow the method of attaining; to draw, to entice, to allure; to induce, to prevail on by pleaſing motives; to paſs, to ſpend in any certain manner.

To LEAD, le'd. v. n. To conduct as a commander; to ſhow the way by going firſt.

LEAD, le'd. ſ. Guidance, firſt place.

LEADEN, led'n. a. Made of lead; heavy, dull.

LEADER, le'-dur. ſ. One that leads, or conducts; captain, commander; one who goes firſt; one at the head of any party or faction.

LEADING, le'-ding. part. a. Principal.

LEADING-STRINGS, le'-ding-ſtringz. ſ. Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

LEADMAN, le'd-man. ſ. One who begins or leads a dance.

LEADWORT, led'-wurt. ſ. A plant.

LEAF, le'f. ſ. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers; a part of a book, containing two pages; one ſide of a double door; any thing foliated or thinly beaten.

To LEAF, le'f. v. n. To bring leaves; to bear leaves.

LEAFLESS, lé'f-lés. a. Naked of leaves.

LEAFY, lé'f-ý. a. Full of leaves.

LEAGUE, lé'g. ſ. A confederacy, a combination; a meaſure of length containing three miles.

To **LEAGUE**, lé'g. v. n. To unite, to confederate.

LEAGUED, lé'gd. a. Confederated.

LEAGUER, lé'-gůr. ſ. Siege, inveſtment of a town.

LEAK, lé'k. ſ. A breach or hole which lets in water.

To **LEAK**, lé'k. v. n. To let water in or out; to drop through a breach.

LEAKAGE, lé'k-ìdzh. ſ. Allowance made for accidental loſs in liquid meaſures.

LEAKY, lé'-ký. a. Battered or pierced, ſo as to let water in or out; loquacious, not cloſe.

To **LEAN**, lé'n. v. n. To incline againſt, to reſt againſt; to tend towards; to be in a bending poſture.

LEAN, lé'n. a. Not fat, meager, wanting fleſh; not unctuous, thin, hungry; low, poor, in oppoſition to great or rich.

LEAN, lé'n. ſ. That part of fleſh which conſiſts of the muſcle without the fat.

LEANLY, lé'n-lý. ad. Meagerly without plumpneſs.

LEANNESS, lé'n-nés. ſ. Extenuation of body, want of fleſh, meagerneſs; want of bulk.

To **LEAP**, lé'p. v. n. To jump, to move upward or progreſſively without change of the feet; to ruſh with vehemence; to bound, to ſpring; to fly, to ſtart.

To **LEAP**, lé'p. v. a. To paſs over, or into, by leaping; to compreſs, as beaſts.

LEAP, lé'p. ſ. Bound, jump, act of leaping; ſpace paſſed by leaping; ſudden tranſition; an aſſault of an animal of prey; embrace of animals.

LEAP-FROG, lé'p-fròg. ſ. A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

LEAP-YEAR, lé'p-yér. ſ. Leap-year, or biſſextile, is every fourth year, and ſo called from it's leaping a day more that year than in a common year; ſo that the common year hath three hundred and ſixty-five days, but the Leap-year three hundred and ſixty-ſix; and then February hath twenty-nine days, which in common years hath but twenty-eight.

To **LEARN**, lérn'. v. a. To gain the knowledge or ſkill of; to teach; improperly uſed in the latter ſenſe.

To **LEARN**, lérn'. v. n. To receive inſtruction; to improve by example.

LEARNED, lér'-nìd. a. Verſed in ſcience and literature; ſkilled, ſkilful, knowing; ſkilled in ſcholaſtick knowledge.

LEARNEDLY, lér'-nìd-lý. ad. With knowledge, with ſkill.

LEARNING, lér'-nìng. ſ. Literature, ſkill in languages or ſciences; ſkill in any thing good or bad.

LEARNER, lér'-nůr. ſ. One who is yet in his rudiments.

LEASE, lé's. ſ. A contract by which, in conſideration of ſome payment, a temporary poſſeſſion is granted of houſes or lands; any tenure.

To **LEASE**, lé's. v. a. To let by leaſe.

To **LEASE**, lé'z. v. n. To glean, to gather what the harveſt men leave.

LEASER, lé'-zůr. ſ. Gleaner.

LEASH, léſh'. ſ. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courſer leads his greyhound; a band wherewith to tie any thing in general.

To **LEASH**, léſh'. v. a. To bind, to hold in a ſtring.

LEASH, lé'ſh. ſ. A brace and a half. A ſportſman's term.

LEASING, lé'-zìng. ſ. Lies, falſehood.

LEAST, lé'ſt. a. The ſuperlative of Little. Little beyond others, ſmalleſt.

LEAST, lé'ſt. ad. In the loweſt degree.

LEATHER, léth'-ůr. ſ. Dreſſed hides of animals; ſkin, ironically.

LEATHERCOAT. léth'-ůr-kôt. ſ. An apple with a tough rind.

LEATHERN, léth'-ůrn. a. Made of leather.

LEATHERY, lėth′-ůr-ỷ. a. Reſembling leather.

LEAVE, lé′v. ſ. Grant of liberty, permiſſion, allowance; farewell, adieu.

To LEAVE, lé′v. v. a. To quit, to forſake; to have remaining at death; to ſuffer to remain; to fix as a token or remembrance; to bequeath, to give as inheritance; to give up, to reſign; to ceaſe to do, to deſiſt from; To Leave off, to deſiſt from, to forbear; to forſake; To leave out, to omit, to neglect.

To LEAVE, lé′v. v. n. To ceaſe, to deſiſt; to Leave off, to deſiſt, to ſtop.

LEAVED, lé′vd. a. Furniſhed with foliage; made with leaves or folds.

LEAVEN, lėv′n. ſ. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; any mixture which makes a general change in the maſs. More properly written Leven.

To LEAVEN, lėv′n. v. a. To ferment by ſomething mixed; to taint, to imbue.

LEAVER, lé′v-ůr. ſ. One who deſerts or forſakes.

LEAVES, lé′vz. ſ. The plural of Leaf.

LEAVINGS, lé′v-ingz. ſ. Remnant, relicks, offal.

To LECH, lėtſh′. v. a. To lick over.

LECHER, lėtſh′-ůr. ſ. A whoremaſter.

To LECHER, lėtſh′-ůr. v. n. To whore.

LECHEROUS, lėtſh′-ėr-ůs. a. Lewd, luſtful.

LECHEROUSLY, lėtſh′-ėr-ůs-lỷ. ad. Lewdly, luſtfully.

LECHEROUSNESS, lėtſh′-ėr-ůs-nės. ſ. Lewdneſs.

LECHERY, lėtſh′-ėr-ỷ. ſ. Lewdneſs, luſt.

LECTION, lėk′-ſhůn. ſ. A reading; a variety in copies.

LECTURE, lėk′-tůr. ſ. A diſcourſe pronounced upon any ſubject; the act or practice of reading, peruſal; a magiſterial reprimand.

To LECTURE, lėk′-tůr. v. a. To inſtruct formally; to inſtruct inſolently and dogmatically.

To LECTURE, lėk′-tůr. v. n. To read in publick on any ſubject.

LECTURER, lėk′-tůr-ůr. ſ. An inſtructor, a teacher by way of lecture, a preacher in a church hired by the pariſh to aſſiſt the rector.

LECTURESHIP, lėk′-tůr-ſhip. ſ. The office of a lecturer.

LED, lėd′. Pret. and paſſ. part. of Lead.

LEDGE, lėdzh′. ſ. A row, layer, ſtratum; a ridge riſing above the reſt; any prominence or riſing part.

LEDHORSE, lėd′-hǒrs. ſ. A ſumpter horſe.

LEE, lé′. ſ. Dregs, ſediment, refuſe; that part of the hemiſphere to which the wind is directed.

LEE, lé′. a. Situate in the lee; ſheltered from the wind by ſomething.

LEECH, lé′tſh. ſ. A phyſician, a profeſſor of the art of healing; a kind of worm, which faſtens on animals, and ſucks the blood.

To LEECH, lé′tſh. v. a. To treat with medicaments.

LEECHCRAFT, lé′tſh-kråft. ſ. The art of healing.

LEEF, lé′f. a. Kind, fond.

LEEK, lé′k. ſ. A pot herb.

LEER, lé′r. ſ. An oblique view; a laboured caſt of countenance.

To LEER, lé′r. v. n. To look obliquely, to look archly; to look with a forced countenance.

LEES, lé′z. ſ. Dregs, ſediment.

LEET, lé′t. ſ. A law day.

LEEWARD, lŏ′-ůrd. a. From the wind. See Lee.

LEFT, lėft′. Pret. and paſſ. participle of Leave.

LEFT, lėft′. a. Siniſtrous; not on the right hand.

LEFT-HANDED. lėft′-hån-dịd. a. Uſing the left-hand rather than the right.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS, lėft′-hån-dịd-nės. ſ. Habitual uſe of the left-hand.

LEG, lėg′. ſ. The limb by which animals walk, particularly that part between the knee and the foot in men; an act of obeiſance; that by which any thing is ſupported on the ground, as, the Leg of a table.

LEGACY, lèg'-gå-ſỳ. ſ. A particular thing given by laſt will and teſtament.

LEGAL, lè'-gål. a. Done or conceived according to law; lawful, not contrary to law.

LEGALITY, lè-gål'-ỳ-tỳ. ſ. Lawfulneſs.

To **LEGALISE**, lè'-gål-ìze. v. a. To authoriſe; to make lawful.

LEGALLY, lè'-gål-ỳ. ad. Lawfully. according to law.

LEGATARY, lèg'-å-tèr-ỳ. ſ. One who has a legacy left.

LEGATE, lèg'-gåt. ſ. A deputy, an ambaſſador; a kind of ſpiritual ambaſſador from the pope.

LEGATEE, lèg-gå-tè'. ſ. One who has a legacy left him.

LEGATINE, lèg'-gå-tìne. a. Made by a legate, belonging to a legate of the Roman ſee.

LEGATION, lè-gå'-ſhůn. ſ. Deputation, commiſſion, embaſſy.

LEGATOR, lèg-gå-tòr'. ſ. One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

LEGEND, lè'-dzhènd. ſ. A chronicle or regiſter of the lives of ſaints; any memorial or relation; an incredible unauthentick narrative; any inſcription, particularly on medals or coins.

LEGENDARY, lèdzh'-èn-dèr-ỳ. a. Fabulous, incredible, ſtrange.

LEGER, lèdzh'-ůr. ſ. Any thing that lies or remains in a place, as a leger-book, a book that lies in the compting-houſe.

LEGERDEMAIN, lèdzh-ůr-dè-må'ne. ſ. Slight of hand, juggle, power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion, trick.

LEGERITY, lè-dzhèr'-ỳ-tỳ. ſ. Lightneſs, nimbleneſs.

LEGGED, lègd'. a. Having legs.

LEGIBLE, lèdzh'-ìbl. ſ. Such as may be read; apparent, diſcoverable.

LEGIBLY, lèdzh'-ìb-lỳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as may be read.

LEGION, lè'-dzhůn. ſ. A body of Roman ſoldiers, conſiſting of about five thouſand; a military force; any great number.

LEGIONARY, lè'-dzhůn-èr-ỳ. a. Relating to a legion; containing a legion; containing a great indefinite number.

To **LEGISLATE**, lèdzh'-ìs-låte. v. n. To make laws.

LEGISLATION, lèdzh-ìs-lå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of giving laws.

LEGISLATIVE, lèdzh'-ìs-lå-tìv. a. Giving laws, lawgiving.

LEGISLATOR, lèdzh'-ìs-lå-tůr. ſ. A lawgiver, one who makes laws for any community.

LEGISLATURE, lèdzh'-ìs-lå-tůr. ſ. The power that makes laws.

LEGITIMACY, lè-dzhìt'-ỳ-må-ſỳ. ſ. Lawfulneſs of birth; genuineneſs, not ſpuriouſneſs.

LEGITIMATE, lè-dzhìt'-tỳ-mèt. a. Born in marriage, lawfully begotten.

To **LEGITIMATE**, lè-dzhìt'-tỳ-måte. v. a. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth; to make lawful.

LEGITIMATELY, lè-dzhìt'-tỳ-mèt-lỳ. ad. Lawfully, genuinely.

LEGITIMATION, lè-dzhìt-tỳ-må'-ſhůn. ſ. Lawful birth; the act of inveſting with the privileges of lawful birth.

LEGUME, lèg'-gům. }
LEGUMEN, lè-gů'-mèn. } ſ. Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger ſeeds; pulſe.

LEGUMINOUS, lè-gů'-mìn-ůs. a. Belonging to pulſe, conſiſting of pulſe.

LEISURABLE, lè'-zhůr-åbl. a. Done at leiſure, not hurried, enjoying leiſure.

LEISURABLY, lè'-zhůr-åb-lỳ. ad. At leiſure, without tumult or hurry.

LEISURE, lè'-zhůr. ſ. Freedom from buſineſs or hurry; vacancy of mind, convenience of time.

LEISURELY, lè'-zhůr-lỳ. a. Not haſty, deliberate.

LEISURELY, lè'-zhůr-lỳ. a. Not in a hurry, ſlowly.

LEMAN, lèm'-mån. ſ. A ſweetheart, a gallant, or a miſtreſs.

LEMMA, lèm'-må. ſ. A propoſition previouſly aſſumed.

LEMON, lèm'-můn. ſ. The fruit of

the lemon tree; the tree that bears lemons.

LEMONADE, lèm-mùn-å'de. ſ. Liquor made of water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons.

To LEND, lènd'. v. a. To deliver ſomething to another on condition of repayment; to ſuffer to be uſed on condition that it be reſtored; to afford, to grant in general.

LENDER, lèn'-dùr. ſ. One who lends any thing; one who makes a trade of putting money to intereſt.

LENGTH, lèngk'th. ſ. The extent of any thing material from end to end; horizontal extenſion; a certain portion of ſpace or time; extent of duration; full extent, uncontracted ſtate; end; At Length, at laſt, in concluſion.

To LENGTHEN, lèngk'thn. v. a. To draw out, to make longer; to protract, to continue; to protract pronunciation; To Lengthen out, to protract, to extend.

To LENGTHEN, lèngk'thn. v. n. To grow longer, to increaſe in length.

LENGTHWISE, lèngk'th-wìz. ad. According to the length.

LENIENT, lé'-nyènt. a. Aſſuaſive, ſoftening, mitigating; laxative, emollient.

LENIENT, lé'-nyènt. ſ. An emollient or aſſuaſive application.

To LENIFY, lèn'-nỳ-fỳ. v. a. To aſſuage, to mitigate.

LENITIVE, lèn'-nìt-tìv. a. Aſſuaſive, emollient.

LENITIVE, lèn'-nìt-tìv. ſ. Any thing applied to eaſe pain; a palliative.

LENITY, lèn'-nỳ-tỳ. ſ. Mildneſs, mercy, tenderneſs.

LENS, lèn'z. ſ. A glaſs ſpherically convex on both ſides is uſually called a Lens; ſuch as is a burning-glaſs, or ſpectacle-glaſs, or an object glaſs of a teleſcope.

LENT, lènt'. Pret. and part. paſſ. of Lend.

LENT, lènt'. ſ. The quadrageſimal faſt; a time of abſtinence.

LENTEN, lènt'n. a. Such as is uſed in Lent, ſparing.

LENTICULAR, lèn-tìk'-kù-lèr. a. Doubly convex, of the form of a lens.

LENTIFORM, lèn'-tỳ-fårm. a. Having the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS, lèn-tìdzh'-ìn-ùs. a. Scurfy, ſurfuraceous.

LENTIGO, lèn-tì'-gò. ſ. A freckly or ſcurfy eruption upon the ſkin.

LENTIL, lèn'-tìl. ſ. A kind of pulſe.

LENTISCK, lèn'-tìſk. ſ. A beautiful evergreen, the maſtick tree.

LENTITUDE, lèn'-tỳ-tůd. ſ. Sluggiſhneſs, ſlowneſs.

LENTNER, lènt'-nùr. ſ. A kind of hawk.

LENTOR, lèn'-tòr. ſ. Tenacity, viſcoſity; ſlowneſs, delay. In phyſic, that ſizy, viſcid part of the blood which obſtructs the veſſels.

LENTOUS, lèn'-tùs. a. Viſcous, tenacious, capable to be drawn out.

LEONINE, lé'-ò-nìne. a. Belonging to a lion, having the nature of a lion. Leonine verſes are thoſe of which the end rhymes to the middle, ſo named from Leo the inventor.

LEOPARD, lèp'-pùrd. ſ. A ſpotted beaſt of prey.

LEPER, lèp'-pùr. ſ. One infected with a leproſy.

LEPEROUS, lèp'-pùr-ùs. a. Cauſing leproſy.

LEPORINE, lèp'-ò-rìne. a. Belonging to a hare, having the nature of a hare.

LEPROSITY, lè-pròs'-ỳ-tỳ. ſ. Squamous diſeaſe.

LEPROSY, lèp'-pròſ-ſỳ. ſ. A loathſome diſtemper, which covers the body with a kind of white ſcales.

LEPROUS, lèp'-prùs. a. Infected with a leproſy.

LESS, lès'. A negative or privative termination. Joined to a ſubſtantive it implies the abſence or privation of the thing: as, a witleſs man.

LESS, lès'. a. The comparative of Little: oppoſed to greater.

LESS, lès'. ſ. A ſmaller quantity, a ſmaller degree.

LESS, lès'. ad. In a ſmaller degree, in a lower degree.

LESSEE, lèſ-ſè'. ſ. The perſon to whom a leaſe is given.

To LESSEN, lès'n. v. a. To diminiſh in bulk; to diminiſh in degree of any quality; to degrade, to deprive of power or dignity.

To LESSEN, lès'n. v. n. To grow leſs; to ſhrink.

LESSER, lès'-sûr. a. A barbarous corruption of Less.

LESSON, lès'n. ſ. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher; precept, notion inculcated; portions of ſcripture read in divine ſervice; tune pricked for an inſtrument; a rating lecture.

LESSOR, lès'-sôr. ſ. One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwiſe by leaſe.

LEST, lèſt' or lé'ſt. conj. That not; for fear that.

To LET, lèt'. v. a. To allow, to ſuffer, to permit; to put to hire, to grant to a tenant; to ſuffer any thing to take a courſe which requires no impulſive violence; to permit to take any ſtate or courſe; To Let blood, is elliptical for To let out blood, to free it from confinement, to ſuffer it to ſtream out of the vein; To Let in, to admit; To Let off, to diſcharge; To Let out, to leaſe out, to give to hire or farm.

To LET, lèt'. v. a. To hinder, to obſtruct, to oppoſe. Not much uſed now. In this ſenſe it has Letted in the pret. and paſſ. part.

LET, lèt'. ſ. Hindrance, obſtacle, obſtruction, impediment.

LETHAL, lé'-thâl. a. Mortal.

LETHARGICK, lé-thâ'r-dzhik. a. Sleepy, beyond the natural power of ſleep.

LETHARGICKNESS, lé-thâ'r-dzhik-nès. ſ. Sleepineſs, drowſineſs.

LETHARGIED, lèth'-èr-dzhŷd. a. Laid aſleep, entranced.

LETHARGY, lèth'-ôr-dzhŷ. ſ. A morbid drowſineſs, a ſleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

LETHE, lé'-thé. ſ. Oblivion, a draught of oblivion.

LETHEAN, lé-thé'-an. a. Oblivious.

LETHIFEROUS, lé-thif'-èr-ûs. a. Deadly, deſtructive.

LETTER, lèt'-tûr. ſ. One who lets or permits; one who hinders; one who gives vent to any thing, as a blood letter; one of the elements of ſyllables; a written meſſage, an epiſtle; the literal or expreſſed meaning; Letters, without the ſingular, learning; type with which books are printed.

To LETTER, lèt'-tûr. v. a. To ſtamp with letters.

LETTERED, lèt'-tûrd. a. Literate, educated to learning.

LETTUCE, lèt'-tis. ſ. A plant.

LEVANT, lé'-vânt. a. Riſing; eaſtern.

LEVANT, lé-vânt'. ſ. The eaſt, particularly thoſe coaſts of the Mediterranean eaſt of Italy.

LEVATOR, lé-vâ'-tôr. ſ. A chirurgical inſtrument, whereby depreſſed parts of the ſkull are lifted up.

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, lû-kô-flèg'-mâ-ſŷ. ſ. Paleneſs, with viſcid juices and cold ſweatings.

LEUCOPHLEGMATICK, lû-kô-flèg-mât'-ik. a. Having ſuch a conſtitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viſcid, and cold.

LEVEE, lèv'-vŷ. ſ. The time of riſing; the concourſe of thoſe who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

LEVEL, lèv'-vil. a. Even, not having one part higher than another; even with any thing elſe, in the ſame line with any thing.

To LEVEL, lèv'-vil. v. a. To make even, to free from inequalities; to reduce to the ſame height with ſomething elſe; to lay flat; to bring to equality of condition; to point in taking aim, to aim; to direct to any end.

To LEVEL, lèv'-vil. v. n. To aim at, to bring the gun or arrow to the ſame direction with the mark; to conjecture, to attempt to gueſs; to be in the ſame direction with a mark; to make attempts, to aim.

LEVEL, lèv'-vil. ſ. A plane; a ſurface without protuberances or inequalities; rate, ſtandard; a ſtate of equality; an inſtrument whereby maſons adjuſt their work; rule, borrowed from the mechanic level; the line of direction in which any miſſive weapon is aimed; the line in which the ſight paſſes.

LEVELLER, lèv'-vil-lůr. ſ. One who makes any thing even; one who deſtroys ſuperiority, one who endeavours to bring all to the ſame ſtate.

LEVELNESS, lèv'-vil-nès. ſ. Evenneſs, equality of ſurface; equality with ſomething elſe.

LEVEN, lèv'n. ſ. Ferment, that which being mixed in bread makes it riſe and ferment; any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater maſs.

LEVER, lé'-vůr. ſ. The ſecond mechanical power, uſed to elevate or raiſe a great weight.

LEVERET, lèv'-vèr-ět. ſ. A young hare.

LEVIABLE, lèv'-vŷ-åbl. a. That may be levied.

LEVIATHAN, lė-vi'-å-thån. ſ. A large water animal mentioned in the book of Job. By ſome imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

To **LEVIGATE**, lèv'-vŷ-gåte. v. a. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder; to mix till the liquor becomes ſmooth and uniform.

LEVIGATION, lèv-ŷ-gå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of reducing hard bodies into a ſubtile powder.

LEVITE, lé'-vite. ſ. One of the tribe of Levi, one born to the office of prieſthood among the Jews; a prieſt, uſed in contempt.

LEVITICAL, lė-vit'-tŷ-kål. a. Belonging to the Levites.

LEVITY, lèv'-vŷ-tŷ. ſ. Lightneſs; inconſtancy; unſteadineſs; idle pleaſure, vanity; trifling gayety.

To **LEVY**, lèv'-vŷ. v. a. To raiſe, to bring together men; to raiſe money; to make war.

LEVY, lèv'-vŷ. ſ. The act of raiſing money or men; war raiſed.

LEWD, lů'd. a. Wicked, bad; luſtful, libidinous.

LEWDLY, lů'd-lŷ. ad. Wickedly; libidinouſly, luſtfully.

LEWDNESS, lů'd-nès. ſ. Luſtful licentiouſneſs.

LEWDSTER, lů'd-ſtůr. ſ. A lecher, one given to criminal pleaſures. Not uſed.

LEWIS D'OR, lů-ŷ-dô're. ſ. A golden French coin, in value about twenty ſhillings.

LEXICOGRAPHER, lèkſ-ŷ-kòg'-gråf-ůr. ſ. A writer of dictionaries.

LEXICOGRAPHY, lèkſ-ŷ-kòg'-gråf-ŷ. ſ. The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LEXICON, lèks'-ŷ-kůn. ſ. A dictionary.

LEY, lé'. ſ. A field.

LIABLE, li'-åbl. ſ. Obnoxious, not exempt, ſubject.

LIAR, li'-ůr. ſ. One who tells falſehood, one who wants veracity.

LIARD, li'-ård. a. Mingled roan.

LIBATION, li-bå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of ſome deity; the wine ſo poured.

LIBBARD, lib'-bůrd. ſ. A leopard.

LIBEL, li'-bèl. ſ. A ſatire, defamatory writing, a lampoon; in the civil law, a declaration or charge in writing againſt a perſon in court.

To **LIBEL**, li'-bèl. v. n. To ſpread defamation, generally written or printed.

To **LIBEL**, li'-bèl. v. a. To ſatiriſe, to lampoon.

LIBELLER, li'-bèl-ůr. ſ. A defamer by writing, a lampooner.

LIBELLOUS, li'-bèl-ůs. a. Defamatory.

LIBERAL, lib'-bèr-ål. a. Not mean, not low in birth; becoming a gentleman, munificent, generous, bountiful.

LIBERALITY, lib-bèr-ål'-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Munificence, bounty, generoſity.

To **LIBERALIZE**, lib-èr-ål-i'ze. v. a. To render liberal.

LIBERALLY, lib'-bèr-ål-ŷ. ad. Bountifully, largely.

To **LIBERATE**, lib'-èr-åte. v. a. To free, to ſet at liberty.

LIBERATION, lib-èr-å'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of freeing.

LIBERTINE, lib'-bèr-tin. ſ. One who lives without reſtraint or law; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion; in law, a freedman, or rather the ſon of a freedman.

LIBERTINE, lìb'-bér-tìn. a. Licentious, irreligious.

LIBERTINISM, lìb'-bér-tìn-ìzm. ſ. Irreligion, licentiouſneſs of opinions and practice.

LIBERTY, lìb'-bér-tý. ſ. Freedom as oppoſed to ſlavery; freedom as oppoſed to neceſſity; privilege, exemption, immunity; relaxation of reſtraint; leave, permiſſion.

LIBIDINOUS, lì-bìd'-ìn-ùs. a. Lewd, luſtful.

LIBIDINOUSLY, lì-bìd'-ìn-ùſ-lý. ad. Lewdly, luſtfully.

LIBRAL, lì'-brål. a. Of a pound weight.

LIBRARIAN, lì-brå'-rý-ån. ſ. One who has the care of a library.

LIBRARY, lì'-brå-rý. ſ. A large collection of books; the place where a collection of books is kept.

To LIBRATE, lì'-bråte. v. a. To poiſe, to balance.

LIBRATION, lì-brå'-ſhùn. ſ. The ſtate of being balanced; in aſtronomy, Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the ſun, and the latitude of the ſtars, change from time to time.

LIBRATORY, lì'-brå-tùr-ý. a. Balancing, playing like a balance.

LICE, lì'ſe. The plural of Louse.

LICEBANE, lì'ſe-båne. ſ. A plant.

LICENSE, lì'-ſéns. ſ. Exorbitant liberty, contempt of legal and neceſſary reſtraint; a grant of permiſſion; liberty, permiſſion.

To LICENSE, lì'-ſéns. v. a. To ſet at liberty; to permit by a legal grant.

LICENSER, lì'-ſén-ſùr. ſ. A granter of permiſſion.

LICENTIATE, lì-ſén'-ſhét. ſ. A man who uſes a licenſe; a degree in Spaniſh univerſities.

To LICENTIATE, lì-ſén'-ſhåte. v. a. To permit, to encourage by licenſe.

LICENTIOUS, lì-ſén'-ſhùs. a. Unreſtrained by law or morality; preſumptuous, unconfined.

LICENTIOUSLY, lì-ſén'-ſhùs-lý. ad. With too much liberty.

LICENTIOUSNESS, lì-ſén'-ſhùſ-nés. ſ. Boundleſs liberty, contempt of juſt reſtraint.

To LICK, lìk'. v. a. To paſs over with the tongue; to lap, to take in by the tongue; To Lick up, to devour.

LICK, lìk'. ſ. A blow, rough uſage.

LICKERISH, lìk'-ér-ìſh. } a. Nice
LICKEROUS, lìk'-ér-ùs. } in the choice of food; delicate, tempting the appetite.

LICKERISHNESS, lìk'-ér-ìſh-nés. ſ. Niceneſs of palate.

LICORICE, lìk'-kùr-ìs. ſ. A root of ſweet taſte.

LICTOR, lìk'-tùr. ſ. A Roman officer, a kind of beadle.

LID, lìd'. ſ. A cover, any thing that ſhuts down over a veſſel; the membrane that, when we ſleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

LIE, lý'. ſ. Water impregnated with alkali; a criminal falſehood; a charge of falſehood; a fiction.

To LIE, lý'. v. n. To utter criminal falſehood; to reſt horizontally, or with very great inclination againſt ſomething elſe; to reſt, to lean upon; to be repoſited in the grave; to be in a ſtate of decumbiture; to be placed or ſituate; to preſs upon; to be in any particular ſtate; to be in a ſtate of concealment; to be in priſon; to be in a bad ſtate; to conſiſt; to be in the power, to belong to; to be valid in a court of judicature, as, an action Lieth againſt one; to coſt, as, it Lies me in more money; to Lie at, to importune, to teaſe; To Lie by, to reſt, to remain ſtill; To Lie down, to reſt, to go into a ſtate of repoſe; To Lie in, to be in childbed; To Lie under, to be ſubject to; To Lie upon, to become an obligation or duty; To Lie with, to converſe in bed.

LIEF, lé'f. a. Dear, beloved. Obſolete.

LIEF, lé'f. ad. Willingly.

LIEGE, lé'dzh. a. Bound by ſome feudal tenure, ſubject; ſovereign.

LIEGE, lé'dzh. ſ. Sovereign, ſuperiour lord.

LIEGEMAN, lé'dzh-màn. ſ. A ſubject.

LIEGER, lé'-dzhûr. ſ. A reſident ambaſſador.

LIEN, lì'-ên. the participle of Lie. Lain. Obſolete.

LIENTERICK, lì-ên-têr'-rìk. a. Pertaining to a lientery.

LIENTERY, lì'-én-tér-ŷ. ſ. A particular looſeneſs, wherein the food paſſes ſuddenly through the ſtomach and guts.

LIER, lì'-êr. ſ. One that reſts or lies down.

LIEU, lù'. ſ. Place, room.

LIEVE, lé'v. ad. Willingly.

LIEUTENANCY, lìf-tên'-nân-ſŷ. ſ. The office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTENANT, lìf-tên'-nânt. ſ. A deputy, one who acts by vicarious authority; in war, one who holds the next rank to a ſuperiour of any denomination.

LIEUTENANTSHIP, lìf-tén'-nânt-ſhìp. ſ. The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIFE, lì'fe. ſ. Union and co-operation of ſoul with body; preſent ſtate; enjoyment, or poſſeſſion of terreſtrial exiſtence; blood, the ſuppoſed vehicle of life; conduct, manner of living with reſpect to virtue or vice; condition, manner of living with reſpect to happineſs and miſery; continuance of our preſent ſtate; the living form, reſemblance exactly copied; common occurrences; human affairs, the courſe of things; narrative of a life paſt; ſpirit, briſkneſs, vivacity, reſolution; animated exiſtence, animal being; a word of endearment.

LIFEBLOOD, lì'fe-blûd. ſ. The blood neceſſary to life.

LIFEGIVING, lì'fe-gìv-vìng. a. Having the power to give life.

LIFEGUARD, lì'fe-gàrd. ſ. The guard of a king's perſon.

LIFELESS, lì'fe-lês. a. Dead; unanimated; without power, force, or ſpirit.

LIFELESSLY, lì'fe-lêſ-lŷ. ad. Without vigour, without ſpirit.

LIFELIKE, lì'fe-lìke. a. Like a living perſon.

LIFESTRING, lì'fe-ſtrìng. ſ. Nerve, ſtrings imagined to convey life.

LIFETIME, lì'fe-tìme. ſ. Continuance or duration of life.

LIFEWEARY, lì'fe-wê-rŷ. a. Wretched, tired of living.

To **LIFT**, lìft'. v. a. To raiſe from the ground, to elevate; to exalt; to ſwell with pride. Up is ſometimes emphatically added to Lift.

To **LIFT**, lìft'. v. n. To ſtrive to raiſe by ſtrength.

LIFT, lìft'. ſ. The act of lifting, the manner of lifting; a hard ſtruggle.

LIFTER, lìf'-tûr. ſ. One that lifts.

To **LIG**, lìg'. v. n. To lie. Obſolete.

LIGAMENT, lìg'-gâ-mênt. ſ. A ſtrong compact ſubſtance which unites the bones in articulation; any thing which connects the parts of the body; bond, chain, entanglement.

LIGAMENTAL, lìg-à-mên'-tâl. }
LIGAMENTOUS, lìg-à-mên'-tûs. } a.
Compoſing a ligament.

LIGATION, lì-gà'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of binding; the ſtate of being bound.

LIGATURE, lìg'-gâ-tûr. ſ. Any thing bound on, bandage; the act of binding; the ſtate of being bound.

LIGHT, lì'te. ſ. That quality or action of the medium of ſight by which we ſee; illumination of mind, inſtruction, knowledge; the part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is ſuppoſed to fall; point of view, ſituation, direction in which the light falls; explanation; any thing that gives light, a pharos, a taper.

LIGHT, lì'te. a. Not heavy; not burdenſome, eaſy to be worn or carried; not afflictive, eaſy to be endured; eaſy to be performed, not difficult; not valuable; eaſy to be acted on by any power; active, nimble; unencumbered, unembarraſſed, clear of impediments; ſlight, not great; eaſy to admit any influence, unſteady, unſettled; gay, airy, without dignity or ſolidity; not chaſte, not regular in conduct; bright, clear; not dark, tending to whiteneſs.

LIGHT, lī'te. ad. Lightly, cheaply. A colloquial corruption.

To LIGHT, lī'te. v. a. To kindle, to inflame, to ſet on fire; to give light to, to guide by light; to illuminate; to lighten, to eaſe of a burthen.

To LIGHT, lī'te. v. n. To happen to find, to fall upon by chance; to deſcend from a horſe or carriage; to fall in any particular direction; to fall, to ſtrike on; to ſettle, to reſt.

To LIGHTEN, lī'tn. v. n. To flaſh with thunder; to ſhine like lightning; to fall or light. In the laſt ſenſe obſolete.

To LIGHTEN, lī'tn. v. a. To illuminate, to enlighten; to exonerate, to unload; to make leſs heavy; to exhilarate, to cheer.

LIGHTER, lī'te-ùr. ſ. A heavy boat into which ſhips are lightened or unloaded.

LIGHTERMAN, lī'te-ùr-màn. ſ. One who manages a lighter.

LIGHTFINGERED, lī'te-fìng-gùrd. a. Nimble at conveyance, thieviſh.

LIGHTFOOT, lī'te-fût. a. Nimble in running or dancing, active.

LIGHTFOOT, lī'te-fût. ſ. Veniſon.

LIGHTHEADED, līte-hèd'-ìd. a. Unſteady, thoughtleſs; delirious, diſordered in the mind by diſeaſe.

LIGHTHEADEDNESS, līte-hèd'-ìd-nès. ſ. Deliriouſneſs, diſorder of the mind.

LIGHTHEARTED, līte-hà'r-tìd. a. Gay, merry.

LIGHTHORSE, līte-hôr's. ſ. A body of cavalry lightly armed.

LIGHTHOUSE, lī'te-hous. ſ. A high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ſhips at ſea.

LIGHTLEGGED, lī'te-lèg'd. a. Nimble, ſwift.

LIGHTLESS, lī'te-lès. a. Wanting light, dark.

LIGHTLY, lī'te-lý. ad. Without weight, without deep impreſſion; eaſily, readily, without reaſon; cheerfully; not chaſtely; nimbly, with agility; gaily, airily, with levity.

LIGHTMINDED, lī'te-mīn-dìd. a. Unſettled, unſteady.

LIGHTNESS, lī'te-nès. ſ. Levity, want of weight; inconſtancy, unſteadineſs; unchaſtity, want of conduct in women; agility, nimbleneſs.

LIGHTNING, lī'te-nìng. ſ. The flaſh that precedes thunder; mitigation, abatement.

LIGHTS, lī'ts. ſ. The lungs, the organs of breathing.

LIGHTSOME, lī'te-ſùm. a. Luminous, not dark, not obſcure, not opake; gay, airy, having the power to exhilarate.

LIGHTSOMENESS, lī'te-ſùm-nès. ſ. Luminouſneſs, not opacity, not obſcurity; cheerfulneſs, merriment, levity.

LIGNALOES, lìg-nàl'-ò-èz. ſ. Aloes wood.

LIGNEOUS, lìg'-ný-ùs. a. Made of wood; wooden, reſembling wood.

LIGNUMVITÆ, lìg'-nùm-vī"-tè. ſ. Guaiacum, a very hard wood.

LIGURE, lī'-gùr. ſ. A precious ſtone.

LIKE, lī'ke. a. Reſembling, having reſemblance; equal, of the ſame quantity; for Likely, probable, credible; likely, in a ſtate that gives probable expectations.

LIKE, lī'ke. ſ. Some perſon or thing reſembling another; near approach, a ſtate like to another ſtate.

LIKE, lī'ke. ad. In the ſame manner, in the ſame manner as; in ſuch a manner as befits; likely, probably.

To LIKE, lī'ke. v. a. To chooſe with ſome degree of preference;

to approve, to view with approbation.

To LIKE, lí'ke. v. n. To be pleaſed with.

LIKELIHOOD, lí'ke-lý-hůd. }
LIKELINESS, lí'ke-lý-nès. } ſ.
Appearance, ſhow; reſemblance, likeneſs; probability, veriſimilitude, appearance of truth. In the former two ſenſes obſolete.

LIKELY, lí'ke-lý. a. Such as may be liked, ſuch as may pleaſe; probable, ſuch as may in reaſon be thought or believed.

LIKELY, lí'ke-lý. ad. Probably, as may reaſonably be thought.

To LIKEN, lí'kn. v. a. To repreſent as having reſemblance.

LIKENESS, lí'ke-nès. ſ. Reſemblance, ſimilitude; form, appearance; one who reſembles another.

LIKEWISE, lí'ke-wize. ad. In like manner, alſo, moreover, too.

LIKING, lí'-king. a. Plump, in the ſtate of plumpneſs.

LIKING, lí'-king. ſ. Good ſtate of body, plumpneſs; ſtate of trial; inclination; delight in.

LILACH, lí'-låk. ſ. A tree.

LILIED, lil'-lýd. a. Embelliſhed with lilies.

LILY, lil'-lý. ſ. A flower.

LILY-DAFFODIL, lil'-lý-dåf"-fò-dil. ſ. A foreign flower.

LILY OF THE VALLEY, lil'-lý-òv-thè-vål'-lý. May lily.

LILYLIVERED, lil'-lý-liv-vůrd. a. White livered, cowardly.

LIMATION, li-må'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of filing or poliſhing.

LIMATURE, lí'-må-tůr. ſ. Filings of any metal, the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB, lim'. ſ. A member, jointed or articulated part of animals; an edge, a border.

To LIMB, lim'. v. a. To ſupply with limbs; to tear aſunder, to diſmember.

LIMBECK, lim'-bik. ſ. A ſtill.

LIMBED, limd'. a. Formed with regard to limbs.

LIMBER, lim'-bůr. a. Flexible, eaſily bent, pliant.

LIMBERNESS, lim'-bůr-nès. ſ. Flexibility, pliancy.

LIMBO, lim'-bò. ſ. A region bordering upon Hell, in which there is neither pleaſure nor pain; any place of miſery and reſtraint.

LIME, lí'me. ſ. A viſcous ſubſtance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it; matter of which mortar is made; the linden tree; a ſpecies of lemon.

To LIME, lí'me. v. a. To entangle, to enſnare; to ſmear with lime; to cement; to manure ground with lime.

LIMEKILN, lí'me-kil. ſ. Kiln where ſtones are burnt to lime.

LIMESTONE, lí'me-ſtòne. ſ. The ſtone of which lime is made.

LIME-WATER, lí'me-wå-tůr. ſ. It is made by pouring water upon quick lime.

LIMETWIG, lí'me-twig. ſ. A twig ſmeared over with birdlime.

LIMIT, lim'-mit. ſ. Bound, border, utmoſt reach.

To LIMIT, lim'-mit. v. a. To confine within certain bounds, to reſtrain, to circumſcribe; to reſtrain from a lax or general ſignification.

LIMITANEOUS, lim-ý-tå'-nyůs. a. Belonging to the bounds.

LIMITARY, lim'-mý-tèr-ý. a. Placed at the boundaries as a guard or ſuperintendant.

LIMITATION, lim-mý-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. Reſtriction, circumſpection; confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.

To LIMN, lim'. v. a. To draw, to paint any thing.

LIMNER, lim'-nůr. ſ. A painter, a picture-maker

LIMOUS, lí'-můs. a. Muddy, ſlimy.

LIMP, limp'. ſ. A halt.

To LIMP, limp'. v. n. To halt, to walk lamely.

LIMPET, lim'-pit. ſ. A kind of ſhell fiſh.

LIMPID, lim'-pid. a. Clear, pure, tranſparent.

LIMPIDNESS, lim'-pid-nès. ſ. Clearneſs, purity.

LIMPINGLY, limp'-ping-lý. ad. In a lame halting manner.

LIMY, li'-mý. a. Viſcous, glutinous; containing lime.

To **LIN**, lin'. v. n. To ſtop, to give over.

LINCHPIN, lintſh'-pin. ſ. An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LINCTUS, lingk'-tůs. ſ. Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LINDEN, lin'-dén. ſ. The lime tree.

LINE, li'ne. ſ. Longitudinal extenſion; a ſlender ſtring; a thread extended to direct any operations; the ſtring that ſuſtains the angler's hook; lineaments, or marks in the hand or face; outline; as much as is written from one margin to the other, a verſe; rank; work thrown up, trench; extenſion, limit; equator, equinoctial circle; progeny, family aſcending or deſcending; one tenth of an inch.

To **LINE**, li'ne. v. a. To cover on the inſide; to put any thing in the inſide; to guard within; to ſtrengthen by inner works; to cover over.

LINEAGE, lin'-nyådzh. ſ. Race, progeny, family.

LINEAL, lin'-yål. a. Compoſed of lines; delineated; deſcending in a direct genealogy; claimed by deſcent; allied by direct deſcent.

LINEALLY, lin'-yål-ý. ad. In a direct line.

LINEAMENT, lin'-nyå-ment. ſ. Feature, diſcriminating mark in the form.

LINEAR, lin'-yår. a. Compoſed of lines, having the form of lines.

LINEATION, lin-ý-å'-ſhůn. ſ. Draught of a line or lines.

LINEN, lin'-nin. ſ. Cloth made of hemp or flax.

LINEN, lin'-nin. a. Made of linen, reſembling linen.

LINENDRAPER, lin'-nin-drå-půr. ſ. He who deals in linen.

LING, ling'. ſ. Heath; a kind of ſea fiſh.

To **LINGER**, ling'-gůr. v. n. To remain long in languor and pain; to heſitate, to be in ſuſpenſe; to remain long; to remain long without any action or determination; to wait long in expectation or uncertainty; to be long in producing effect.

LINGERER, ling'-gůr-ůr. ſ. One who lingers.

LINGERINGLY, ling'-gůr-ing-lý. ad. With delay, tediouſly.

LINGO, ling'-gò. ſ. Language, tongue, ſpeech.

LINGUACIOUS, ling-gwå'-ſhůs. a. Full of tongue, talkative.

LINGUADENTAL, ling-gwå-dén'-tål. a. Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

LINGUIST, ling'-gwiſt. ſ. A man ſkilful in languages.

LINGWORT, ling'-wůrt. ſ. An herb.

LINIMENT, lin'-ný-ment. ſ. Ointment, balſam.

LINING, li'-ning. ſ. The inner covering of any thing; that which is within.

LINK, lingk'. ſ. A ſingle ring of a chain; any thing doubled and cloſed together; a chain, any thing connecting; any ſingle part of a ſeries or chain of conſequences; a torch made of pitch and hards.

To LINK, lingk'. v. a. To unite, to conjoin in concord; to join; to join by confederacy or contract; to connect; to unite in a regular ſeries of conſequences.

LINKBOY, lingk'-boy. } ſ. A boy
LINKMAN, lingk'-man. }
or man that carries a torch to accommodate paſſengers with light.

LINNET, lin'-nit. ſ. A ſmall ſinging bird.

LINSEED, lin'-séd. ſ. The ſeed of flax.

LINSEYWOOLSEY, lin'-ſý-wůl'-ſý. a. Made of linen and wool mixed, vile, mean.

LINSTOCK, lin'-ſtők. ſ. A ſtaff of wood with a match at the end of it, uſed by gunners in firing cannon.

LINT, lint'. ſ. The ſoft ſubſtance commonly called flax; linen ſcraped into a ſoft woolly ſubſtance to lay on ſores.

LINTEL, lin'-tél. ſ. That part of the door frame that lies acroſs the door poſts over head.

LION, lì'-ůn. ſ. The fierceſt and moſt magnanimous of four-footed beaſts.

LIONESS, lì'-ůn-ės. ſ. A ſhe-lion.

LIONLEAF, lì'-ůn-lêf. ſ. A plant.

LION'S-MOUTH, lì'-ůnz-mouth.
LION'S-PAW, lì'-ůnz-på.
LION'S-TAIL, lì'-ůnz-tåle.
LION'S-TOOTH, lì'-ůnz-tôth.
} ſ. The name of an herb.

LIP, lìp'. ſ. The outer part of the mouth, the muſcles that ſhoot beyond the teeth; the edge of any thing; To make a lip, to hang the lip in ſullenneſs and contempt.

LIPLABOUR, lìp'-lå-bůr. ſ. Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind.

LIPOTHYMOUS, lì-pôth'-ŷ-můs. a. Swooning, fainting.

LIPOTHYMY, lì-pôth'-ŷ-mŷ. ſ. Swoon, fainting fit.

LIPPED, lìpt'. a. Having lips.

LIPPITUDE, lìp'-pŷ-tůd. ſ. Blearedneſs of eyes.

LIPWISDOM, lìp'-wìz-dům. ſ. Wiſdom in talk without practice.

LIQUABLE, lìk'-kwåbl. a. Such as may be melted.

To LIQUATE, lì'-kwåte. v. a. To liquefy.

LIQUATION, lì-kwå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of melting; capacity to be melted.

To LIQUATE, lì'-kwåte. v. n. To melt, to liquefy.

LIQUEFACTION, lìk-kwê-fåk'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of melting, the ſtate of being melted.

LIQUEFIABLE, lìk'-kwê-fì-åbl. a. Such as may be melted.

To LIQUEFY, lìk'-kwê-fŷ. v. a. To melt, to diſſolve.

To LIQUEFY, lìk'-kwê-fŷ. v. n. To grow liquid.

LIQUESCENCY, lì-kwês'-ſên-ſŷ. ſ. Aptneſs to melt.

LIQUESCENT, a. lì-kwês'-ſênt. Melting.

LIQUID, lìk'-kwìd. a. Not ſolid, not forming one continuous ſubſtance, fluid; ſoft, clear; pronounced without any jar or harſhneſs; diſſolved, ſo as not to be obtainable by law.

LIQUID, lìk'-kwìd. ſ. Liquid ſubſtance, liquor.

To LIQUIDATE, lìk'-kwŷ-dåte. v a. To clear away, to leſſen debts.

LIQUIDATION, lìk-kwŷ-då'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of liquidating; the ſtate of being liquidated.

LIQUIDITY, lì-kwìd'-ìt-ŷ. ſ. Subtilty; the property or ſtate of being fluid.

LIQUIDNESS, lìk'-kwìd-nês. ſ. Quality of being liquid, fluency.

LIQUOR, lìk'-kůr. ſ. Any thing liquid; ſtrong drink, in familiar language.

To LIQUOR, lìk'-kůr. v. a. To drench or moiſten.

To LISP, lìſp'. v. n. To ſpeak with too frequent appulſes of the tongue to the teeth or palate.

LISP, lìſp'. ſ. The act of liſping.

LISPER, lìſ'-půr. ſ. One who liſps.

LIST, lìſt'. ſ. A roll, a catalogue; encloſed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought; deſire, willingneſs, choice; a ſtrip of cloth; a border.

To LIST, lìſt'. v. n. To chooſe, to deſire, to be diſpoſed.

To LIST, lìſt'. v. a. To enliſt, to enrol or regiſter; to retain and enrol ſoldiers; to encloſe for combats; to ſew together, in ſuch a ſort as to make a particoloured ſhow; to hearken to, to liſten, to attend.

LISTED, lìs'-tìd. a. Striped, particoloured in long ſtreaks.

To LISTEN, lìs'n. v. a. To hear, to attend. Obſolete.

To LISTEN, lìs'n. v. n. To hearken, to give attention.

LISTLESLY, lìſt'-lês-lŷ. ad. Without thought, without attention.

LISTLESNESS, lìſt'-lês-nês. ſ. Inattention, want of deſire.

LISTLESS, lìſt'-lês. a. Without inclination, without any determination to one more than another; careleſs, heedleſs.

LISTNER, lìs'-nůr. ſ. One that hearkens, a hearkener.

LIT, lìt'. the irreg. pret. of LIGHT.

LITANY, lìt'-tên-ŷ. ſ. A form of ſupplicatory prayer.

LITERAL, lìt'-tėr-ål. a. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative; following the letter, or exact words; conſiſting of letters.

LITERAL, lìt'-tėr-ål. ſ. Primitive or literal meaning.

LITERALITY, lìt-tėr-rål'-lt-ỳ. ſ. Original meaning.

LITERALLY, lìt'-tėr-rål-ỳ. ad. According to the primitive import of words; with cloſe adherence to words.

LITERARY, lìt'-tė-rėr-ỳ. a. Reſpecting letters; regarding learning.

LITERATI, lìt-tėr-rå'-tì. ſ. The learned.

LITERATURE, lìt'-tėr-rå-tůr. ſ. Learning; ſkill in letters.

LITHARGE, lìth'-årdzh. ſ. Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper.

LITHE, lì'the. a. Limber, flexible.

LITHENESS, lì'the-nės. ſ. Limberneſs, flexibility.

LITHOGRAPHY, lì-thòg'-grå-fỳ. ſ. The art or practice of engraving upon ſtones.

LITHOMANCY, lì'-thò-mån-ſỳ. ſ. Prediction by ſtones.

LITHONTRIPTICK, lì-thòn-trìp'-tìk. a. Any medicine proper to diſſolve the ſtone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHOTOMIST, lì-thòt'-tò-mìſt. ſ. A ſurgeon who extracts the ſtone by opening the bladder.

LITHOTOMY, lì-thòt'-tò-mỳ. ſ. The art or practice of cutting for the ſtone.

LITIGANT, lìt'-tỳ-gånt. ſ. One engaged in a ſuit of law.

LITIGANT, lìt'-tỳ-gånt. a. Engaged in a juridical conteſt.

To **LITIGATE**, lìt'-tỳ-gåte. v. a. To conteſt in law, to debate by judicial proceſs.

To **LITIGATE**, lìt'-tỳ-gåte. v. n. To manage a ſuit, to carry on a cauſe.

LITIGATION, lìt-tỳ-gå'-ſhůn. ſ. Judicial conteſt, ſuit of law.

LITIGIOUS, lìt-tìdzh'-ůs. a. Inclinable to law-ſuits, quarrelſome, wrangling.

LITIGIOUSLY, lìt-tìdzh'-ůſ-lỳ. ad. Wranglingly.

LITIGIOUSNESS, lìt-tìdzh'-ůſ-nės. ſ. A wrangling diſpoſition.

LITTER, lìt'-tůr. ſ. A kind of portable bed; a carriage hung between two horſes; the ſtraw laid under animals; a brood of young; any number of things thrown ſluttiſhly about; a birth of animals.

To **LITTER**, lìt'-tůr. v. a. To bring forth, uſed of beaſts; to cover with things negligently; to cover with ſtraw.

LITTLE, lìt'l. a. Small in quantity; diminutive; of ſmall dignity, power, or importance; not much, not many; ſome.

LITTLE, lìt'l. ſ. A ſmall ſpace; a ſmall part, a ſmall proportion; a ſlight affair; not much.

LITTLE, lìt'l. ad. In a ſmall degree; in a ſmall quantity; in ſome degree, but not great; not much.

LITTLENESS, lìt'l-nės. ſ. Smallneſs of bulk; meanneſs, want of grandeur; want of dignity.

LITTORAL, lìt'-tò-rål. a. Belonging to the ſhore.

LITURGICK, lì-tůr'-dzhìk. a. Belonging to a liturgy, of the nature of a liturgy.

LITURGY, lìt'-tůr-dzhỳ. ſ. Form of prayers, formulary of publick devotions.

To **LIVE**, lìv'. v. n. To be in a ſtate of animation; to paſs life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happineſs or miſery; to continue in life; to remain undeſtroyed; to converſe, to cohabit; to maintain one's ſelf; to be in a ſtate of motion or vegetation; to be unextinguiſhed.

LIVE, lì've. a. Quick, not dead; active, not extinguiſhed.

LIVELESS; lì've-lės. ad. Wanting life. Rather Lifeleſs.

LIVELIHOOD, lì've-lỳ-hůd. ſ. Support of life, maintenance, means of living.

LIVELILY, lì've-lỳ-lỳ. ad. Lively.

LIVELINESS, lì've-lỳ-nės. ſ. Appearance of life; vivacity, ſprightlineſs.

LIVELONG, lìv'-lông. a. Tedious, long in paſſing; laſting, durable.

LIVELY, lì've-lŷ. a. Briſk, vigorous; gay, airy; repreſenting life; ſtrong, energetick.

LIVELY, lì've-lŷ. ad. Briſkly, vigorouſly; with ſtrong reſemblance of life.

LIVER, lìv'-vùr. ſ. One who lives; one who lives in any particular manner; one of the entrails.

LIVERCOLOUR, lìv'-vùr-kûl-lùr. a. Dark red.

LIVERGROWN, lìv'-vùr-grône. a. Having a great liver.

LIVERWORT, lìv'-vùr-wùrt. ſ. A plant.

LIVERY, lìv'-vèr-ŷ. ſ. The act of giving or taking poſſeſſion; releaſe from wardſhip; the writ by which poſſeſſion is obtained; the ſtate of being kept at a certain rate; the clothes given to ſervants; a particular dreſs, a garb worn as a token or conſequence of any thing.

LIVERYMAN, lìv'-vèr-ŷ-màn. ſ. One who wears a livery, a ſervant of an inferiour kind; in London, a freeman of ſome ſtanding in a company.

LIVES, lì'vz. The plural of Life.

LIVID, lìv'-ìd. a. Diſcoloured, as with a blow.

LIVIDITY, lìv-vìd'-ìt-ŷ. ſ. Diſcoloration, as by a blow.

LIVING, lìv'-ìng. part. a. Vigorous, active; being in motion, having ſome natural energy or principle of action.

LIVING, lìv'-vìng. ſ. Support, maintenance, fortune on which one lives; power of continuing life; livelihood; benefice of a clergyman.

LIVINGLY, lìv'-vìng-lŷ. ad. In the living ſtate.

LIVRE, lì'-vùr. ſ. The ſum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our ſhilling.

LIXIVIAL, lìk-sìv'-yàl. a. Impregnated with ſalts like a lixivium; obtained by lixivium.

LIXIVIATE, lìk-sìv'-yèt. a. Making a lixivium.

To **LIXIVIATE**, lìk-sìv'-yàte. v. a. To ſteep in water ſo as to make a lixivium.

LIXIVIUM, lìk-sìv'-yùm. ſ. Lye, water impregnated with fixed alkaline ſalt.

LIZARD, lìz'-zèrd. ſ. An animal reſembling a ſerpent, with legs added to it.

LIZARDSTONE, lìz'-zèrd-ſtône. ſ. A kind of ſtone.

LO, lò'! interject. Look, ſee, behold.

LOACH, lò'tſh. ſ. A little fiſh.

LOAD, lò'de. ſ. A burden, a freight, lading; any thing that depreſſes; as much drink as one can bear; the leading vein in a mine.

To **LOAD**, lò'de. v. a. To burden, to freight; to encumber, to embarraſs; to charge a gun; to make heavy.

LOADEN, lò'dn. Irr. part. of Load.

LOADER, lò'-dùr. ſ. He who loads.

LOADSMAN, lò'dz-màn. ſ. He who leads the way, a pilot.

LOADSTAR, lò'de-ſtàr. ſ. The pole-ſtar, the cynoſure, the leading or guiding ſtar.

LOADSTONE, lò'de-ſtône. ſ. The magnet, the ſtone on which the mariner's compaſs needle is touched to give it a direction north and ſouth.

LOAF, lò'fe. ſ. A maſs of bread as it is formed by the baker; any maſs into which a body is wrought.

LOAM, lò'me. ſ. Fat unctuous earth, marl.

To **LOAM**, lò'me. v. a. To ſmear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

LOAMY, lò'-mŷ. a. Marly.

LOAN, lò'ne. ſ. Any thing lent, any thing delivered to another on condition of return or repayment.

LOATH, lò'the. a. Unwilling, diſliking, not ready.

To **LOATHE**, lò'the. v. a. To hate, to look on with abhorrence; to conſider with the diſguſt of ſatiety; to ſee food with diſlike.

To **LOATHE**, lò'the. v. n. To feel abhorrence or diſguſt.

LOATHER, lò'the-ùr. ſ. One that loathes.

LOATHFUL, lò'the-fùl. a. Abhorring, hating; abhorred, hated.

LOATHINGLY, lò'the-ìng-lŷ. ad. In a faſtidious manner.

LOATHLY, lò'th-lŷ. a. Hateful, abhorred, exciting hatred.

LOATHLY, lŏ'the-lŷ. ad. Unwillingly, without liking or inclination.

LOATHNESS, lŏ'the-nĕs. ſ. Unwillingneſs.

LOATHSOME, lŏ'the-ſŭm. a. Abhorred, deteſtable; cauſing ſatiety or faſtidiouſneſs.

LOATHSOMENESS, lŏ'the-ſŭm-nĕs. ſ. Quality of raiſing hatred.

LOAVES, lŏ'vz. Plural of Loaf.

LOB, lŏb'. ſ. Any one heavy, clumſy, or ſluggiſh; Lob's pound, a priſon; a big worm.

To **LOB**, lŏb'. v. a. To let fall in a ſlovenly or lazy manner.

LOBATED, lŏ'-bā-tĕd. a. Having lobes.

LOBBY, lŏb'-bŷ. ſ. An opening before a room.

LOBE, lŏ'be. ſ. A diviſion, a diſtinct part; uſed commonly for a part of the lungs.

LOBSTER, lŏb'-ſtŭr. ſ. A ſhell fiſh.

LOCAL, lŏ'-kăl. a. Having the properties of place; relating to place; being in a particular place.

LOCALITY, lŏ-kăl'-ĭt-ŷ. ſ. Exiſtence in place, relation of place or diſtance.

LOCALLY, lŏ'-kă-lŷ. ad. with reſpect to place.

To **LOCATE**, lŏ'-kāte. v. a. To place.

LOCATION, lŏ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Situation with reſpect to place, act of placing.

LOCH, lŏk'. ſ. A lake.

LOCK, lŏk'. ſ. An inſtrument compoſed of ſprings and bolts, uſed to faſten doors or cheſts; the part of the gun by which fire is ſtruck; a hug, a grapple; any encloſure; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft; a contrivance to raiſe the water on a river or canal made navigable.

To **LOCK**, lŏk'. v. a. To ſhut or faſten with locks; to ſhut up or confine as with locks; to cloſe faſt.

To **LOCK**, lŏk'. v. n. To become faſt by a lock; to unite by mutual inſertion.

LOCKER, lŏk'-ŭr. ſ. Any thing that is cloſed with a lock, a drawer.

LOCKET, lŏk'-kĭt. ſ. A ſmall lock, any catch or ſpring to faſten a necklace or other ornament.

LOCKRAM, lŏk'-krŭm. ſ. A ſort of coarſe linen.

LOCOMOTION, lŏ-kŏ-mŏ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Power of changing place.

LOCOMOTIVE, lŏ-kŏ-mŏ'-tĭv. a. Changing place, having the power of removing or changing place.

LOCUST, lŏ'-kŭſt. ſ. A devouring inſect.

LOCUST-TREE, lŏ'-kŭſt-trē. ſ. A ſpecies of acacia.

LODESTAR, lŏ'de-ſtār. See Loadstar.

LODESTONE, lŏ'de-ſtŏne. See Loadstone.

To **LODGE**, lŏdzh'. v. a. To place in a temporary habitation; to afford a temporary dwelling; to place, to plant; to fix, to ſettle; to place in the memory; to harbour or cover; to afford place to; to lay flat.

To **LODGE**, lŏdzh'. v. n. To reſide, to keep reſidence; to take a temporary habitation; to take up reſidence at night; to lie flat.

LODGE, lŏdzh'. ſ. A ſmall houſe in a park or foreſt; a ſmall houſe, as the porter's lodge.

LODGEMENT, lŏdzh'-mĕnt. ſ. Accumulation of any thing in a certain place; poſſeſſion of the enemy's work.

LODGER, lŏdzh'-ŭr. ſ. One who lives in rooms hired in the houſe of another; one that reſides in any place.

LODGING, lŏdzh'-ĭng. ſ. Temporary habitation, rooms hired in the houſe of another; place of reſidence; harbour, covert; convenience to ſleep on.

LOFT, lă'ft. ſ. A floor; the higheſt floor; rooms on high.

LOFTILY, lă'f-tĭ-lŷ. ad. On high, in an elevated place; proudly, haughtily; with elevation of language or ſentiment, ſublimely.

LOFTINESS, lă'f-tŷ-nĕs. ſ. Height, local elevation; ſublimity, elevation of ſentiment; pride, haughtineſs.

LOFTY, lă'f-tŷ. a. High, elevated in place; ſublime, elevated in ſentiment; proud, haughty.

LOG, lòg′. ſ. A ſhapeleſs bulky piece of wood; a Hebrew meaſure, which held a quarter of a cab, and conſequently five-fixths of a pint.

LOGARITHMS, lòg′-à-rithmz. ſ. The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another.

LOGARITHMICK, lòg-à-rith′-mik. a. Pertaining to logarithms, anſwering to logarithms.

LOGGATS, lòg′-gits. ſ. A play, or game, reſembling nine-pins.

LOGGERHEAD, lòg′-gùr-hèd. ſ. A dolt, a blockhead, a thickſcull; To fall or go to loggerheads, to ſcuffle, to fight without weapons.

LOGGERHEADED, lòg′-gùr-hèd-id. a. Dull, ſtupid, doltiſh.

LOGICAL, lòdzh′-ik-àl. a. Pertaining to logick; ſkilled in logick; furniſhed with logick.

LOGICALLY, lòdzh′-ỳ-kàl-ỳ. ad. According to the laws of logick.

LOGICIAN, lò-dzhiſh′-ùn. ſ. A teacher or profeſſor of logick.

LOGICK, lòdzh′-ik. ſ. The art of reaſoning.

LOGMAN, lòg′-màn. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to carry logs.

LOGOMACHY, lò-gòm′-àk-ỳ. ſ. A contention in words, a contention about words.

LOGWOOD, lòg′-wùd. ſ. A wood much uſed in dying.

LOHOCK, lò′-hòk. ſ. A form of medicine now commonly called an eclegma, lambative, or linctus.

LOIN, loi′n. ſ. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher; Loins, the reins.

To LOITER, loi′-tùr. v. n. To linger, to ſpend time careleſsly.

LOITERER, loi′-tùr-ùr. ſ. A lingerer, an idler, a lazy wretch.

To LOLL, lòl′. v. n. To lean idly, to reſt lazily againſt any thing; to hang out, uſed of the tongue.

To LOLL, lòl′. v. a. To hang out, uſed of the tongue.

LOLLARD, lòl′-lèrd. ſ. A follower of Wickliffe.

LOMP, lòmp′. ſ. A kind of roundiſh fiſh.

LONE, lò′ne. a. Solitary; ſingle, without company.

LONELINESS, lò′ne-lỳ-nès. ſ. Solitude, want of company.

LONELY, lò′ne-lỳ. a. Solitary, addicted to ſolitude.

LONENESS, lò′ne-nès. ſ. Solitude; diſlike of company.

LONESOME, lò′ne-ſùm. a. Solitary, diſmal.

LONG, lòng′. a. Not ſhort; having one of it's geometrical dimenſions in a greater degree than either of the other; of any certain meaſure in length; not ſoon ceaſing, or at an end; dilatory; longing, deſirous; reaching to a great diſtance; protracted, as a long note.

LONG, lòng′. ad. To a great length; not for a ſhort time; not ſoon; at a point of duration far diſtant; all along, throughout; by the fault, by the failure. The laſt ſenſe is truly Engliſh, but fallen into diſuſe.

To LONG, lòng′. v. n. To deſire earneſtly.

LONGANIMITY, lòng-gà-nim′-it-ỳ. ſ. Long forbearance.

LONGBOAT, lòng′-bòte. ſ. The largeſt boat belonging to a ſhip.

LONGE, lùndzh′. ſ. A thruſt or puſh in fencing.

LONGEVITY, lòn-dzhèv′-it-ỳ. ſ. Length of life.

LONGEVOUS, lòn-dzhè′-vùs. a. Longlived.

LONGHANDED, lòng-hàn′-did. a. Having long hands, capable of reaching at a diſtance.

LONGHEADED, lòng-hèd′-did. a. Having great extent of thought.

LONGIMANOUS, lòn-dzhim′-mà-nùs. a. Longhanded, having long hands.

LONGIMETRY, lòn-dzhim′-mè-trỳ. ſ. The art or practice of meaſuring diſtances.

LONGING, lòng′-ing. ſ. Earneſt deſire.

LONGINGLY, lòng′-ing-lỳ. ad. With inceſſant wiſhes.

LONGINQUITY, lòn-dzhing′-kwỳ-tỳ. ſ. Remoteneſs of time or place.

LONGISH, lòng′-iſh. a. Somewhat long.

LONGITUDE, lòn′-dzhỳ-tùd. ſ.

Length, the greateſt dimenſion; the circumference of the earth meaſured from any meridian; the diſtance of any part of the earth to the eaſt or weſt of any place; the poſition of any thing to eaſt or weſt.

LONGITUDINAL, lòn-dzhẙ-tů́-dẙ-nål. a. Meaſured by the length, running in the longeſt direction.

LONGITUDINALLY, lòn-dzhẙ-tů́-dẙ-nål-ẙ. ad. Lengthwiſe.

LONGLY, lòng′-lẙ. ad. Longingly, with great liking. Not uſed.

LONGSOME, lòng′-ſům. a. Tedious, weariſome by it's length.

LONGSUFFERING, lòng′-ſůf-fůr-ing. a. Patient, not eaſily provoked.

LONGWAYS, lòng′-wåze. ad. In the longitudinal direction.

LONGWINDED, lòng′-wìn′-dìd. a. Longbreathed, tedious.

LONGWISE, lòng′-wìze. ad. In the longitudinal direction.

LOO, lo̊′. ſ. A game at cards.

LOOBILY, lo̊′-bẙ-lẙ. a. Awkward, clumſy.

LOOBY, lo̊′-bẙ. ſ. A lubber, a clumſy clown.

LOOF, lůf′. ſ. The after-part of a ſhip's bow.

To **LOOF**, lůf′. v. a. To bring the ſhip cloſe to a wind.

LOOFED, lo̊′ft. a. Gone to a diſtance.

To **LOOK**, lůk′. v. n. To direct the eye to or from any object; to have the power of ſeeing; to direct the intellectual eye; to expect; to take care, to watch; to be directed with regard to any object, to have any particular appearance; to ſeem; to have any air, mien, or manner; to form the air in any particular manner; To Look about one, to be alarmed, to be vigilant; To Look after, to attend, to take care of; To Look for, to expect; To Look into, to examine, to ſift, to inſpect cloſely; To Look on, to reſpect, to regard, to eſteem, to be a mere idle ſpectator; To Look over, to examine, to try one by one; To Look out, to ſearch, to ſeek, to be on the watch; To Look to, to watch, to take care of.

To **LOOK**, lůk′. v. a. To ſeek, to ſearch for; to turn the eye upon; to influence by looks; To Look out, to diſcover by ſearching.

LOOK, lůk′. interj. See! lo! behold! obſerve.

LOOK, lůk′. ſ. Air of the face, mien, caſt of the countenance; the act of looking or ſeeing.

LOOKER, lůk′-ůr. ſ. One that looks; Looker on, ſpectator, not agent.

LOOKING-GLASS, lůk′-kìng-glås. ſ. A mirror, a glaſs which ſhows forms reflected.

LOOM, lo̊′m. ſ. The frame in which the weavers work their cloth; a bird.

To **LOOM**, lo̊′m. v. n. To appear.

LOON, lo̊′n. ſ. A ſorry fellow, a ſcoundrel.

LOOP, lo̊′p. ſ. A double through which a ſtring or lace is drawn, an ornamental double or fringe.

LOOPED, lo̊′pt. a. Full of holes.

LOOPHOLE, lo̊′p-hòle. ſ. Aperture, hole to give a paſſage; a ſhift, an evaſion.

LOOPHOLED, lo̊′p-hòld. a. Full of holes, full of openings.

To **LOOSE**, lo̊′s. v. a. To unbind, to untie any thing faſtened; to relax; to free from any thing painful; to diſengage.

To **LOOSE**, lo̊′s. v. n. To ſet ſail, to depart by looſing the anchor.

LOOSE, lo̊′s. a. Unbound, untied; not faſt; not tight; not crowded; wanton; not cloſe, not conciſe; vague, indeterminate; not ſtrict; unconnected, rambling; lax of body; diſengaged; free from confinement; remiſs, not attentive; To break Looſe, to gain liberty; To let Looſe, to ſet at liberty, to ſet at large.

LOOSE, lo̊′s. ſ. Liberty, freedom from reſtraint; diſmiſſion from any reſtraining force.

LOOSELY, lo̊′s-lẙ. ad. Not faſt, not firmly; without bandage; without union; irregularly; negligently; meanly; unchaſtely.

To **LOOSEN**, lo̊′ſn. v. n. To part, to ſeparate.

To LOOSEN, lő'ſn. v. a. To relax any thing tied; to make leſs coherent; to ſeparate a compages; to free from reſtraint; to make not coſtive.

LOOSENESS, lő'ſ-nès. ſ. State contrary to that of being faſt or fixed; criminal levity; irregularity; lewdneſs, unchaſtity; diarrhœa, flux of the belly.

LOOSESTRIFE, lő's-ſtrîfe. ſ. An herb.

To LOP, lŏp'. v. a. To cut the branches of trees; to cut off any thing.

LOP, lŏp'. ſ. That which is cut from trees; a flea.

LOPPER, lŏp'-pŭr. ſ. One that cuts trees.

LOQUACIOUS, lő-kwå'-ſhŭs. a. Full of talk; babbling, not ſecret.

LOQUACITY, lő-kwås'-ſı̇t-ŷ. ſ. Too much talk.

LORD, lå'rd. ſ. The Divine Being, Jehovah; monarch, ruler; maſter; a tyrant; a huſband; a nobléman; a general name for a peer of England; an honorary title applied to officers, as lord chief juſtice, lord mayor.

To LORD, lå'rd. v. n. To domineer, to rule deſpotically.

LORDING, lå'rd-ı̇ng. ſ. Lord in contempt or ridicule.

LORDLING, lå'rd-lı̇ng. ſ. A diminutive lord.

LORDLINESS, lå'rd-lŷ-nès. ſ. Dignity, high ſtation; pride, haughtineſs.

LORDLY, lå'rd-lŷ. a. Befitting a lord; proud, imperious, inſolent.

LORDLY, lå'rd-lŷ. ad. Imperiouſly, proudly.

LORDSHIP, lå'rd-ſhip. ſ. Dominion, power; ſeignory, domain; title of honour uſed to a nobleman not a duke; titulary compellation of judges, and ſome other perſons in authority.

LORE, lő're. ſ. Leſſon, doctrine, inſtruction.

To LORICATE, lŏr'-rŷ-kåte. v. a. To plate over.

LORIMER, lŏr'-rŷ-mŭr. } ſ. Bridle-
LORINER, lŏr'-rŷ-nŭr. } cutter.

LORN, lå'rn. a. Forſaken, loſt. Obſolete.

To LOSE, lő'z. v. a. To forfeit by unlucky conteſt, the contrary to win; to be deprived of; to poſſeſs no longer; to have any thing gone ſo as that it cannot be found or had again; to bewilder; to throw away, to employ ineffectually; to miſs, to part with ſo as not to recover.

To LOSE, lő'z. v. n. Not to win, to ſuffer loſs; to decline, to fail.

LOSEABLE, lò'z-àbl. a. Subject to privation.

LOSER, lő'-zŭr. ſ. One that is deprived of any thing, one that forfeits any thing, the contrary to winner or gainer.

LOSS, lŏs'. ſ. Forfeiture, the contrary to gain; damage; deprivation; fault, puzzle; uſeleſs application.

LOST, lŏſt'. Pret. and part. of Lose.

LOT, lŏt'. ſ. Fortune, ſtate aſſigned; a chance; a die, or any thing uſed in determining chances; a portion, a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot; proportion of taxes, as to pay ſcot and Lot.

LOTE TREE, lő'te-trè. ſ. The Lotos.

LOTION, lő'-ſhŭn. ſ. A form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, uſed to waſh any diſeaſed parts; a coſmetick.

LOTTERY, lŏt'-tŭr-ŷ. ſ. A game of chance, diſtribution of prizes by chance.

LOUD, lou'd. a. Noiſy, ſtriking the ear with great force; clamorous, turbulent.

LOUDLY, lou'd-lŷ. ad. Noiſily, ſo as to be heard far; clamorouſly.

LOUDNESS, lou'd-nès. ſ. Noiſe, force of ſound; turbulence, vehemence or furiouſneſs of clamour.

To LOVE, lŭv'. v. a. To regard with paſſionate affection; to regard with tenderneſs of affection; to be pleaſed with, to like; to regard with reverence.

LOVE, lŭv'. ſ. The paſſion between the ſexes; kindneſs, good-will; friendſhip, affection; courtſhip; tenderneſs; liking, inclination to;

object beloved; lewdneſs; fondneſs, concord; principle of union; pictureſque repreſentation of love, a Cupid; a word of endearment; due reverence to God; a kind of thin ſilk ſtuff.

LOVEAPPLE, lův'-åpl. ſ. A plant; the fruit of a plant.

LOVEKNOT, lův'-nŏt. ſ. A complicated figure, by which affection is figured.

LOVELETTER, lův'-lĕt-tůr. ſ. Letter of courtſhip.

LOVELILY, lův'-lŷ-lŷ. ad. Amiably.

LOVELINESS, lův'-lŷ-nĕs. ſ. Amiableneſs; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

LOVELORN, lův'-lårn. a. Forſaken of one's love.

LOVELY, lův'-lŷ. a. Amiable; exciting love.

LOVEMONGER, lův'-můng-gůr. ſ. One who deals in affairs of love.

LOVER, lův'-vůr. ſ. One who is in love; a friend, one who regards with kindneſs; one who likes any thing.

LOVESECRET, lův'-ſė-krĕt. ſ. Secret between lovers.

LOVESICK, lův'-sìk. a. Diſordered with love, languiſhing with amorous deſire.

LOVESOME, lův'-ſům. a. Lovely. A word not uſed.

LOVESONG, lův'-ſŏng. ſ. Song expreſſing love.

LOVESUIT, lův'-ſůt. ſ. Courtſhip.

LOVETALE, lův'-tåle. ſ. Narrative of love.

LOVETHOUGHT, lův'-thåt. ſ. Amorous ſancy.

LOVETOY, lův'-toy. ſ. Small preſents given by lovers.

LOVETRICK, lův'-trìk. ſ. Art of expreſſing love.

LOUGH, lŏk'. ſ. A lake, a large inland ſtanding water.

LOVING, lův'-vìng. participial a. Kind, affectionate; expreſſing kindneſs.

LOVINGKINDNESS, lův'-vìng-kì'nd-nĕs. ſ. Tenderneſs, favour, mercy.

LOVINGLY, lův'-vìng-lŷ. ad. Affectionately, with kindneſs.

LOVINGNESS, lův'-vìng-nĕs. ſ. Kindneſs, affection.

LOUIS D'OR, lŏ-ŷ-dŏ're. ſ. A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty ſhillings.

To LOUNGE, lou'ndzh. v. n. To idle, to live lazily.

LOUNGER, lou'n-dzhůr. ſ. An idler.

LOUSE, lou's. ſ. A ſmall animal, of which different ſpecies live and feed on the bodies of men, beaſts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

To LOUSE, louz'. v. a. To clean from lice.

LOUSEWORT, lou's-wůrt. ſ. The name of a plant.

LOUSILY, lou'-zŷ-lŷ. ad. In a paltry, mean, and ſcurvy way.

LOUSINESS, lou'-zŷ-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of abounding with lice.

LOUSY, lou'-zŷ. a. Swarming with lice, over-run with lice; mean, low born.

LOUT, lout'. ſ. A mean awkward fellow, a bumpkin, a clown.

To LOUT, lout'. v. n. To pay obeiſance, to bow. Obſolete.

LOUTISH, lout'-ìſh. a. Clowniſh; bumpkinly.

LOUTISHLY, lout'-ìſh-lŷ. ad. With the air of a clown, with the gait of a bumpkin.

LOUVER, lŏ'-vůr. ſ. An opening for the ſmoke.

LOW, lŏ'. a. Not high; not riſing far upwards; not elevated in ſituation; deſcending far downwards, deep; not deep, ſhallow, uſed of water; not of high price; not loud, not noiſy; late in time, as the Lower empire; dejected, depreſſed; abject; diſhonourable; not ſublime, not exalted in thought or diction; reduced, in poor circumſtances.

LOW, lŏ'. ad. Not aloft; not at a high price; meanly; in times near our own; with a depreſſion of the voice; in a ſtate of ſubjection.

To LOW, lŏ'. v. n. To bellow as a cow.

LOWBELL, lŏ'-bĕl. ſ. A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame.

To LOWER, lŏ'-ůr. v. a. To bring low, to bring down by way of ſubmiſſion; to ſuffer to ſink down; to leſſen, to make leſs in price or value.

To LOWER, lŏ'-ůr. v. n. To grow leſs, to fall, to ſink.

To LOWER, low'-ůr. v. n. To appear dark, ſtormy, and gloomy, to be clouded; to frown, to pout, to look ſullen.

LOWER, low'-ůr. ſ. Cloudineſs, gloomineſs; cloudineſs of look.

LOWERINGLY, low'r-ıng-lý. ad. With cloudineſs, gloomily.

LOWERMOST, lŏ'-ůr-můſt. a. Loweſt.

LOWLAND, lŏ'-lånd. ſ. The country that is low in reſpect of neighbouring hills.

LOWLANDER, lŏ'-lån-důr. ſ. An inhabitant of the lowlands.

LOWLILY, lŏ'-lý-lý. ad. Humbly, meanly.

LOWLINESS, lŏ'-lý-nės. ſ. Humility; meanneſs, abject depreſſion.

LOWLY, lŏ'-lý. a. Humble, meek, mild; mean; not lofty, not ſublime.

LOWLY, lŏ'-lý. ad. Not highly, without grandeur; humbly, meekly.

LOWMINDED, lŏ-mın'-dıd. a. Mean, groveling.

LOWN, lŏ'n. ſ. A ſcoundrel, a raſcal, a ſtupid fellow. Not in uſe.

LOWNESS, lŏ'-nės. ſ. Abſence of height; meanneſs of condition; want of rank; want of ſublimity; ſubmiſſiveneſs; depreſſion; dejection.

LOWSPIRITED, lŏ-ſpır'-ıt-ıd. a Dejected, depreſſed, not lively.

To LOWT, lowt'. v. a. To overpower. Obſolete.

LOWTHOUGHTED, lŏ-thå't-ıd. a. Having the thoughts withheld from ſublime or heavenly meditations; mean in ſentiment, narrow-minded.

LOXODROMICK, lŏk'-ſŏ-drŏm-ık. ſ. The art of oblique ſailing by the rhomb.

LOYAL, loy'-ål. a. Obedient, true to the prince; faithful in love, true to a lady or lover.

LOYALIST, loy'-ål-lıſt. ſ. One who profeſſes uncommon adherence to his king.

LOYALLY, loy'-ål-ý. ad. With fidelity; with true adherence to a king.

LOYALTY, loy'-ål-tý. ſ. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince; fidelity to a lady or lover.

LOZENGE, lŏz'-zındzh. ſ. A rhomb; the form of the ſhield in a ſingle lady's coat of arms; a form of a medicine made into ſmall pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or waſted; a cake of preſerved fruit.

LUBBARD, lůb'-bůrd. ſ. A lazy ſturdy fellow.

LUBBER, lůb'-bůr. ſ. A ſturdy drone, an idle fat booby.

LUBBERLY, lůb'-bůr-lý. a. Lazy and bulky.

LUBBERLY, lůb'-bůr-lý. ad. Awkwardly, clumſily.

To LUBRICATE, lů'-brý-kåte. v. a. To make ſmooth or ſlippery.

To LUBRICITATE, lů-brıs'-ſý-tåte. v. a. To ſmooth, to make ſlippery.

LUBRICITY, lů-brıs'-ſý-tý. ſ. Slipperineſs, ſmoothneſs of ſurface; aptneſs to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion; uncertainty, ſlipperineſs, inſtability; wantonneſs, lewdneſs.

LUBRICK, lů'-brık. a. Slippery, ſmooth; uncertain; wanton, lewd.

LUBRICOUS, lů'-brý-kůs. a. Slippery, ſmooth; uncertain.

LUBRIFICATION, lů-brý-fý-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſmoothing.

LUBRIFACTION, lů-brý-fåk'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of lubricating or ſmoothing.

LUCE, lů's. ſ. A pike full grown.

LUCENT, lů'-ſėnt. a. Shining, bright, ſplendid.

LUCERNE, lů'-ſėrn. ſ. A kind of graſs cultivated as clover. See LUSERNE.

LUCID, lů'-sıd. a. Bright, glittering; pellucid, tranſparent; bright with the radiance of intellect, not darkened with madneſs.

LUCIDITY, lů-sìd'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Splendour, brightneſs.

LUCIFEROUS, lů-sìf'-fèr-ůs. a. Giving light, affording means of diſcovery.

LUCIFICK, lů-sìf'-fìk. a. Making light, producing light.

LUCK, lůk'. ſ. Chance, accident, fortune, hap; fortune, good or bad.

LUCKILY, lůk'-kỳ-lỳ. ad. Fortunately, by good hap.

LUCKINESS, lůk'-kỳ-nès. ſ. Good fortune, good hap, caſual happineſs.

LUCKLESS, lůk'-lès. a. Unfortunate, unhappy.

LUCKY, lůk'-kỳ. a. Fortunate, happy by chance.

LUCRATIVE, lů'-krà-tìv. a. Gainful, profitable.

LUCRE, lů'-kůr. ſ. Gain, profit.

LUCRIFEROUS, lů-krìf'-fèr-ůs. a. Gainful, profitable.

LUCRIFICK, lů-krìf'-fìk. a. Producing gain, profit.

LUCTATION, lůk-tà'-ſhůn. ſ. Struggle, effort, conteſt.

To LUCUBRATE, lů'-ků-bràte. v. a. To watch, to ſtudy by night.

LUCUBRATION, lů-ků-brà'-ſhůn. ſ. Study by candle-light, any thing compoſed by night.

LUCUBRATORY, lů"-ků-brà'-tůr-ỳ. a. Compoſed by candle-light.

LUCULENT, lů'-ků-lènt. a. Clear, tranſparent; certain, evident.

LUDICROUS, lů'-dỳ-krůs. a. Burleſque, merry, exciting laughter.

LUDICROUSLY, lů'-dỳ-krůſ-lỳ. ad. Sportively, in burleſque.

LUDICROUSNESS, lů'-dỳ-krůſ-nès. ſ. Burleſque, ſportiveneſs.

LUDIFICATION, lů-dỳ-fỳ-kà'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of mocking.

LUDITORY, lů'-dì-tůr-ỳ. a. Merry, ſportive, playful.

To LUFF, lůf'. v. n. To keep cloſe to the wind. Sea term.

To LUG, lůg'. v. a. To hail or drag, to pull with violence; To Lug out, to draw a ſword, in burleſque language.

To LUG, lůg'. v. n. To lag, to come heavily.

LUG, lůg'. ſ. A kind of ſmall fiſh; in Scotland, an ear; a land meaſure, a pole or perch.

LUGGAGE, lůg'-gìdzh. ſ. Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy.

LUGUBRIOUS, lů-gů'-brỳ-ůs. a. Mournful, ſorrowful.

LUKEWARM, lů'k-wàrm. a. Moderately or mildly warm; indifferent, not ardent, not zealous.

LUKEWARMLY, lů'k-wàrm-lỳ. ad. With moderate warmth; with indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS, lů'k-wàrm-nès. ſ. Moderate or pleaſing heat; indifference, want of ardour.

To LULL, lůl'. v. a. To compoſe to ſleep by a pleaſing ſound; to quiet, to put to reſt.

LULLABY, lůl'-là-bỳ. ſ. A ſong to ſtill babes.

LUMBAGO, lům-bà'-gò. ſ. Lumbago are pains very troubleſome about the loins and ſmall of the back.

LUMBER, lům'-bůr. ſ. Any thing uſeleſs or cumberſome; ſtaves, wood, and various kinds of goods in traffic between the Weſt India iſlands and continent of North America.

To LUMBER, lům'-bůr. v. a. T heap like uſeleſs goods irregularly.

To LUMBER, lům'-bůr. v. n. T move heavily, as burdened with hi own bulk.

LUMINARY, lů'-mìn-èr-ỳ. ſ. An body which gives light; any thing which gives intelligence; any on that inſtructs mankind.

LUMINATION, lů-mìn-à'-ſhůn. Emiſſion of light.

LUMINOUS, lů'-mìn-ůs. a. Shin ing, emitting light; enlightened bright.

LUMP, lůmp'. ſ. A ſmall maſs o any matter; a ſhapeleſs maſs; th whole together, the groſs.

To LUMP, lůmp'. v. a. To take i the groſs, without attention to par ticulars.

LUMPFISH, lůmp'-fìſh. ſ. A ſort o fiſh.

LUMPING, lůmp'-ìng. a. Large heavy, great.

LUMPISH, lŭmp'-piſh. a. Heavy, groſs, dull, unactive.

LUMPISHLY, lŭmp'-piſh-lý. ad. With heavineſs, with ſtupidity.

LUMPISHNESS, lŭmp'-piſh-nés. ſ. Stupid heavineſs.

LUMPY, lŭmp'-ý. a. Full of lumps, full of compact maſſes.

LUNACY, lú'-ná-ſý. ſ. A kind of madneſs influenced by the moon.

LUNAR, lú'-nár. } a. Relating
LUNARY, lú'-nár-ý. } to the moon, under the dominion of the moon.

LUNATED, lú'-ná-tid. a. Formed like a half-moon.

LUNATICK, lú'-ná-tik. a. Mad, having the imagination influenced by the moon.

LUNATICK, lú'-ná-tik. ſ. A madman.

LUNATION, lú-ná'-ſhŭn. ſ. The revolution of the moon.

LUNCH, lŭntſh'. } ſ. As
LUNCHEON, lŭnt'-ſhŭn. } much food as one's hand can hold.

LUNE, lú'n. ſ. Any thing in the ſhape of a half-moon; fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks.

LUNETTE, lú-nét'. ſ. A ſmall half-moon.

LUNGED, lŭng'd. a. Having lungs, having the nature of lungs.

LUNG-GROWN, lŭng'-gróne. a. Having the lungs grown faſt to the ſkin that lines the breaſt.

LUNGS, lŭng'z. ſ. The lights, the organs of reſpiration.

LUNGWORT, lŭng'-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

LUNISOLAR, lú-ný-ſó'-lár. a. Compounded of the revolution of the ſun and moon.

LUPINE, lú'-pin. ſ. A kind of pulſe.

LURCH, lŭrtſh'. ſ. A forlorn or deſerted condition; a term at cards.

To **LURCH**, lŭrtſh'. v. a. To win the game at cards before the antagoniſt has arrived half way, for which a double ſtake is uſually received; to filch, to pilfer.

LURCHER, lŭrtſh'-ŭr. ſ. One that watches to ſteal, or to betray or entrap.

LURE, lú'r. ſ. Something held out to call a hawk; any enticement, any thing that promiſes advantage.

To **LURE**, lú'r. v. n. To call hawks.

To **LURE**, lú'r. v. a. To attract, to entice, to draw.

LURID, lú'-rid. a. Gloomy, diſmal.

To **LURK**, lŭrk'. v. n. To lie in wait, to lie hidden, to lie cloſe.

LURKER, lŭrk'-ŭr. ſ. A thief that lies in wait.

LURKINGPLACE, lŭrk'-ing-pláſe. ſ. Hiding place, ſecret place.

LUSCIOUS, lŭs'-ſhŭs. a. Sweet, ſo as to nauſeate; ſweet in a great degree; pleaſing, delightful.

LUSCIOUSLY, lŭs'-ſhŭſ-lý. ad. With a great degree of ſweetneſs.

LUSCIOUSNESS, lŭs'-ſhŭſ-nés. ſ. Immoderate ſweetneſs.

LUSERN, lú'-ſérn. ſ. A lynx.

LUSERNE, lú'-ſérn. ſ. [A corrected ſpelling from the French.] Lucerne, a kind of graſs cultivated as clover.

LUSH, lŭſh'. a. Of a dark, deep, full colour, oppoſite to pale and faint. Obſolete.

LUSORIOUS, lú-ſó'-rý-ŭs. a. Uſed in play, ſportive.

LUSORY, lú'-ſŭr-ý. a. Uſed in play.

LUST, lŭſt'. ſ. Carnal deſire; any violent or irregular deſire.

To **LUST**, lŭſt'. v. n. To deſire carnally; to deſire vehemently; to liſt, to like; to have irregular diſpoſitions.

LUSTFUL, lŭſt'-fŭl. a. Libidinous, having irregular deſires; provoking to ſenſuality, inciting to luſt.

LUSTFULLY, lŭſt'-fŭl-lý. ad. With ſenſual concupiſcence.

LUSTFULNESS, lŭſt'-fŭl-nés. ſ. Libidinouſneſs.

LUSTIHED, lŭs'-tý-héd. } ſ. Vi-
LUSTIHOOD, lŭs'-tý-hŭd. } gour, ſprightlineſs, corporal ability.

LUSTILY, lŭs'-tý-lý. ad. Stoutly, with vigour, with mettle.

LUSTINESS, lŭs'-tý-nés. ſ. Stoutneſs, ſturdineſs, ſtrength, vigour of body.

LUSTRAL, lŭs'-trál. a. Uſed in purification.

To LUSTRATE, lůs'-tråte. v. a. To cleanſe, to purify; to ſurvey, to view.

LUSTRATION, lůſ-trå'-ſhůn. ſ. Purification by water.

LUSTRE, lůs'-tůr. ſ. Brightneſs, ſplendour, glitter; a ſconce with lights; eminence, renown; the ſpace of five years.

LUSTRING, lů't-ſtring. ſ. A ſhining ſilk.

LUSTROUS, lůs'-trůs. a. Bright, ſhining, luminous.

LUSTWORT, lůſt'-wůrt. ſ. An herb.

LUSTY, lůs'-tý. a. Stout, vigorous, healthy, able of body.

LUTANIST, lů'-tån-iſt. ſ. One who plays upon the lute.

LUTARIOUS, lů-tå'-rý-ůs. a. Living in mud, of the colour of mud.

LUTE, lů't. ſ. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick; a compoſition like clay, with which chymiſts cloſe up their veſſels.

To LUTE, lů't. v. a. To cloſe with lute or chymiſt's clay.

LUTESTRING, lů't-ſtring. ſ. Luſtring, a ſhining ſilk.

LUTHERAN, lů'-thèr-ån. ſ. A follower of the doctrines of Luther.

LUTHERANISM, lů'-thèr-ån-izm. ſ. The religious tenets held by the followers of Luther.

LUTULENCE, lů'-tů-lèns. ſ. Muddineſs, turbidneſs.

LUTULENT, lů'-tů-lènt. a. Muddy, turbid.

To LUX, lůk's. } v. a. To
To LUXATE, lůk's-åte. } put out of joint, to disjoint.

LUXATION, lůkſ-å'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of disjointing; any thing diſjointed.

LUXE, lůks'. ſ. Luxury, voluptuouſneſs. Not uſed.

LUXURIANCE, lůg-zů'-rý-åns. } ſ.
LUXURIANCY, lůg-zů'-rý-ån-ſý. }
Exuberance, abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

LUXURIANT, lůg-zů'-rý-ånt. a. Exuberant, ſuperfluouſly plenteous.

To LUXURIATE, lůg-zů'-rý-åte. v. n. To grow exuberantly, to ſhoot with ſuperfluous plenty.

LUXURIOUS, lůg-zů'-rý-ůs. a. Delighting in the pleaſures of the table; adminiſtering to luxury; voluptuous, enſlaved to pleaſure; luxuriant; exuberant.

LUXURIOUSLY, lůg-zů'-rý-ůſ-lý. ad. Delicioùſly, voluptuouſly.

LUXURY, lůk'-ſů-rý. ſ. Voluptuouſneſs, addictedneſs to pleaſure; luxuriance, exuberance; delicious fare.

LYCANTHROPIST, lì-kån'-thrô-piſt. ſ. One affected with lycanthropy.

LYCANTHROPY, lì-kån'-thrô-pý. ſ. A kind of madneſs, in which men have the qualities of wild beaſts.

LYDIAN, lìd'-yån. a. Soft, effeminate.

LYING, lý'-ing. The part. of Lie.

LYMPH, limf'. ſ. Water, tranſparent colourleſs liquor.

LYMPHATICK, lim-fåt'-ik. ſ. A veſſel conveying the lymph.

LYMPHATICK, lim-fåt'-ik. a. Belonging to the lymph, conveying the lymph.

LYNX, lingks'. ſ. A ſpotted beaſt, remarkable for ſpeed and ſharp ſight.

LYRE, lì're. ſ. A harp, a muſical inſtrument.

LYRICAL, lir'-rý-kål. } a. Pertain-
LYRICK, lir'-rik. } ing to a harp, or to odes of poetry ſung to a harp; ſinging to a harp.

LYRIST, lì'-riſt. ſ. A muſician who plays upon the harp.

M.

MACARONI, måk-å-rò′-nỳ. ſ. A fop, a fribble, one who dreſſes fantaſtically, one who follows every ridiculous mode of dreſs.

MACARONI, måk-å-rò′-nỳ. a. Belonging to a fantaſtic mode of dreſs; ſuited to a fop.

MACARONICK, måk-å-ròn′-ìk. a. Compoſed of words taken from different languages, and altered in form, jumbled together.

MACAROON, måk-å-rò′n. ſ. A coarſe, rude, low fellow; whence, Macaronick poetry; a kind of ſweet biſcuit, made of flower, almonds, eggs, and ſugar.

MACAW, må-kå′. ſ. A bird in the Weſt Indies.

MACAW-TREE, må-kå′-trè. ſ. A ſpecies of the palm-tree.

MACE, må′ſe. ſ. An enſign of authority worn before magiſtrates; a heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal; a kind of ſpice. The nutmeg is encloſed in a threefold covering, of which the ſecond is Mace.

MACEBEARER, må′ſe-bère-ùr. ſ. One who carries the mace.

To MACERATE, måſ′-ſèr-åte. v. a. To make lean, to wear away; to mortify, to haraſs with corporal hardſhips; to ſteep almoſt to ſolution, either with or without heat.

MACERATION, måſ-ſèr-å′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of waſting or making lean; mortification, corporal hardſhip; an infuſion, either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almoſt wholly diſſolved.

MACHINAL, måk′-kỳ-nål. a. Relating to machines.

To MACHINATE, måk′-kìn-åte. v. a. To plan, to contrive.

MACHINATION, måk-kìn-å′-ſhùn. ſ. Artifice, contrivance, malicious ſcheme.

MACHINE, må-ſhì′n. ſ. Any complicated piece of workmanſhip; an engine; ſupernatural agency in poems.

MACHINERY, må-ſhì′n-èr-ỳ. ſ. Enginery, complicated workmanſhip: the Machinery ſignifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem.

MACHINIST, måk′-kỳ-nìſt. ſ. A conſtructor of engines or machines.

MACILENCY, mås′-ſỳ-lèn-ſỳ. ſ. Leanneſs.

MACILENT, mås′-ſỳ-lènt. a. Lean.

MACKEREL, måk′-krìl. ſ. A ſea-fiſh.

MACKEREL-GALE, måk′-krìl-gåle. ſ. A ſtrong breeze.

MACROCOSM, må′-krò-kòzm. ſ. The whole world, or viſible ſyſtem, in oppoſition to the microcoſm, or world of man.

MACTATION, måk-tå′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of killing for ſacrifice.

MACULA, måk′-kù-lå. ſ. A ſpot.

To MACULATE, måk′-kù-låte. v. a. To ſtain, to ſpot.

MACULATION, måk-kù-lå′-ſhùn. ſ. Stain, ſpot, taint.

MACULE, måk′-kùl. ſ. A ſpot, a ſtain.

MAD, måd′. a. Diſordered in the mind; diſtracted; over-run with any violent or unreaſonable deſire; enraged, furious.

To MAD, måd′. v. a. To make mad, to make furious, to enrage.

To MAD, måd′. v. n. To be mad, to be furious.

MADAM, måd'-ům. ſ. The term of compliment uſed in addreſs to ladies of every degree.

MADBRAIN, måd'-bråne. }
MADBRAINED, måd'-brånd. } a.
Diſordered in the mind, hot-headed.

MADCAP, måd'-kåp. ſ. A madman, a wild hot-brained fellow; a wild giddy girl.

To MADDEN, måd'n. v. n. To become mad, to act as mad.

To MADDEN, måd'n. v. a. To make mad.

MADDER, måd'-dur. ſ. A plant.

MADE, må'de. Pret. and part. pret. of Make.

MADEFACTION, måd-dė-fåk'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of making wet.

To MADEFY, måd'-dė-fý. v. a. To moiſten, to make wet.

MADHOUSE, måd'-hous. ſ. A houſe where madmen are cured or confined.

MADLY, måd'-lý. ad. Without underſtanding.

MADMAN, måd'-mån. ſ. A man deprived of his underſtanding.

MADNESS, måd'-nės. ſ. Diſtraction; fury, wildneſs, rage.

MADRIGAL, måd'-drý-gål. ſ. A paſtoral ſong.

MADWORT, måd'-wůrt. ſ. An herb.

MAGAZINE, måg-gå-zė'n. ſ. A ſtorehouſe, commonly an arſenal or armoury, or repoſitory of proviſions: of late this word has ſignified a miſcellaneous pamphlet.

MAGDALEN, måg'-då-lėn. ſ. A penitent proſtitute.

MAGE, må'dzh. ſ. A magician.

MAGGOT, måg'-gůt. ſ. A ſmall grub which turns into a fly; whimſy, caprice, odd fancy.

MAGGOTTINESS, måg'-gůt-tý-nės. ſ. The ſtate of abounding with maggots.

MAGGOTTY, måg'-gůt-ý. ad. Full of maggots; capricious, whimſical.

MAGIAN, må'-dzhý-ån. ſ. A wiſe man, an eaſtern philoſopher.

MAGICAL, mådzh'-ý-kål. a. Acting, or performed by ſecret and inviſible powers.

MAGICALLY, mådzh'-ý-kål-ý. ad. According to the rites of magick.

MAGICIAN, må-dzhiſh'-ån. ſ. One ſkilled in magick, an enchanter, a necromancer.

MAGICK, mådzh'-ik. ſ. The art of putting in action the power of ſpirits; the ſecret operations of natural powers.

MAGICK, mådzh'-ik. a. Incantating; necromantick.

MAGISTERIAL, må-dzhiſ-tė'-rý-ål. a. Such as ſuits a maſter; lofty, arrogant, deſpotick; chymically prepared, after the manner of a magiſtery.

MAGISTERIALLY, må-dzhiſ-tė'-rý-ål-ý. ad. Arrogantly.

MAGISTERIALNESS, må-dzhiſ-tė'-rý-ål-nės. ſ. Haughtineſs, airs of a maſter.

MAGISTERY, mådzh'-iſ-tėr-ý. ſ. A term in chymiſtry.

MAGISTRACY, mådzh'-iſ-trėſ-ý. ſ. Office or dignity of a magiſtrate.

MAGISTRALLY, mådzh'-iſ-trål-ý. ad. Deſpotically, authoritatively.

MAGISTRATE, mådzh'-iſ-trėt. ſ. A man publickly inveſted with authority, a governour.

MAGNA CHARTA, måg'-nå-kå'r-tå. ſ. The great charter, the baſis of Engliſh laws and privileges.

To MAGNANIMATE, måg-nån'-ý-måte. v. a. To make courageous, to inſpire with geatneſs of mind.

MAGNANIMITY, måg-nå-nim'-it-ý. ſ. Greatneſs of mind, elevation of ſoul.

MAGNANIMOUS, måg-nån'-ý-můs. a. Great of mind, elevated in ſentiment.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, måg-nån'-ý-můſ-lý. ad. Bravely, with greatneſs of mind.

MAGNESIA, måg-nė'-ſhå. ſ. A light, white, abſorbent earth.

MAGNET, måg'-nėt. ſ. The loadſtone, the ſtone that attracts iron.

MAGNETICAL, måg-nėt'-tý-kål. }
MAGNETICK, måg-nėt'-tik. } a.
Relating to the magnet; having powers correſpondent to thoſe of the magnet;

magnet; attractive, having the power to draw things diſtant.

MAGNETISM, måg′-nėt-ìzm. ſ. Power of the loadſtone, power of attraction.

MAGNIFIABLE, måg-ný-fì′-åbl. a. To be extolled or praiſed. Unuſual.

MAGNIFICAL, måg-nìf′-fý-kål. } a.
MAGNIFICK, måg-nìf′-fìk. }
Illuſtrious, grand.

MAGNIFICENCE. måg-nìf′-fý-ſėns. ſ. Grandeur of appearance, ſplendour.

MAGNIFICENT, måg-nìf′-fý-ſėnt. a. Grand in appearance, ſplendid, pompous; fond of ſplendour, ſetting greatneſs to ſhow.

MAGNIFICENTLY, måg-nìf′-fý-ſėnt-lý. ad. Pompouſly, ſplendidly.

MAGNIFICO, måg-nìf′-fý-kô. ſ. A grandee of Venice.

MAGNIFIER, måg′-ný-fì-ůr. ſ. One that praiſes extravagantly; a glaſs that increaſes the bulk of any object.

To MAGNIFY, måg′-ný-fý. v. a. To make great, to exaggerate, to extol highly; to exalt, to raiſe in eſtimation; to increaſe the bulk of any object to the eye.

MAGNIPOTENT, måg-nìp′-pô-tėnt. a. Of great power, mighty.

MAGNITUDE, måg′-ný-tůd. ſ. Greatneſs, grandeur; comparative bulk.

MAGPIE, måg′-pý. ſ. A bird ſometimes taught to talk.

MAHOGANY, må-hôg′-ån-ý. ſ. A hard, durable, brown wood, much uſed for furniture.

MAHOMET, må′-ô-mėt. ſ. The pretended prophet, who founded the religion and empire of the Saracens about the year of Chriſt 625.

MAHOMETAN, må-hôm′-ė-tån. a. Belonging to Mahomet, pertaining to the religion of Mahomet.

MAHOMETANISM, må-hôm′-ė-tån-ìſm. ſ. The religion introduced by Mahomet.

MAID, må′de. } ſ. An unmarried
MAIDEN, må′dn. } woman, a virgin; a woman ſervant, female.

MAID, må′de. ſ. A ſpecies of ſkate fiſh.

MAIDEN, må′dn. a. Conſiſting of virgins; freſh, new, unuſed, unpolluted.

MAIDENHAIR, må′dn-håre. ſ. A plant.

MAIDENHEAD, må′dn-hėd. } ſ.
MAIDENHOOD, må′dn-hůd. }
Virginity, virgin purity, freedom from contamination; newneſs, freſhneſs, uncontaminated ſtate.

MAIDENLIP, må′dn-lìp. ſ. An herb.

MAIDENLY, må′dn-lý. a. Like a maid, gentle, modeſt, timorous, decent.

MAIDENSESSION, må′dn-ſėſ′-ſhůn. ſ. A ſeſſion in which no perſon is capitally convicted.

MAIDHOOD, må′de-hůd. ſ. Virginity. Not uſed.

MAIDMARIAN, må′de-mår′-yån. ſ. A kind of dance.

MAIDPALE, må′de-påle. a. Pale like a ſick virgin.

MAIDSERVANT, må′de-ſėr-vånt. ſ. A female ſervant.

MAJESTICAL, må-dzhės′-tý-kål. } a.
MAJESTICK, må-dzhės′-tìk. }
Auguſt, having dignity; ſtately, pompous, ſublime.

MAJESTICALLY, må-dzhės′-tý-kål-ý. ad. With dignity, with grandeur.

MAJESTY, mådzh′-ėſ-tý. ſ. Dignity, grandeur; power, ſovereignty; elevation; the title of kings and queens.

MAIL, må′le, ſ. A coat of ſteel network worn for defence; any armour; a poſtman's bundle, a bag.

To MAIL, må′le. v. a. To arm defenſively, to cover as with armour.

To MAIM, må′me. v. a. To deprive of any neceſſary part, to cripple by loſs of a limb.

MAIM, må′me. ſ. Privation of ſome eſſential part, lameneſs produced by a wound or amputation; injury, miſchief; eſſential defect.

MAIN, må′ne. a. Principal, chief; violent, ſtrong; groſs, containing the chief part; important, forcible.

MAIN, må'ne. ſ. The groſs, the bulk; the ſum, the whole; the ocean; violence, force; a hand at dice; the continent; a hamper.

MAINLAND, må'ne-lånd. ſ. Continent.

MAINLY, må'ne-lŷ. ad. Chiefly, principally; greatly, powerfully.

MAINMAST, må'ne-måſt. ſ. The chief or middle maſt.

MAINPRISE, må'ne-prîz. ſ. Delivery into the cuſtody of a friend, upon ſecurity given for appearance.

To **MAINPRISE**, må'ne-prîze. v. a. To bail.

MAINSAIL, må'ne-ſål. ſ. The ſail of the mainmaſt.

MAINSHEET, må'ne-ſhèt. ſ. The ſheet of the mainſail.

To **MAINTAIN**, mån-tå'ne. v. a. To preſerve, to keep; to defend, to make good; to keep up, to ſupport the expenſe of; to ſupport with the conveniences of life.

To **MAINTAIN**, mån-tå'ne. v. a. To ſupport by argument, to aſſert as a tenet.

MAINTAINABLE, mån-tå'ne-åbl. a. Defenſible, juſtifiable.

MAINTAINER, mån-tå'ne-ůr. ſ. Supporter, cheriſher.

MAINTENANCE, må'n-tèn-èns. ſ. Supply of the neceſſaries of life; ſupport, protection; continuance, ſecurity from failure.

MAINTOP, må'ne-tòp. ſ. The top of the mainmaſt.

MAINYARD, må'ne-yård. ſ. The yard of the mainmaſt.

MAJOR, må'-dzhůr. a. Greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity.

MAJOR, må'-dzhůr. ſ. The officer above the captain; a mayor or head officer of a town; the firſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm, containing ſome generality; Major-general, the general officer of the ſecond rank; Major-domo, one who holds occaſionally the place of maſter of the houſe.

MAJORATION, må-dzhô-rå'-ſhůn. ſ. Increaſe, enlargement.

MAJORITY, må-dzhôr'-ît-ŷ. ſ. The ſtate of being greater; the greater number; full of age, end of minority; the office of a major.

MAIZE, må'ze. ſ. Indian wheat.

To **MAKE**, må'ke. v. a. To create; to form of materials; to produce as the agent; to produce as a cauſe; to perform, to uſe; to bring into any ſtate or condition; to form; to hold, to keep; to eſtabliſh in riches or happineſs; to ſuffer, to incur; to commit; to compel, to force, to conſtrain; to intend; to raiſe as profit from any thing; to arrive at; to gain; to force, to gain by force; to put, to place; to incline; to prove as an argument; to repreſent; to conſtitute; to amount to; to mould, to form; To Make away, to kill, to deſtroy; to transfer; To Make account, to reckon, to believe; To Make account of, to eſteem, to regard; To Make free with, to treat without ceremony; To Make good, to maintain, to juſtify; to fulfil, to accompliſh; To Make light of, to conſider as of no conſequence; To Make love, to court, to play the gallant; To Make merry, to feaſt, to partake of an entertainment; To Make much of, to cheriſh, to foſter; To Make of, What to make of, is, how to underſtand; To Make of, to produce from, to effect; to conſider, to account, to eſteem; To Make over, to ſettle in the hands of truſtees, to transfer; To Make out, to clear, to explain, to clear to one's ſelf; to prove, to evince; To Make ſure of, to conſider as certain; to ſecure to one's poſſeſſion; To Make up, to get together; to reconcile; to repair; to compoſe, as ingredients; to ſupply, to compenſate; to ſettle, to adjuſt; to accompliſh, to conclude.

To **MAKE**, må'ke. v. n. To tend, to travel, to go any way, to ruſh; to contribute; to operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cauſe; to concur; to ſhow, to appear, to carry appearance; To Make away with, to deſtroy, to kill; To Make for, to advantage, to favour; To Make up, to compenſate, to be inſtead; To Make with, to concur.

MAKE, må'ke. ſ. Form, ſtructure, nature.

MAKEBATE, må'ke-båte. ſ. Breeder of quarrels.

MAKEPEACE, må'ke-pés. ſ. Peacemaker, reconciler.

MAKER, må'-kůr. ſ. The Creator, one who makes any thing; one who ſets any thing in it's proper ſtate.

MAKEWEIGHT, må'ke-wåte. ſ. Any ſmall thing thrown in to make up weight.

MALADY, mål'-å-dý. ſ. A diſeaſe, a diſtemper, a diſorder of body, ſickneſs.

MALANDERS, mål'-ån-důrz. ſ. A dry ſcab on the paſtern of horſes.

MALAPERT, mål'-å-pêrt. a. Saucy, quick with impudence

MALAPERTLY, mål'-å-pêrt-lý. ad. Impudently, ſaucily.

MALAPERTNESS, mål'-å-pêrt-nês. ſ. Livelineſs of reply without decency, quick impudence, ſaucineſs.

To **MALAXATE**, må-låks'-åte. v. a. To ſoften, to knead to ſoftneſs.

MALAXATION, må-låk-ſå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſoftening.

MALE, må'le. a. Of the ſex that begets young, not female.

MALE, må'le. ſ. The he of any ſpecies.

MALE, mål'. In compoſition, ſignifies Ill.

MALEADMINISTRATION, mål'-åd-mîn-nîſ-trå''-ſhůn. ſ. Bad management of affairs.

MALECONTENT, mål-kôn-tênt'. ſ. One who is diſcontented, one who is diſſatisfied with the government.

MALECONTENT, mål-kôn-tênt'. } **MALECONTENTED**, mål-kôn-tên'-tîd. } a. Diſcontented, diſſatisfied.

MALECONTENTEDLY, mål-kôn-tên'-tîd-lý. ad. With diſcontent.

MALECONTENTEDNESS, mål-kôn-tên'-tîd-nês. ſ. Diſcontentedneſs, want of affection to government.

MALEDICTED, mål-lé-dîk'-tîd. a. Accurſed.

MALEDICTION, mål-lé-dîk'-ſhůn. ſ. Curſe, execration, denunciation of evil.

MALEFACTION, mål-lé-fåk'-ſhůn. ſ. A crime, an offence.

MALEFACTOR, mål'-lé-fåk-tůr. ſ. An offender againſt law, a criminal.

MALEFICENCE, må-lêf'-î-ſêns. ſ. Miſchievouſneſs, ill-doing.

MALEFICK, mål-lêf'-fîk. a. Miſchievous, hurtful.

MALEPRACTICE, mål-pråk'-tîs. ſ. Practice contrary to rules.

To **MALETREAT**, mål-tré't. v. a. To abuſe, to uſe ill.

MALETREATMENT, mål-tré't-mênt. ſ. Abuſe, ill uſage.

MALEVOLENCE, må-lêv'-vô-lêns. ſ. Ill-will, inclination to hurt others, malignity.

MALEVOLENT, må-lêv'-vô-lênt. a. Ill-diſpoſed towards others.

MALEVOLENTLY, må-lêv'-vô-lênt-lý. ad. Malignly, malignantly.

MALICE, mål'-lîs. ſ. Deliberate miſchief; ill intention to any one, deſire of hurting.

MALICIOUS, må-lîſh'-ůs. a. Ill-diſpoſed to any one, intending ill.

MALICIOUSLY, må-lîſh'-ůſ-lý. ad. With malignity, with intention of miſchief.

MALICIOUSNESS, må-lîſh'-ůſ-nês. ſ. Malice, intention of miſchief to another.

MALIGN, må-lî'ne. a. Unfavourable, ill-diſpoſed to any one, malicious; infectious, fatal to the body, peſtilential.

To **MALIGN**, må-lî'ne. v. a. To regard with envy or malice; to hurt; to cenſure.

MALIGNANCY, må-lîg'-nån-ſý. ſ. Malevolence, malice, deſtructive tendency.

MALIGNANT, må-lîg'-nånt. a. Envious, malicious; hoſtile to life, as Malignant fevers.

MALIGNANT, må-lîg'-nånt. ſ. A man of ill intention, malevolently diſpoſed; it was a word uſed of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel ſectaries in the civil wars.

MALIGNANTLY, må-lig′-nånt-lŷ. ad. With ill intention, maliciouſly, miſchievouſly.

MALIGNER, må-li′ne-nůr. ſ. One who regards another with ill-will; ſarcaſtical cenſurer.

MALIGNITY, må-lig′-nit-ŷ. ſ. Malice; deſtructive tendency; evilneſs of nature.

MALIGNLY, må-li′ne-lŷ. ad. Enviouſly, with ill-will.

MALKIN, må′-kin. ſ. A dirty wench.

MALL, mål′. ſ. A ſtroke, a blow. Obſolete. A kind of beater or hammer; a walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.

MALLARD, mål′-lård. ſ. The drake of the wild duck.

MALLEABILITY, mål′-lŷ-å-bil″-it-ŷ. ſ. Quality of enduring the hammer.

MALLEABLE, mål′-lŷ-åbl. a. Capable of being ſpread by beating.

MALLEABLENESS, mål′-lŷ-åbl-nės. ſ. Quality of enduring the hammer.

To **MALLEATE**, mål′-lŷ-åte. v. a. To hammer.

MALLET, mål′-lėt. ſ. A wooden hammer.

MALLOWS, mål′-lôz. ſ. A plant.

MALMSEY, må′m-zŷ. ſ. A ſort of grape; a kind of wine.

MALT, må′lt. ſ. Grain ſteeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

To **MALT**, må′lt. v. n. To make malt, to be made malt.

MALTDRINK, må′lt-dringk′. ſ. Drink made of malt.

MALTDUST, må′lt-důſt. ſ. The duſt of malt.

MALTED, må′lt-id. part. Made into malt.

MALTFLOOR, må′lt-flôre. ſ. A floor to dry malt.

MALTHORSE, må′lt-hôrs. ſ. A dull dolt. Obſolete.

MALTHOUSE, må′lt-hous. ſ. The building in which malt is made.

MALTMAN, må′lt-mån. } ſ. One
MALTSTER, må′lſ-tůr. } who makes malt.

MALVACEOUS, mål-vå′-ſhůs. a. Relating to mallows.

MALVERSATION, mål-vėr-ſå′-ſhůn. ſ. Bad ſhifts, mean artifices.

MAMMA, måm-må′. ſ. The fond word for mother.

MAMMARY, måm′-må-rŷ. a. Relating to the breaſt.

MAMMET, måm′-mėt. ſ. A puppet, a figure dreſſed up.

MAMMIFORM, måm′-mŷ-fårm. a. Having the ſhape of paps or dugs.

MAMILLARY, måm-mil′-lå-rŷ. a. Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MAMMOCK, måm′-můk. ſ. A large ſhapeleſs piece.

To **MAMMOCK**, måm′-můk. v. a. To tear, to pull to pieces.

MAMMON, måm′-můn. ſ. Riches.

MAMMONIST, måm′-můn-iſt. ſ. One who doats on riches.

MAN, mån′. ſ. Human being, the male of the human ſpecies; a ſervant, an attendant; a word of familiarity bordering on contempt; it is uſed in a looſe ſignification like the French On, one, any one; one of uncommon qualifications; individual; a moveable piece at cheſs or draughts; Man of war, a ſhip of war.

To **MAN**, mån′. v. a. To furniſh with men; to guard with men; to fortify, to ſtrengthen; to tame a hawk.

To **MANACLE**, mån′-nåkl. v. a. To chain the hands, to ſhackle.

MANACLES, mån′-nåklz. ſ. Chain for the hands.

To **MANAGE**, mån′-idzh. v. a. To conduct, to carry on; to train a horſe to graceful action; to govern, to make tractable; to wield, to move or uſe eaſily; to huſband, to make the object of caution, to treat with caution or decency.

To **MANAGE**, mån′-idzh. v. n. To ſuperintend affairs, to tranſact.

MANAGE, mån′-idzh. ſ. Conduct, adminiſtration; a riding ſchool; management of a horſe.

MANAGEABLE, mån′-nidzh-åbl. a. Eaſy in the uſe; governable, tractable.

MANAGEABLENESS, mån′-nidzh-åbl-nės. ſ. Accommodation to eaſy uſe; tractableneſs, eaſineſs to be governed.

MANAGEMENT, mån'-nîdzh-mênt. ſ. Conduct, adminiſtration; practice, tranſaction, dealing.

MANAGER, mån'-nîdzh-ůr. ſ. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; a man of frugality, a good huſband.

MANAGERY, mån'-îdzh-rŷ. ſ. Conduct, direction, adminiſtration; huſbandry, frugality; manner of uſing.

MANATION, må-nå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of iſſuing from ſomething elſe.

MANCHET, måntſh'-ît. ſ. A ſmall loaf of fine bread.

MANCHILD, mån'-tſhîld. ſ. A male child.

MANCHINEEL, måntſh'-în-êl. ſ. A large tree, a native of the Weſt Indies.

To MANCIPATE, mån'-ſŷ-påte. v. a. To enſlave, to bind.

MANCIPATION, mån-ſŷ-på'-ſhůn. ſ. Slavery, involuntary obligation.

MANCIPLE, mån'-sîpl. ſ. The ſteward of a community, the purveyor.

MANDAMUS, mån-då'-můs. ſ. A writ from the court of King's Bench.

MANDARIN, mån-då-rî'n. ſ. A Chineſe nobleman or magiſtrate.

MANDATARY, mån'-då-tèr-ŷ. ſ. He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a Mandate, for his benefice.

MANDATE, mån'-dåt. ſ. Command; precept, charge, commiſſion, ſent or tranſmitted.

MANDATOR, mån-då'-tůr. ſ. A director.

MANDATORY, mån'-då-tůr-ŷ. a. Preceptive, directory.

MANDIBLE, mån'-dîbl. ſ. The jaw, the inſtrument of manducation.

MANDIBULAR, mån-dîb'-bů-lůr. a. Belonging to the jaw.

MANDRAKE, mån'-dråke. ſ. A plant, the root of which is ſaid to bear a reſemblance to the human form.

To MANDUCATE, mån'-dů-kåte. v. a. To chew, to eat.

MANDUCATION, mån-dů-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. Eating, chewing.

MANE, må'ne. ſ. The hair which hangs down on the neck of horſes.

MANEATER, mån'-êt-ůr. ſ. A cannibal, an anthropophagite.

MANED, må'nd. a. Having a mane.

MANES, må'-nêz. ſ. Ghoſt, ſhade.

MANFUL, mån'-fůl. a. Bold, ſtout, daring.

MANFULLY, mån'-fůl-ŷ. ad. Boldly, ſtoutly.

MANFULNESS, mån'-fůl-nês. ſ. Stoutneſs, boldneſs.

MANGANESE, mång'-gå-nêz. ſ. A mineral uſed chiefly for purifying glaſs.

MANGE, må'ndzh. ſ. The itch or ſcab in cattle.

MANGER, må'n-dzhůr. ſ. The place or veſſel in which animals are fed with corn.

MANGINESS, må'ndzh-ŷ-nês. ſ. Scabbineſs, infection with the mange.

To MANGLE, mång'gl. v. a. To lacerate, to cut or tear piece-meal, to butcher; to ſmooth linen by means of a mangle.

MANGLE, mång'gl. ſ. A machine or utenſil for ſmoothing houſe linen.

MANGLER, mång'-glůr. ſ. A hacker, one that deſtroys bunglingly; one who ſmooths linen by means of a mangle.

MANGO, mång'-gô. ſ. A fruit of the iſle of Java, brought to Europe pickled.

MANGY, må'ndzh-ŷ. a. Infected with the mange, ſcabby.

MANHATER, mån'-håte-ůr. ſ. A miſanthrope, one that hates mankind.

MANHOOD, mån'-hůd. ſ. Human nature; virility, not womanhood; virility, not childhood; courage, fortitude.

MANIACAL, må-nî'-å-kål. } a. Raging
MANIACK, må'-nŷ-åk. } with madneſs.

MANIACK, må'-nŷ-åk. ſ. A madman.

MANIFEST, mån'-nŷ-fêſt. a. Plain, open, not concealed; detected.

MANIFEST, mån'-nŷ-fêſt. ſ. A declaration, a publick proteſtation.

To MANIFEST, mån'-nŷ-fêſt. v. a.

To make appear; to ſhow plainly, to diſcover.

MANIFESTATION, mån-ný-féſ-tá′-ſhůn. ſ. Diſcovery, publication.

MANIFESTIBLE, mån-ný-fés′-tîbl. a. Eaſy to be made evident.

MANIFESTLY, mån′-ný-féſt-lý. ad. Clearly, evidently.

MANIFESTNESS, mån′-ný-féſt-nés. ſ. Perſpicuity, clear evidence.

MANIFESTO, mån-ný-fés′-tô. ſ. A publick proteſtation, a declaration in form.

MANIFOLD, mån′-ný-fôld. a. Of different kinds, many in number, multiplied.

MANIFOLDED, mån-ný-fô′l-dîd. a. Having many doubles.

MANIFOLDLY, mån′-ný-fôld-lý. ad. In a manifold manner.

MANIKIN, mån′-ný-kîn. ſ. A little man.

MANILLE, må-nîl′. ſ. The ſecond beſt card at ombre or quadrille.

MANIPLE, mån′-îpl. ſ. A handful; a ſmall band of ſoldiers.

MANIPULAR, må-nîp′-pů-lér. a. Relating to a maniple.

MANKILLER, mån′-kîl-lůr. ſ. Murderer.

MANKIND, mån-kí′nd. ſ. The race or ſpecies of human beings.

MANLESS, mån′-lés. a. Without men, not manned.

MANLIKE, mån′-líke. a. Having the complete qualities of a man, befitting a man.

MANLINESS, mån′-lý-nés. ſ. Dignity, bravery, ſtoutneſs.

MANLY, mån′-lý. a. Manlike, becoming a man, firm, brave, ſtout.

MANLY, mån′-lý. ad. With courage, like a man.

MANNA, mån′-nå. ſ. A delicious food diſtilled from Heaven for the ſupport of the Iſraelites in their paſſage through the wilderneſs; a concrete vegetable juice gently purgative.

MANNER, mån′-nůr. ſ. Form, method; habit, faſhion; ſort, kind; mien, caſt of the look; peculiar way; Manners, in the plural, general way of life, morals, habits; ceremonious behaviour, ſtudied civility.

MANNERIST, mån′-nér-îſt. ſ. One who has a particular manner.

MANNERLINESS, mån′-nér-lî-nés. ſ. Civility, ceremonious complaiſance.

MANNERLY, mån′-nér-lý. a. Civil, ceremonious, complaiſant.

MANNERLY, mån′-nér-lý. ad. Civilly, without rudeneſs.

MANNIKIN, mån′-ný-kîn. ſ. A little man, a dwarf.

MANNISH, mån′-nîſh. a. Having the appearance of a man, bold, maſculine, impudent.

MANOMETER, må-nôm′-ê-tůr. ſ. An inſtrument to ſhow the rarity or denſity of the air.

MANOR, mån′-nůr. ſ. Manor ſignifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over ſuch as hold land within his fee.

MANORIAL, må-nô′-rý-ål. a. Belonging to a manor.

MANSE, måns′. ſ. A farm and land; a parſonage-houſe.

MANSION, mån′-ſhůn. ſ. Place of reſidence, abode, houſe.

MANSLAUGHTER, mån′-ſlå-tůr. ſ. Murder, deſtruction of the human ſpecies; in law, the act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.

MANSLAYER, mån′-ſlå-ůr. ſ. Murderer, one that has killed another.

MANSUETE, mån′-ſwét. a. Tame, gentle, not ferocious.

MANSUETUDE, mån′-ſwê-tůd. ſ. Tameneſs, gentleneſs.

MANTEL, mån′t′l. ſ. Work raiſed before a chimney to conceal it.

MANTELET, mån-tê-lét′. ſ. A ſmall cloak worn by women; in fortification, a kind of moveable penthouſe, driven before the pioneers, as blinds to ſhelter them.

MANTELTREE, mån′t′l-trê. ſ. A cornice or ſhelf over a fire-place.

MANTIGER, mån-tí′-gůr. ſ. A large monkey or baboon.

MANTLE, mån′t′l. ſ. A kind of cloak or garment.

To MANTLE, mån′t′l. v. a. To cloke, to cover.

To MANTLE, mån′t′l. v. n. To ſpread the wings as a hawk in pleaſure;

ſure; to be expanded, to ſpread luxuriantly; to gather any thing on the ſurface, to froth; to ferment, to be in ſprightly agitation.

MANTUA, mån'-tå. ſ. A lady's gown.

MANTUAMAKER, mån'-tå-må-kůr. ſ. One who makes gowns for women.

MANUAL, mån'-ů-èl. a. Performed by the hand, uſed by the hand.

MANUAL, mån'-ů-èl. ſ. A ſmall book, ſuch as may be carried in the hand.

MANUBIAL, må-nů'-byål. a. Belonging to ſpoil, taken in war.

MANUBRIUM, må-nů'-brý-ům. ſ. A handle.

MANUDUCTION, mån-nů-důk'-ſhůn. ſ. Guidance by the hand.

MANUFACTORY, mån-nů-fåc'-tůr-ý. ſ. The proceſs of forming any piece of work by hand; the place where goods are manufactured.

MANUFACTURE, mån-nů-fåk'-tůr. ſ. The practice of making any piece of workmanſhip; any thing made by art.

To MANUFACTURE, mån-nů-fåk'-tůr. v. a. To make by art and labour, to form by workmanſhip.

MANUFACTURER, mån-nů-fåk'-tůr-ůr. ſ. A workman, an artificer.

To MANUMISE, mån'-nů-mîze. v. a. To ſet free, to diſmiſs from ſlavery.

MANUMISSION, mån-nů-miſh'-ůn. ſ. The act of giving liberty to ſlaves.

To MANUMIT, mån-nů-mit'. v. a. To releaſe from ſlavery.

MANURABLE, må-nů'-råbl. a. Capable of cultivation.

MANURANCE, må-nů'-råns. ſ. Agriculture, cultivation.

To MANURE, må-nů'r. v. a. To cultivate by manual labour; to dung, to fatten with compoſts.

MANURE, må-nů'r. ſ. Soil to be laid on lands.

MANUREMENT, må-nů'r-mènt. ſ. Cultivation, improvement.

MANURER, må-nů'-růr. ſ. He who manures land, a huſbandman.

MANUSCRIPT, mån'-nů-ſkript, ſ. A book written, not printed.

MANY, mèn'-ný. a. Conſiſting of a great number, numerous.

MANY, mèn'-ný. ſ. A multitude, a company, a great number; people. It is much uſed in compoſition.

MANYCOLOURED, mèn'-ný-kůl-lůrd. a. Having many colours.

MANYCORNERED, mèn'-ný-kår-nůrd. a. Polygonal, having many corners.

MANYHEADED, mèn'-ný-hèd-dîd. a. Having many heads.

MANYLANGUAGED, mèn'-ný-lång-gwîdzhd. a. Having many languages.

MANYPEOPLED, mèn'-ný-pèpld. Numerouſly populous.

MANYTIMES, mèn'-ný-tîmz. ad. Often, frequently.

MAP, måp'. ſ. A geographical picture on which lands and ſeas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude; a deſcription of a country by lines drawn on paper; a view of an eſtate according to exact admeaſurement.

To MAP, måp'. v. a. To delineate, to ſet down. Little uſed.

MAPLE, må'pl. ſ. A tree frequent in hedge-rows.

MAPPERY, måp'-půr-ý. ſ. The art of planning and deſigning.

To MAR, må'r. v. a. To injure, to ſpoil, to damage.

MARANATHA, må-rå-nå'-thå. ſ. It was a form of denouncing a curſe, or anathematizing among the Jews.

MARASMUS, må-råz'-můs. ſ. A conſumption.

MARAUDER, må-rå'd-ůr. ſ. A ſoldier that roves about in ſearch of plunder.

MARAUDING, må-rå'd-îng. ſ. Plundering, roving in queſt of plunder.

MARBLE, må'rbl. ſ. Stone uſed in ſtatues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright poliſh; little balls of marble with which children play; a ſtone remarkable for the ſculpture or inſcription, as the Oxford Marbles.

MARBLE, må'rbl. a. Made of marble, variegated like marble.

To MARBLE, må'rbl. v. a. To variegate, or vein like marble.

MARBLEHEARTED, må'rbl-hårt-id. a. Cruel, inſenſible, hard-hearted.

MARCASITE, må'r-kå-zite. ſ. A name that has been applied to ſeveral foſſils; a metal mineralized with ſulphur, pyrites.

MARCH, må'rtſh. ſ. The third month of the year; movement, journey of ſoldiers; grave and ſolemn walk; ſignals to move; Marches, without ſingular, borders, limits, confines.

To **MARCH**, må'rtſh. v. n. To move in a military form; to walk in a grave, deliberate, or ſtately manner.

To **MARCH**, må'rtſh. v. a. To put in military movement; to bring in regular proceſſion.

MARCHER, må'r-tſhůr. ſ. Preſident of the marches or borders.

MARCHIONESS, må'r-tſhůn-ès. ſ. The wife of a marquis.

MARCHPANE, må'rtſh-påne. ſ. A kind of ſweet bread.

MARCID, må'r-ſid. a. Lean, pining, withered.

MARCOUR, må'r-kůr. ſ. Leanneſs, the ſtate of withering, waſte of fleſh.

MARE, må're. ſ. The female of a horſe; a kind of torpor or ſtagnation, which ſeems to preſs the ſtomach with a weight; the night-mare.

MARESCHAL, må'r-ſhål. ſ. A chief commander of an army.

MARGARITE, må'r-gå-rite. ſ. A pearl.

MARGARITIFEROUS, mår-gå-ri-tif'-è-růs. a. Producing pearls.

MARGE, må'rdzh.
MARGENT, må'r-dzhènt. } ſ. The border,
MARGIN, må'r-dzhin. the brink, the edge, the verge; the edge of a page left blank; the edge of a wound or ſore.

MARGINAL, må'r-dzhý-nèl. a. Placed, or written on the margin.

MARGINATED, må'r-dzhý-nå-tid. a. Having a margin.

MARGRAVE, må'r-gråv. ſ. A title of ſovereignty in Germany.

MARGRAVIATE, må'r-gråv-ý-èt. ſ. The territory of a margrave.

MARIETS, mår'-rý-èts. ſ. A kind of violet.

MARIGOLD, mår'-rý-gòld. ſ. A yellow flower.

To **MARINATE**, mår'-rý-nåte. v. a. To ſalt fiſh, and then preſerve them in oil or vinegar. Not uſed.

MARINE, må-rí'n. a. Belonging to the ſea.

MARINE, må-rí'n. ſ. Sea affairs; a ſoldier taken on ſhipboard to be employed in deſcents upon the land.

MARINER, mår'-rin-ůr. ſ. A ſeaman, a ſailor.

MARJORUM, mår'-dzhůr-ům. ſ. A fragrant plant of many kinds.

MARISH, mår'-iſh. ſ. A bog, a fen, a ſwamp, watry ground.

MARISH, mår'-iſh. a. Fenny, boggy, ſwampy. Not uſed.

MARITAL, mår'-rit-ål. a. Pertaining to a huſband.

MARITIMAL, må-rit'-tý-mål. } a.
MARITIME, mår'-ri-tim. }
Performed on the ſea, marine; relating to the ſea, naval; bordering on the ſea.

MARK, må'rk. ſ. A token by which any thing is known; a token, an impreſſion; a proof, an evidence; any thing at which a miſſile weapon is directed; the evidence of a horſe's age; licenſe of repriſals; a ſum of thirteen ſhillings and four pence; a character made by thoſe who cannot write their names.

To **MARK**, må'rk. v. a. To impreſs with a token or evidence; to note, to take notice of.

To **MARK**, må'rk. v. n. To note, to take notice.

MARKER, må'r-kůr. ſ. One that puts a mark on any thing; one that notes, or takes notice.

MARKET, må'r-kit. ſ. A publick time of buying and ſelling; purchaſe and ſale; rate, price.

To **MARKET**, må'r-kit. v. n. To deal at a market, to buy or ſell.

MARKET-BELL, må'r-kit-bèl. ſ. The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

MARKET-CROSS, må'r-kit-kròs'. ſ. A croſs ſet up where the market is held.

MARKET-DAY, må'r-kit-då. ſ. The

day on which things are publickly bought and ſold.

MARKET-FOLKS, må'r-kit-fòks. ſ. People that come to the market.

MARKET-MAID, må′r-kit-måde. ſ. A woman that goes to buy or ſell.

MARKET-MAN, må′r-kit-mån. ſ. One who goes to the market to ſell or buy.

MARKET-PLACE, må'r-kit-plåſe. ſ. Place where the market is held.

MARKET-PRICE, mår′-kit-priſe. } ſ.
MARKET-RATE, mår′-kit-råte. }
The price at which any thing is currently ſold.

MARKET-TOWN, mår′-kit-town. ſ. A town that has the privilege of a ſtated market, not a village.

MARKETABLE, mår'-kit-åbl. a. Such as may be ſold, ſuch for which a buyer may be found; current in the market.

MARKSMAN, må′rkſ-mån. ſ. A man ſkilful to hit a mark.

MARL, må′rl. ſ. A kind of clay much uſed for manure.

To MARL, må′rl. v. a. To manure with marl.

MARLINE, må'r-lin. ſ. Long wreaths of untwiſted hemp dipped in pitch with which cables are guarded.

MARLINESPIKE, må′r-lin-ſpike. ſ. A ſmall piece of iron, uſed in ſplicing ropes together, to open the ſtrands.

MARLPIT, må′rl-pit. ſ. Pit out of which marl is dug.

MARLY, må'r-lý. a. Abounding with marl.

MARMALADE, må'r-må-låde. } ſ.
MARMALET, må′r-må-lèt. }
The pulp of quinces boiled into a confiſtence with ſugar.

MARMORATION, mår-mò-rå′-ſhůn. ſ. Incruſtation with marble.

MARMOREAN, mår-mò′-rý-ån. a. Made of marble.

MARMOSET, mår-mò-zèt′. ſ. A ſmall monkey.

MARMOT, mår-mòt′. } ſ. An
MARMOTTO, mår-mòt′-ò. }
animal of the order of glires.

MARQUE, må′rk. ſ. A repriſal, a licence of repriſals. See Mark.

MARQUEE, mår-kå′. ſ. An officer's tent.

MARQUETRY, må'r-kèt-trý. ſ. Checquered work, work inlaid with variegation.

MARQUIS, må′r-kwis. ſ. In England one of the ſecond order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

MARQUISATE, må'r-kwiz-èt. ſ. The ſeigniory of a marquis.

MARRER, mår′-růr. ſ. One who ſpoils or hurts.

MARRIAGE, mår'-ridzh. ſ. The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

MARRIAGEABLE, mår′-ridzh-åbl. a. Fit for wedlock, of age to be married; capable of union.

MARRIED, mår′-rýd. a. Conjugal, connubial.

MARROW, mår′-rò. ſ. An oleaginous ſubſtance, contained in the bones.

MARROWBONE, mår'-rò-bòne. ſ. Bone boiled for the marrow; in burleſque language, the knee.

MARROWFAT, mår′-rò-fåt. ſ. A kind of pea.

MARROWLESS, mår'-rò-lès. a. Void of marrow.

To MARRY, mår′-rý. v. a. To join a man and a woman; to diſpoſe of in marriage; to take for a huſband or wife.

To MARRY, mår′-rý. v. n. To enter into the conjugal ſtate.

MARSH, må′rſh. ſ. A fen, a bog, a ſwamp.

MARSH-MALLOW, mårſh-mål'-lò. ſ. A plant.

MARSH-MARIGOLD, mårſh-mår'-rý-gòld. ſ. A flower.

MARSHAL, må′r-ſhål. ſ. The chief officer of arms; an officer who regulates combats in the liſts; any one who regulates combats in liſts; any one who regulates rank or order at a feaſt; a harbinger, a purſuivant.

To MARSHAL, må′r-ſhål. v. a. To arrange, to rank in order; to lead as a harbinger.

MARSHALLER, må'r-ſhål-lůr. ſ. One that arranges, one that ranks in order.

MARSHALSEA, må'r-ſhål-ſý. ſ. The priſon belonging to the marſhal of the king's houſehold.

MARSHALSHIP, må′r-ſhål-ſhip. ſ. The office of a marſhal.

MARSHELDER, mårſh-èl′-dùr. ſ. A gelder-roſe.

MARSHROCKET, mårſh-ròk′-kit. ſ. A ſpecies of water-creſſes.

MARSHY, må′rſh-ỳ. a. Boggy, fenny, ſwampy; produced in marſhes.

MART, må′rt. ſ. A place of publick traffick; bargain, purchaſe and ſale; letters of Mart. See Mark.

To **MART**, må′rt. v. a. To traffick, to buy or ſell.

MARTEN, må′r-tin. ſ. A large kind of weaſel whoſe fur is much valued; a kind of ſwallow that builds in houſes, a martlet.

MARTIAL, må′r-ſhål. a. Warlike, fighting, brave; having a warlike ſhow, ſuiting war; belonging to war, not civil.

MARTIALIST, mår′-ſhål-iſt. ſ. A warriour, a fighter.

MARTIN, må′r-tin.
MARTINET, må′r-tin-èt. } ſ. A kind of ſwallow.
MARTLET, må′rt-lèt.

MARTINGAL, må′r-tin-gål. ſ. A broad ſtrap made faſt to the girths under the belly of a horſe, which runs between the two legs to faſten the other end, under the noſeband of the bridle.

MARTINMAS, må′r-tin-mùs. ſ. The feaſt of St. Martin, the eleventh of November, commonly Martilmaſs or Martlemaſs.

MARTYR, må′r-tùr. ſ. One who by his death bears witneſs to the truth.

To **MARTYR**, må′r-tùr. v. a. To put to death for virtue; to murder, to deſtroy.

MARTYRDOM, må′r-tùr-dùm. ſ. The death of a martyr, the honour of a martyr.

MARTYROLOGY, mår-tùr-ròl′-lò-dzhỳ. ſ. A regiſter of martyrs.

MARTYROLOGIST, mår-tùr-ròl′-lò-dzhiſt. ſ. A writer of martyrology.

MARVEL, må′r-vil. ſ. A wonder, any thing aſtoniſhing.

To **MARVEL**, må′r-vil. v. n. To wonder, to be aſtoniſhed.

MARVELLOUS, må′r-vil-lùs. a. Wonderful, ſtrange, aſtoniſhing; ſurpaſſing credit; the Marvellous is any thing exceeding natural power, oppoſed to the Probable.

MARVELLOUSLY, må′r-vil-lùſ-lỳ. ad. Wonderfully.

MARVELLOUSNESS, må′r-vil-lùſ-nès. ſ. Wonderfulneſs, ſtrangeneſs.

MASCULINE, màs′-kù-lin. a. Male not female; reſembling man, virile, not effeminate; the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.

MASCULINELY, màs′-kù-lin-lỳ. ad. Like a man.

MASCULINENESS, màs′-kù-lin-nès. ſ. Male figure or behaviour.

MASH, màſh′. ſ. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undiſtinguiſhed or confuſed body; a mixture for a horſe.

To **MASH**, màſh′. v. a. To beat into a confuſed maſs; to mix malt and water together in brewing.

MASHINGTUB, màſh′-ing-tùb. ſ. The tub in which water and malt are mixed for brewing.

MASK, màſk′. ſ. A cover to diſguiſe the face, a viſor; any pretence or ſubterfuge; a feſtive entertainment in which the company is maſked; a revel, a piece of mummery; a dramatick performance, written in a tragick ſtyle without attention to rules or probability.

To **MASK**, màſk′. v. a. To diſguiſe with a maſk or viſor; to cover, to hide.

To **MASK**, màſk′. v. n. To revel, to play the mummer; to be diſguiſed any way.

MASKER, màs′-kùr. ſ. One who revels in a maſk, a mummer.

MASON, må′ſn. ſ. A builder with ſtone.

MASONRY, må′ſn-rỳ. ſ. The craft or performance of a maſon.

MASQUERADE, màſ-kùr-rå′de. ſ. A diverſion in which the company is maſked; diſguiſe.

To **MASQUERADE**, màſ-kùr-rå′de. v. n. To go in diſguiſe, to aſſemble in maſks.

MASQUERADER, màſ-kùr-rå′-dùr. ſ. A perſon in a maſk.

MASS, màs′. ſ. A body, a lump; a

large quantity; congeries, aſſemblage indiſtinct; the ſervice of the Romiſh church.

To MASS, màs. v. n. To celebrate maſs.

MASSACRE, màs'-ſà-kůr. ſ. Butchery, indiſcriminate deſtruction; murder.

To MASSACRE, màs'-sà-kůr. v. a. To butcher, to ſlaughter indiſcriminately.

MASSINESS, màs'-ſŷ-nès. } ſ.
MASSIVENESS, màs'-sìv-nès. }
Weight, bulk, ponderouſneſs.

MASSIVE, màs'-sìv. } a. Weighty,
MASSY, màs'-ſŷ. } bulky, continuous.

MAST, màſt'. ſ. The beam or poſt raiſed above the veſſel, to which the ſail is fixed; the fruit of the oak and beech.

MASTED, màs'-tìd. a. Furniſhed with maſts.

MASTER, màs'-tůr. ſ. One who has ſervants, oppoſed to man or ſervant; owner, proprietor; a ruler; chief, head; poſſeſſor; commander of a trading ſhip; a young gentleman; a teacher; a man eminently ſkilful in practice or ſcience; a title of dignity in the univerſities, as Maſter of arts. When uſed as a compellation of civility before a name it is pronounced mìs'-tůr, and written Mr.

To MASTER, màs'-tůr. v. a. To conquer, to overcome; to execute with ſkill.

MASTERDOM, màs'-tůr-dům. ſ. Dominion, rule.

MASTER-HAND, màs'-tůr-hànd'. ſ. The hand of a man eminently ſkilful.

MASTER-JEST, màs'-tůr-dzhèſt. ſ. The principal jeſt.

MASTER-KEY, màs'-tůr-kè. ſ. The key which opens many locks, of which the ſubordinate keys open each only one.

MASTER-LEAVER, màs'-tůr-lèv-ůr. ſ. One that deſerts his maſter.

MASTER-SINEW, màs"-tůr-sìn'-nů. ſ. A large ſinew that ſurrounds the hoof, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the windgalls are uſually ſeated.

MASTER-STRING, màs'-tůr-ſtrìng. ſ. Principal ſtring.

MASTER-STROKE, màs'-tůr-ſtròke. ſ. Capital performance.

MASTERLESS, màs'-tůr-lès. a. Wanting a maſter or owner; ungoverned, unſubdued.

MASTERLINESS, màs'-tůr-lŷ-nès. ſ. Eminent ſkill.

MASTERLY, màs'-tůr-lŷ. ad. With the ſkill of a maſter.

MASTERLY, màs'-tůr-lŷ. a. Suitable to a maſter, artful, ſkilful; imperious, with the ſway of a maſter.

MASTERPIECE, màs'-tůr-pès. ſ. Capital performance, any thing done or made with extraordinary ſkill; chief excellence.

MASTERSHIP, màs'-tůr-ſhìp. ſ. Rule, power; ſuperiority; ſkill, knowledge; a title of ironical reſpect.

MASTER-TEETH, màs'-tůr-tèèth. ſ. The principal teeth.

MASTERWORT, màs'-tůr-wůrt. ſ. A plant.

MASTERY, màs'-tůr-ŷ. ſ. Rule; ſuperiority, pre-eminence; ſkill; attainment of ſkill or power.

MASTFUL, màſt'-fůl. a. Abounding in maſt, or fruit of oak, beech, or cheſnut.

To MASTICATE, màs'-tŷ-kàte. v. a. To chew.

MASTICATION, màs-tŷ-kà'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of chewing.

MASTICATORY, màs"-tŷ-kà-tůr'-ŷ. ſ. A medicine to be chewed only, not ſwallowed.

MASTICH, màs'-tìk. ſ. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the ſame name; a kind of mortar or cement.

MASTIFF, màs'-tìf. ſ. A dog of the largeſt ſize.

MASTLESS, màſt'-lès. a. Bearing no maſt; without a maſt.

MASTLIN, mès'-lìn. ſ. Mixed corn, as wheat and rye.

MAT, màt'. ſ. A texture of ſedge, flags, or ruſhes.

To MAT, màt'. v. a. To cover with mats; to twiſt together, to join like a mat.

MATADORE, màt-à-dò're. ſ. One

of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille.

MATCH, mâtſh'. ſ. Any thing that catches fire; a conteſt, a game; one equal to another, one able to conteſt with another; one who ſuits or tallies with another; a marriage; one to be married.

To MATCH, mâtſh'. v. a. To be equal to; to ſhow an equal; to equal, to oppoſe; to ſuit, to proportion; to marry, to give in marriage.

To MATCH, mâtſh'. v. n. To be married; to ſuit, to be proportionate, to tally.

MATCHABLE, mâtſh'-âbl. a. Suitable, equal, fit to be joined; correſpondent.

MATCHLESS, mâtſh'-lês. a. Without an equal.

MATCHLESSLY, mâtſh'-lêſ-lŷ. ad. In a manner not to be equalled.

MATCHLESSNESS, mâtſh'-lêſ-nês. ſ. State of being without an equal.

MATCHMAKER, mâtſh'-mâ-kûr. ſ. One who contrives marriages; one who makes matches for burning.

MATE, mâ'te. ſ. A huſband or wife; a companion male or female; the male or female of animals; one that ſails in the ſame ſhip; one that eats at the ſame table; the ſecond in ſubordination, as the maſter's Mate.

To MATE, mâ'te. v. a. To match, to marry; to oppoſe, to equal; to ſubdue, to confound, to cruſh. Obſolete in the latter ſenſes.

MATERIAL, mâ-tê'-rŷ-âl. a. Conſiſting of matter, corporeal, not ſpiritual; important, momentous.

MATERIALIST, mâ-tê'-rŷ-âl-ìſt. ſ. One who denies ſpiritual ſubſtances.

MATERIALITY, mâ-tê-rŷ-âl'-ìt-ŷ. ſ. Material exiſtence, not ſpirituality.

MATERIALLY, mâ-tê'-rŷ-âl-ŷ. ad. In the ſtate of matter; not formally; importantly, eſſentially.

MATERIALNESS, mâ-tê'-rŷ-âl-nês. ſ. State of being material, importance.

MATERIALS, mâ-tê'-rŷ-âlz. ſ. The ſubſtance of which any thing is made.

MATERIATE, mâ-tê'-rŷ-êt. a. Conſiſting of matter.

MATERIATE, mâ-tê'-rŷ-êt. ſ. Any thing made of ſome matter.

MATERIATION, mâ-tê-rŷ-â'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of forming matter.

MATERNAL, mâ-têr'-nâl. a. Motherly, befitting or pertaining to a mother.

MATERNITY, mâ-têr'-nìt-ŷ. ſ. The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON, mât-fêl'-ûn. ſ. A ſpecies of knap-weed.

MATHEMATICAL, mâth-ê-mât'-ŷ-kâl.
MATHEMATICK, mâth-ê-mât'-ìk. } a.
Conſidered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

MATHEMATICALLY, mâth-ê-mât'-ŷ-kâl-ŷ. ad. According to the laws of the mathematical ſciences.

MATHEMATICIAN, mâth-ê-mâ-tìſh'-ân. ſ. A man verſed in the mathematicks.

MATHEMATICKS, mâth-ê-mât'-ìks. ſ. That ſcience which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or meaſured.

MATHESIS, mâ-thê'-ſìs. ſ. The doctrine of mathematicks.

MATIN, mât'-tìn. a. Morning, uſed in the morning.

MATIN, mât'-tìn. ſ. Morning.

MATINS, mât'-tìnz. ſ. Morning worſhip.

MATRASS, mât'-trâs. ſ. A chymical veſſel made for digeſtion or diſtillation.

MATRICE, mâ'-trìs. ſ. The womb, the cavity where the fœtus is formed; a mould, that which gives form to ſomething encloſed.

MATRICIDE, mât'-trŷ-ſìde. ſ. Slaughter of a mother; a mother killer.

To MATRICULATE, mâ-trìk'-û-lâte. v. a. To enter or admit to a memberſhip of the univerſities of England.

MATRICULATE, mâ-trìk'-û-lêt. ſ. A man matriculated.

MATRICULATION, mâ-trìk-kû-lâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of matriculating.

MATRIMONIAL, mât-trŷ-mô'-nyâl. a. Suitable to marriage, pertaining to marriage, connubial.

MATRIMONIALLY, mât-trŷ-mô'-nyâl-ŷ.

nyál-ý. ad. According to the manner or laws of marriage.

MATRIMONY, mát'-trý-můn-ý. ſ. Marriage, the nuptial ſtate.

MATRIX, má'-triks. ſ. Womb, a place where any thing is generated or formed.

MATRON, má'-trůn. ſ. An elderly lady; an old woman.

MATRONAL, má'-trůn-ůl. a. Suitable to a matron, conſtituting a matron.

MATRONLY, má'-trůn-lý. a. Elderly, ancient.

MATROSS, má-trôs'. ſ. Matroſſes are a ſort of ſoldiers next in degree under the gunners, who aſſiſt about the guns in traverſing, ſpunging, firing, and loading them.

MATTER, mát'-tůr. ſ. Body, ſubſtance extended; materials, that of which any thing is compoſed; ſubject, thing treated; the whole, the very thing ſuppoſed; affair, buſineſs, in a familiar ſenſe; cauſe of diſturbance; import, conſequence; thing, object, that which has ſome particular relation; ſpace or quantity nearly computed; purulent running.

To MATTER, mát'-tůr. v. n. To be of importance, to import; to generate matter by ſuppuration.

To MATTER, mát'-tůr. v. a. To regard, not to neglect.

MATTERY, mát'-tůr-ý. a. Purulent, generating matter.

MATTING, mát'-tìng. ſ. Mats, the texture of which mats are made.

MATTOCK, mát'-tůk. ſ. A kind of toothed inſtrument to pull up wood; a pickax.

MATTRESS, mát'-três. ſ. A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

MATURANT, mát'-ů-rànt. a. Ripening.

To MATURATE, mát'-ů-ràte. v. a. To haſten, to ripen.

To MATURATE, mát'-ů-ràte. v. n. To grow ripe.

MATURATION, mát-ů-rà'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ripening, the ſtate of growing ripe; the ſuppuration of excrementitious or extravaſated juices into matter.

MATURATIVE, mát'-ů-rà-tìv. a. Ripening, conducive to ripeneſs; conducive to the ſuppuration of a ſore.

MATURE, má-tů'r. a. Ripe, perfected by time; brought near to completion; well-diſpoſed, fit for execution, well-digeſted.

To MATURE, má-tů'r. v. a. To ripen, to advance to ripeneſs.

MATURELY, má-tů'r-lý. ad. Ripely, completely; with counſel well digeſted; early, ſoon.

MATURITY, má-tů'r-ìt-ý. ſ. Ripeneſs, completion.

MAUDLIN, má'd-lìn. a. Drunk, fuddled.

MAUGRE, má'-gůr. ad. In ſpite of, notwithſtanding.

To MAUL, má'l. v. a. To beat, to bruiſe, to hurt in a coarſe or butcherly mannner.

MAUL, má'l. ſ. A heavy hammer. Obſolete.

MAUND, má'nd. ſ. A hand baſket.

To MAUNDER, má'n-důr. v. n. To grumble, to murmur, to be ſaucy.

MAUNDERER, má'n-dèr-ůr. ſ. A grumbler, a murmurer.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY, má'n-dý-thůrz'-dà. ſ. The Thurſday before Good-Friday.

MAUSOLEUM, má-ſô-lè'-ům. ſ. A pompous funeral monument.

MAW, má'. ſ. The ſtomach of animals; the craw of birds.

MAWKISH, má'-kìſh. a. Apt to offend the ſtomach.

MAWKISHNESS, má'-kìſh-nês. ſ. Aptneſs to cauſe loathing.

MAWMET, môm'-mêt. ſ. A puppet; anciently an idol.

MAWMISH, má'-mìſh. a. Fooliſh, idle, nauſeous.

MAW-WORM, má'-wůrm. ſ. Gut-worms frequently creep into the ſtomach, whence they are called ſtomach or Maw-worms.

MAXILLAR, mág-zìl'-lèr. } a.
MAXILLARY, mág-zìl'-lèr-ý. }
Belonging to the jaw-bone.

MAXIM, máks'-ìm. ſ. An axiom, a general principle, a leading truth.

MAY, mà'. auxiliary verb. To be at liberty, to be permitted, to be allowed; to be poſſible; to be by chance; to have power; a word expreſſing deſire or wiſh.

MAY BE, må'-bŷ. Perhaps.

MAY, må'. ſ. The fifth month of the year; the confine of ſpring and ſummer; the early or gay part of life.

To MAY, må'. v. n. To gather flowers on May morning.

MAY-BUG, må'-bůg. ſ. A chaffer.

MAY-DAY, må'-då. ſ. The firſt of May.

MAY-FLOWER, må'-flowr. ſ. A plant.

MAY-FLY, må'-flŷ. ſ. An inſect.

MAY-GAME, må'-gåme. ſ. Diverſion, ſports, ſuch as are uſed on the firſt of May.

MAY-LILY, må'-lil-lŷ. ſ. The ſame with Lily of the valley.

MAY-POLE, må'-pôle. ſ. Pole to be danced round in May.

MAY-WEED, må'-wéd. ſ. A ſpecies of chamomile.

MAYOR, må're. ſ. The chief magiſtrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called Lord Mayor.

MAYORALTY, må're-ål-tŷ. ſ. The office of a mayor.

MAYORESS, må're-ès. ſ. The wife of a mayor.

MAZARD, måz'-zůrd. ſ. A jaw. A low word.

MAZE, må'ze. ſ. A labyrinth, a place of perplexity and winding paſſages; confuſion of thought, uncertainty, perplexity.

To MAZE, må'ze. v. a. To bewilder; to confuſe.

MAZER, må'-zůr. ſ. A maple cup.

MAZY, må'-zŷ. a. Perplexed, confuſed.

ME, mé'. The oblique caſe of I.

MEACOCK, mé'-kôk. a. Tame, cowardly. Obſolete.

MEAD, mé'd. ſ. A kind of drink made of water and honey.

MEAD, mé'd. } ſ. A rich paſ-
MEADOW, méd'-dô. } ture ground, from which hay is made.

MEADOW-SAFFRON, méd'-dô-ſåf-frůn. ſ. A plant.

MEADOW-SWEET, méd'-dô-ſwét. ſ. A plant.

MEAGER, mé'-gůr. a. Lean, wanting fleſh, ſtarved; poor, hungry.

MEAGERNESS mé'-gůr-nès. ſ. Leanneſs, want of fleſh; ſcantneſs, barrenneſs.

MEAK, mé'k. ſ. A hook with a long handle, an inſtrument for cutting peaſe.

MEAL, mé'l. ſ. The act of eating at a certain time; a repaſt; the flower or edible part of corn.

To MEAL, mé'l. v. a. To ſprinkle, to mingle. Obſolete.

MEALMAN, mé'l-mån. ſ. One that deals in meal.

MEALTIME, mé'l-tîme. ſ. The time in which people generally take their meals.

MEALY, mé'l-ŷ. a. Having the taſte or ſoft inſipidity of meal; beſprinkled as with meal.

MEALY-MOUTHED, mé'l-ŷ-mouthd. a. Soft mouthed, unable to ſpeak freely.

MEALY-MOUTHEDNESS, mé'l-ŷ-mouthd-nès. ſ. Baſhfulneſs, reſtraint of ſpeech.

MEAN, mé'n. a. Wanting dignity, of low rank or birth; low-minded, baſe; deſpicable; low in the degree of any property, low in worth; middle, moderate, without exceſs; intervening, intermediate.

MEAN, mé'n. ſ. Mediocrity, middle rate, medium; interval, interim, mean time; inſtrument, meaſure, that which is uſed in order to any end; By all Means, without doubt, without heſitation; By no Means, not in any degree, not at all; in the plural, revenue, fortune, power; Mean-time, or Mean-while, in the intervening time.

To MEAN, mé'n. v. n. To have in mind, to intend, to purpoſe.

To MEAN, mé'n. v. a. To purpoſe; to intend, to hint covertly.

MEANDER mé-ån'-důr. ſ. Maze, labyrinth, flexuous paſſage, ſerpentine winding.

To MEANDER, mé-ån'-důr. v. n. To wind, to run with a ſerpentine courſe.

MEANDROUS, mé-ån'-drůs. a. Winding, flexuous.

MEANING, mé'n-ìng. ſ. Purpoſe, intention; the ſenſe, the thing underſtood.

MEANLY, mé'n-lý. ad. Moderately; poorly; ungenerouſly; without reſpect.

MEANNESS, mé'n-nés. ſ. Low rank, poverty; lowneſs of mind; ſordidneſs, niggardlineſs.

MEANT, mént'. pret. and part. paſſ. of MEAN.

MEASE, má'ſe. ſ. A Meaſe of herrings is five hundred.

MEASLES, mé'zlz. ſ. A kind of eruptive and infectious fever; a diſeaſe of ſwine; a diſeaſe of trees.

MEASLED, mé'zld. a. Infected with the meaſles.

MEASLY, mé'z-lý. a. Scabbed with the meaſles.

MEASURABLE, mèz'-zhùr-èbl. a. Such as may be meaſured; moderate, in ſmall quantity.

MEASURABLENESS, mèz'-zhùr-èbl-nés. ſ. Quality of admitting to be meaſured.

MEASURABLY, mèz'-zhùr-èb-lý. ad. Moderately.

MEASURE, mèz'-zhùr. ſ. That by which any thing is meaſured; the rule by which any thing is adjuſted or proportioned; proportion, quantity ſettled; a ſtated quantity, as a meaſure of wine; ſufficient quantity; degree; proportionate time, muſical time; motion harmonically regulated; moderation, not exceſs; limit, boundary; ſyllables metrically numbered, metre; tune, proportionate notes; mean of action, mean to an end; To have hard Meaſure, to be hardly dealt by.

To MEASURE, mèz'-zhùr. v. a. To compute the quantity of any thing by ſome ſettled rule; to paſs through, to judge of extent by marching over; to adjuſt, to proportion; to mark out in ſtated quantities; to allot or diſtribute by meaſure.

MEASURELESS, mèz'-zhùr-lés. a. Immenſe, immeaſurable.

MEASUREMENT, mèz'-zhùr-mént. ſ. Menſuration, act of meaſuring.

MEASURER, mèz'-zhùr-ùr. ſ. One that meaſures.

MEASURING, mèz'-zhùr-ìng. a. Not to be diſtinguiſhed from another but by meaſuring.

MEAT, mé't. ſ. Fleſh to be eaten; food in general.

MEATED, mé't-ìd. a. Fed, foddered.

MEATHE, mé'th. ſ. Drink.

To MEAZLE, mìz'l. v. n. To rain in very ſmall drops.

MECHANICAL, mè-kån'-ný-kål. } a.
MECHANICK, mè-kån'-nìk. }
Mean, ſervile, of mean occupation; conſtructed by the laws of mechanicks; ſkilled in mechanicks.

MECHANICALLY, mè-kån'-ný-kål-ý. ad. According to the laws of mechaniſm.

MECHANICALNESS, mè-kån'-ný-kål-nés. ſ. Agreeableneſs to the laws of mechaniſm; meanneſs.

MECHANICIAN, mék-ån-nìſh'-én. ſ. A man profeſſing or ſtudying the conſtruction of machines.

MECHANICK, mè-kån'-nìk. ſ. A manufacturer, a low workman.

MECHANICKS, mè-kån'-nìks. ſ. Dr. Wallis defines Mechanicks to be the geometry of motion.

MECHANISM, mék'-kå-nìzm. ſ. Action according to mechanick laws; conſtruction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.

MECONIUM, mè-kò'-nyùm. ſ. Expreſſed juice of poppy; the firſt excrement of children.

MEDAL, méd'-dål. ſ. An ancient coin; a piece ſtamped in honour of ſome remarkable performance.

MEDALLICK, mè-dål'-lìk. a. Pertaining to medals.

MEDALLION, mè-dål'-lyùn. ſ. A large antique ſtamp or medal.

MEDALLIST, méd'-dål-lìſt. ſ. A man ſkilled or curious in medals.

To MEDDLE, méd'l. v. n. To have to do; to interpoſe, to act in any thing; to interpoſe or intervene importunately or officiouſly.

MEDDLER, méd'-lùr. ſ. One who buſies himſelf with things in which he has no concern.

MEDDLESOME, méd'l-ſùm. a. Intermeddling.

To MEDIATE, mé'-dý-åte. v. n. To

interpoſe as an equal friend to both parties; to be between two.

To MEDIATE, mè'-dŷ-âte. v. a. To form by mediation; to limit by ſomething in the middle.

MEDIATE, mè'-dyět. a. Interpoſed, intervening; middle, between two extremes; acting as a mean.

MEDIATELY, mè'-dyět-lŷ. ad. By a ſecondary cauſe.

MEDIATION, mè-dŷ-â'-ſhŭn. ſ. Interpoſition, intervention, agency between two parties practiſed by a common friend; interceſſion, entreaty for another.

MEDIATOR, mè-dŷ-â'-tŭr. ſ. One that intervenes between two parties; an interceſſor, an entreater for another; one of the characters of our bleſſed Saviour.

MEDIATORIAL, mè-dŷ-â-tò'-rŷ-âl. }
MEDIATORY, mè'-dŷ-â-tŭr-ŷ. } a.
Belonging to a mediator.

MEDIATORSHIP, mè-dŷ-â'-tŭr-ſhip. ſ. The office of a mediator.

MEDIATRIX, mè-dŷ-â'-triks. ſ. A female mediator.

MEDICABLE, mĕd'-dŷ-kâbl. a. Capable of being healed.

MEDICAL, mĕd'-dŷ-kâl. a. Phyſical, relating to the art of healing.

MEDICALLY, mĕd'-dŷ-kâl-ŷ. ad. Phyſically, medicinally.

MEDICAMENT, mĕd'-dŷ-kâ-mĕnt. ſ. Any thing uſed in healing, generally topical applications.

MEDICAMENTAL, mĕd-dŷ-kâ-mĕnt'-âl. a. Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAMENTALLY, mĕd-dŷ-kâ-mĕnt'-âl-ŷ. ad. After the manner of medicine.

To MEDICATE, mĕd'-dŷ-kâte. v. a. To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

MEDICATION, mĕd-dŷ-kâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients; the uſe of phyſick.

MEDICINABLE, mè-dĭs'-sĭn-ĕbl. a. Having the power of phyſick.

MEDICINAL, { mè-dĭs'-ĭn-ĕl. / mĕd-ŷ-sĭ'-nĕl. } a. Having the power of healing, having phyſical virtue; belonging to phyſick.

MEDICINALLY, mè-dĭs'-sĭn-ĕl-ŷ. ad. Phyſically.

MEDICINE, mĕd'-ŷ-sĭn. ſ. Any remedy adminiſtered by a phyſician.

To MEDICINE, mĕd'-ŷ-sĭn. v. a. To operate as phyſick. Not uſed.

MEDIETY, mè-dĭ'-ĕ-tŷ. ſ. Middle ſtate, participation of two extremes, half.

MEDIOCRITY, mè-dŷ-ŏk'-krŷ-tŷ. ſ. Small degree, middle rate, middle ſtate; moderation, temperance.

To MEDITATE, mĕd'-ŷ-tâte. v. a. To plan, to contrive; to think on, to revolve in the mind.

To MEDITATE, mĕd'-ŷ-tâte. v. n. To think, to muſe, to contemplate.

MEDITATION, mĕd-ŷ-tâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Deep thought, cloſe attention, contemplation; thought employed upon ſacred objects; a ſeries of thoughts, occaſioned by any object or occurrence.

MEDITATIVE, mĕd'-ŷ-tâ-tĭv. a. Addicted to meditation; expreſſing intention or deſign.

MEDITERRANE, mĕd-ŷ-tĕr-râ'-ne. }
MEDITERRANEAN, mĕd-ŷ-tĕr-râ'-nyân. } a.
MEDITERRANEOUS, mĕd-ŷ-tĕr-râ'-nyŭs. }
Encircled with land; inland, remote from the ſea.

MEDIUM, mè'-dyŭm. ſ. Any thing intervening; any thing uſed in ratiocination in order to a concluſion; the middle place or degree, the juſt temperature between extremes.

MEDLAR, mĕd'-lĕr. ſ. A tree; the fruit of that tree.

MEDLEY, mĕd'-lŷ. ſ. Mixture, a miſcellany, a mingled maſs.

MEDLEY, mĕd'-lŷ. a. Mingled, confuſed.

MEDULLAR, mè-dŭl'-lĕr. }
MEDULLARY, mè-dŭl'-lĕr-ŷ. } a.
Pertaining to the marrow.

MEED, mè'd. ſ. Reward, recompenſe; preſent, gift.

MEEK, mé'k. a. Mild of temper, ſoft, gentle.

To MEEKEN, mé'kn. v. a. To make meek, to ſoften.

MEEKLY, mé'k-lŷ. ad. Mildly, gently.

MEEKNESS, mé'k-nĕs. ſ. Gentleneſs, mildneſs, ſoftneſs of temper.

MEER, mé'r. a. Simple, unmixed. See Mere.

MEER, mé'r. ſ. A lake, a boundary. See Mere.

MEERED, mé'rd. a. Relating to a boundary.

MEET, mé't. a. Fit, proper, qualified. Now rarely uſed.

To MEET, mé't. v. a. To come face to face, to encounter; to join another in the ſame place; to cloſe one with another, to find, to be treated with, to light on; to aſſemble from different parts.

To MEET, mé't. v. n. To encounter, to cloſe face to face; to encounter in hoſtility; to aſſemble, to come together; To Meet with, to light on, to find; to join; to encounter, to engage; to advance half way; to unite, to join.

MEETER, mé't-ŭr. ſ. One that accoſts another. Not uſed.

MEETING, mé'-tĭng. ſ. An aſſembly, a convention; a congreſs; a conventicle, an aſſembly of diſſenters; a conflux, as the meeting of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE, mé'-tĭng-hous. ſ. Place where diſſenters aſſemble to worſhip.

MEETLY, mé't-lŷ. ad. Fitly, properly.

MEETNESS, mé't-nĕs. ſ. Fitneſs, propriety.

MEGRIM, mé'-grĭm. ſ. Diſorder of the head.

MEINY, má'-nŷ. ſ. A retinue, domeſtick ſervants.

MELANCHOLICK, mĕl'-ĕn-kŏl-lĭk. a. Diſordered with melancholy. fanciful, hypochondriacal. Little uſed.

MELANCHOLY, mĕl'-ĕn-kŏl-ŷ. ſ. A diſeaſe ſuppoſed to proceed from a redundance of black bile; a kind of madneſs in which the mind is always fixed on one object; a gloomy, penſive, diſcontented temper.

MELANCHOLY, mĕl'-ĕn-kŏl-ŷ. a. Gloomy, diſmal, diſeaſed with melancholy, fanciful, habitually dejected.

MELILOT, mĕl'-lĭl-ŭt. ſ. A plant.

To MELIORATE, mé'-lyō-rāte. v. a. To better, to improve.

MELIORATION, mé'-lyō-rā''-ſhŭn. ſ. Improvement, act of bettering.

MELIORITY, mé-lŷ-ŏr'-ĭt-ŷ. ſ. State of being better.

MELLIFEROUS, mĕl-lĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Productive of honey.

MELLIFICATION, mĕl-lŷ-fŷ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The art or practice of making honey.

MELLIFLUENCE, mĕl-lĭf'-flū-ĕns. ſ. A honied flow, a flow of ſweetneſs.

MELLIFLUENT, mĕl-lĭf'-flū-ĕnt. } a.
MELLIFLUOUS, mĕl-lĭf'-flū-ŭs. }
Flowing with honey.

MELLOW, mĕl'-lō. a. Soft with ripeneſs, full ripe; ſoft in ſound; ſoft, unctuous; drunk, melted down with drink.

To MELLOW, mĕl'-lō. v. a. To ripen, to mature; to ſoften.

To MELLOW, mĕl'-lō. v. n. To be matured, to ripen.

MELLOWNESS, mĕl'-lō-nĕs. ſ. Ripeneſs, ſoftneſs by maturity.

MELODIOUS, mé-lō'-dyŭs. a. Muſical, harmonious.

MELODIOUSLY, mé-lō'-dyŭſ-lŷ. ad. Muſically, harmoniouſly.

MELODIOUSNESS, mé-lō'-dyŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Harmoniouſneſs, muſicalneſs.

To MELODISE, mĕl'-ō-dīze. v. a. To render muſical or harmonious.

MELODY, mĕl'-ō-dŷ. ſ. Muſick, harmony of ſound.

MELON, mĕl'-lŭn. ſ. A plant; the fruit.

MELON-THISTLE, mĕl'-lŭn-thĭſl. ſ. A plant.

MELPOMENE, mĕl-pŏm'-mé-né. ſ. One of the muſes, the ſuppoſed patroneſs of Tragedy.

To MELT, mĕlt'. v. a. To diſſolve, to make liquid, commonly by heat; to ſoften to love or tenderneſs; to waſte away.

To MELT, mĕlt'. v. n. To become

liquid, to diſſolve; to be ſoftened, to pity or any gentle paſſion; to be ſubdued by affliction.

MELTER, mel′-tur. ſ. One that melts metals.

MELTINGLY, mel′-ting-lŷ. ad. Like ſomething melting.

MELWEL, mel′-wel. ſ. A kind of fiſh.

MEMBER, mĕm′-bŭr. ſ. A limb, a part appendant to the body; a part of a diſcourſe or period, a head, a clauſe; any part of an integral; one of a community.

MEMBRANE, mĕm′-brâne. ſ. A Membrane is a web of ſeveral ſorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up ſome parts.

MEMBRANACEOUS, mĕm-brâ-nâ′-ſhŭs.
MEMBRANEOUS, mĕm-brâ′-nyŭs.
MEMBRANOUS, mĕm′-brân-ŭs.
a. Conſiſting of membranes.

MEMENTO, mê-mĕn′-tô. ſ. A memorial notice, a hint to awaken the memory.

MEMOIR, mĕm′-wâr. ſ. An account of tranſactions familiarly written; account of any thing.

MEMORABLE, mĕm′-mŭr-ĕbl. a. Worthy of memory, not to be forgotten.

MEMORABLY, mĕm′-mŭr-ĕb-lŷ. ad. In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORANDUM, mĕm-mô-rân′-dŭm. ſ. A note to help the memory.

MEMORANDUMBOOK, mĕm-mô-rân′-dŭm-bôk. ſ. A book in which memorandums are entered.

MEMORIAL, mê-mô′-rŷ-âl. a. Preſervative of memory; contained in memory.

MEMORIAL, mê-mô′-rŷ-âl. ſ. A monument, ſomething to preſerve memory; a written act containing a claim, remonſtrance, or petition.

MEMORIALIST, mê-mô′-rŷ-âl-liſt. ſ. One who writes memorials.

To MEMORIZE, mĕm′-mô-rîze. v. a. To record, to commit to memory by writing.

MEMORY, mĕm′-mŭr-ŷ. ſ. The power of retaining or recollecting things paſt, retention, recollection.

MEN, mĕn′. The plural of MAN.

MEN-PLEASER, mĕn′-plê-zŭr. ſ. One too careful to pleaſe others.

To MENACE, mĕn′-nĕs. v. a. To threaten, to threat.

MENACE, mĕn′-nĕs. ſ. Threat.

MENACER, mĕn′-nĕſ-ŭr. ſ. A threatener, one that threats.

MENAGE, mê-nâ′zh. ſ. A collection of animals.

MENAGOGUE, mĕn′-â-gŏg. ſ. A medicine that promotes the flux of the menſes.

To MEND, mĕnd′. v. a. To repair from breach or decay; to correct; to advance; to improve.

To MEND, mĕnd′. v. n. To grow better, to advance in any good.

MENDABLE, mĕn′-dĕbl. a. Capable of being mended.

MENDACITY, mĕn-dăs′-sĭt-ŷ. ſ. Falſehood.

MENDER, mĕn′-dŭr. ſ. One who makes any change for the better.

MENDICANCY, mĕn′-dŷ-kân-ſŷ. ſ. The ſtate of a beggar.

MENDICANT, mĕn′-dŷ-kânt. a. Begging, poor to a ſtate of beggary.

MENDICANT, mĕn′-dŷ-kânt. ſ. A beggar; one of ſome begging fraternity in the Romiſh church.

To MENDICATE, mĕn′-dŷ-kâte. v. a. To beg, to aſk alms.

MENDICITY, mĕn-dĭs′-sĭt-ŷ. ſ. The life of a beggar.

MENDS, mĕndz. for AMENDS. Not uſed.

MENIAL, mê′-nyâl. ſ. One of a train of ſervants.

MENIAL, mê′-nyâl. a. Belonging to the retinue or train of ſervants.

MENINGES, mê-nĭn′-dzhĭz. ſ. The two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater.

MENOLOGY, mê-nŏl′-lô-dzhŷ. ſ. A regiſter of months.

MENSAL, mĕn′-ſâl. a. Belonging to the table.

MENSTRUAL, mĕns′-ſtrû-âl. a. Monthly, laſting a month; pertaining to a menſtruum.

MENSTRUOUS, mėns′-ſtrů-ůs. a. Having the catamenia.

MENSTRUUM, mėns′-ſtrů-ům. ſ. All liquors are called Menſtruums which are uſed as diſſolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infuſion, or decoction.

MENSURABILITY, mėn-ſů-rå-bil′-lė-tŷ. ſ. Capacity of being meaſured.

MENSURABLE, mėn′-ſů-råbl. a. Meaſurable, that may be meaſured.

MENSURAL, mėn′-ſů-rål. a. Relating to meaſure.

To MENSURATE, mėn′-ſů-råte. v. a. To meaſure, to take the dimenſion of any thing.

MENSURATION, mėn-ſů-rå′-ſhůn. ſ. The act or practice of meaſuring; reſult of meaſuring.

MENTAL, mėnt′-tål. a. Intellectual, exiſting in the mind.

MENTALLY, mėnt′-tål-ŷ. ad. Intellectually, in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation.

MENTION, mėn′-ſhůn. ſ. Oral or written expreſſion, or recital of any thing.

To MENTION, mėn′-ſhůn. v. a. To write or expreſs in words or writing.

MEPHITICAL, mė-fit′-ŷ-kål. } a.
MEPHITICK, mė-fit′-ik. }
Noxious, deſtructive to life.

MERACIOUS, mė-rå′-ſhůs. a. Strong, racy.

MERACITY, mė-rås′-ſit-ŷ. ſ. Pureneſs, clearneſs.

MERCANTANT, mėr′-kån-tånt. ſ. A foreigner, or foreign trader. Not uſed.

MERCANTILE, mėr′-kån-tile. a. Trading, commercial.

MERCATURE, mėr′-kå-tůr. ſ. The practice of buying and ſelling.

MERCENARINESS, mėr′-ſė-nėr-ŷ-nės. ſ. Venality, reſpect to hire or reward.

MERCENARY, mėr′-ſė-nėr-ŷ. a. Venal, hired, ſold for money.

MERCENARY, mėr′-ſė-nėr-ŷ. ſ. A hireling, one retained or ſerving for pay.

MERCER, mėr′-ſůr. ſ. One who ſells ſilks.

MERCERY, mėr′-ſėr-ŷ. ſ. Trade of mercers, dealing in ſilks.

To MERCHAND, mėr′-tſhånd. v. n. To tranſact by traffick.

MERCHANDISE, mėr′-tſhån-dize. ſ. Traffick, commerce, trade; wares, any thing to be bought or ſold.

To MERCHANDISE, mėr′-tſhån-dize. v. a. To trade, to traffick, to exerciſe commerce.

MERCHANT, mėr′-tſhånt. ſ. One who trafficks to remote countries.

MERCHANT-MAN, mėr′-tſhånt-mån. ſ. A ſhip of trade.

MERCHANTABLE, mėr′-tſhånt-åbl. a. Fit to be bought or ſold.

MERCHANTLIKE, mėr′-tſhånt-like. } a.
MERCHANTLY, mėr′-tſhånt-lŷ. }
Like a merchant.

MERCIFUL, mėr′-ſŷ-fůl. a. Compaſſionate, tender, unwilling to puniſh, willing to pity and ſpare.

MERCIFULLY, mėr′-ſŷ-fůl-lŷ. ad. Tenderly, mildly, with pity.

MERCIFULNESS, mėr′-ſŷ-fůl-nės. ſ. Tenderneſs, willingneſs to ſpare.

MERCILESS, mėr′-ſŷ-lės. a. Void of mercy, pitileſs, hard-hearted.

MERCILESSLY, mėr′-ſŷ-lėſ-lŷ. ad. In a manner void of pity.

MERCILESSNESS, mėr′-ſŷ-lėſ-nės. ſ. Want of pity.

MERCURIAL, mėr-ků′-rŷ-ål. a. Formed under the influence of Mercury, active, ſprightly; conſiſting of quickſilver.

MERCURIFICATION, mėr-ků-rif-fŷ-kå′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of mixing any thing with quickſilver.

MERCURY, mėr′-ků-rŷ. ſ. The chymiſt's name for quickſilver is Mercury; ſprightly qualities; a planet; a newſpaper; a plant.

MERCY, mėr′-ſŷ. ſ. Tenderneſs, clemency, unwillingneſs to puniſh; pardon; diſcretion, power of acting at pleaſure.

MERCY-SEAT, mėr′-ſŷ-ſėt. ſ. The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were depoſited.

MERE, mė′r. a. That or this only, ſuch and nothing elſe, this only.

MERE, mė′r. ſ. A pool, commonly a large pool or lake; a boundary.

MERELY, mé'r-lý. ad. Simply, only.

MERETRICIOUS, mèr-rè-trìſh'-ùs. a. Whoriſh, ſuch as is practiſed by proſtitutes, alluring by falſe ſhow.

MERETRICIOUSLY, mèr-rè-trìſh'-ùſ-lý. ad. Whoriſhly, after the manner of whores.

MERETRICIOUSNESS, mèr-rè-trìſh'-ùſ-nès. ſ. Falſe allurements like thoſe of ſtrumpets.

To MERGE, mèr'dzh. v. a. To ſink.

MERIDIAN, mé-rìd'-yàn. ſ. Noon, mid-day; the line drawn from north to ſouth which the ſun croſſes at noon; the particular place or ſtate of any thing; the higheſt point of glory or power.

MERIDIAN, mé-rìd'-yàn. a. At the point of noon; extended from north to ſouth; raiſed to the higheſt point.

MERIDIONAL, mé-rìd'-yò-nèl. a. Southern, ſoutherly, having a ſouthern aſpect.

MERIDIONALITY, mé-rìd-yò-nàl'-ìt-ý. ſ. Poſition in the ſouth, aſpect towards the ſouth.

MERIDIONALLY, mé-rìd'-yò-nàl-ý. ad. With a ſouthern aſpect.

MERIT, mèr'-ìt. ſ. Deſert, excellence deſerving honour or reward; reward deſerved; claim, right.

To MERIT, mèr'-ìt. v. a. To deſerve, to have a right to claim any thing as deſerved; to deſerve, to earn.

MERITORIOUS, mèr-rý-tó'-rý-ùs. a. Deſerving of reward, high in deſert.

MERITORIOUSLY, mèr-rý-tó'-rý-ùſ-lý. ad. In ſuch a manner as to deſerve reward.

MERITORIOUSNESS, mèr-rý-tó'-rý-ùſ-nès. ſ. The act or ſtate of deſerving well.

MERLIN, mèr'-lìn. ſ. A kind of hawk.

MERMAID, mèr'-màde. ſ. A ſea woman.

MERRILY, mèr'-rý-lý. ad. Gaily, cheerfully, with mirth.

MERRIMAKE, mèr'-rý-màke. ſ. A feſtival, a meeting for mirth.

To MERRIMAKE, mèr'-rý-màke. v. n. To feaſt, to be jovial.

MERRIMENT, mèr'-rý-mènt. ſ. Mirth, gaiety, laughter.

MERRINESS, mèr'-rý-nès. ſ. Mirth, merry diſpoſition.

MERRY, mèr'-rý. a. Laughing, loudly cheerful, gay of heart; cauſing laughter; proſperous; To make merry, to junket, to be jovial.

MERRY-ANDREW, mèr-rý-àn'-drò. ſ. A buffoon, a jack-pudding.

MERRYTHOUGHT, mèr'-rý-thàt. ſ. A forked bone on the body of fowls.

MERSION, mèr'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of ſinking.

MESEEMS, mý-ſé'mz. imperſonal verb. I think, it appears to me.

MESENTERY, mèz'-zèn-tèr-ý. ſ. That round which the guts are convolved.

MESENTERICK, mèz-zèn-tèr'-rìk. a. Relating to the meſentery.

MESERAICK, mèz-zàr-à'-ìk. a. Belonging to the meſentery.

MESH, mèſh'. ſ. The ſpace between the threads of a net.

To MESH, mèſh'. v. a. To catch in a net, to enſnare.

MESHY, mèſh'-ý. a. Reticulated, of network.

MESLIN, mès'-lìn. ſ. Mixed corn; as wheat and rye.

MESS, mès'. ſ. A diſh, a quantity of food ſent to table together; a particular ſet who eat together.

To MESS, mès'. v. n. To eat, to feed together.

MESSAGE, mès'-sìdzh. ſ. An errand, any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

MESSENGER, mès'-sìn-dzhùr. ſ. One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing.

MESSIAH, mèſ-sì'-à. ſ. The Anointed, the Chriſt.

MESSIEURS, mès'-ſùrz. ſ. Sirs, gentlemen.

MESSMATE, mès'-màte. ſ. One of a ſet who meſs together.

MESSUAGE, mès'-ſwàdzh. ſ. The houſe and ground ſet apart for houſehold uſes.

MET, mèt'. Pret. and part. of MEET.

METABOLA, mé-tàb'-bò-là. ſ. In medicine, a change of time, air, or diſeaſe.

METACARPAL, mèt-tå-kå'r-pål. a. Belonging to the metacarpus.

METACARPUS, mèt-tå-kå'r-pùs. ſ. In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers.

METAGE, mé't-ìdzh. ſ. The act of meaſuring.

METAGRAMMATISM, mèt-tå-gràm'-å-tìzm. ſ. The ſame with anagrammatiſm.

METAL, mèt'l. ſ. A hard compact body, malleable and capable of fuſion; courage, ſpirit.

METAL, mèt'l. a. Made of metal inferiour to gold or ſilver.

METALEPSIS, mèt-tå-lèp'-sìs. ſ. A continuation of a trope in one word through a ſucceſſion of ſignifications.

METALLICAL, mè-tàl'-lý-kål. }
METALLICK, mè-tàl'-lìk. } a.
Partaking of metal, containing metal, conſiſting of metal.

METALLIFEROUS, mèt-tå-lìf'-fèr-ùs. a. Producing metals.

METALLINE, mèt'-tàl-lìne. a. Impregnated with metal; conſiſting of metal.

METALLIST, mèt'-tàl-lìſt. ſ. A worker in metals, one ſkilled in metals.

METALLOGRAPHY, mèt-tàl-lòg'-grå-fý. ſ. An account or deſcription of metals.

METALLURGIST, mèt'-tàl-lùr-dzhìſt. ſ. A worker in metals.

METALLURGY, mèt'-tàl-lùr-dzhý. ſ. The art of working metals, or ſeparating them from their ore.

To METAMORPHOSE, mèt-tå-må'r-fùs. v. a. To change the form or ſhape of any thing.

METAMORPHOSIS, mèt-tå-må'r-fô-sìs. ſ. Transformation, change of ſhape.

METAPHOR, mèt'-tå-fùr. ſ. The application of a word to a uſe, to which, in it's original import, it cannot be put; a metaphor is a ſimile compriſed in a word.

METAPHORICAL, mèt-tå-fòr'-ý-kål. }
METAPHORICK, mèt-tå-fòr'-ìk. } a.
Not literal, not according to the primitive meaning of the word, figurative.

METAPHORICALLY, mèt-tå-fòr'-ý-kål-ý. ad. Figuratively, in the manner of a metaphor.

METAPHRASE, mèt'-tå-fråze. ſ. A mere verbal tranſlation from one language into another.

METAPHRAST, mèt'-tå-fråſt. ſ. A literal tranſlator, one who tranſlates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHYSICAL, mèt-tå-fìz'-ý-kål. }
METAPHYSICK, mèt-tå-fìz'-ìk. } a.
Verſed in metaphyſicks, relating to metaphyſicks; in Shakſpeare it means ſupernatural or preternatural.

METAPHYSICKS, mèt-tå-fìz'-ìks. ſ. Ontology, the doctrine of the general affections of beings.

METASTASIS, mè-tàs'-tå-sìs. ſ. Tranſlation or removal.

METATARSAL, mèt-å-tå'r-sål. a. Belonging to the metatarſus.

METATARSUS, mèt-å-tå'r-sùs. ſ. The middle of the foot, which is compoſed of five ſmall bones connected to thoſe of the firſt part of the foot.

METATHESIS, mè-tàth'-è-sìs. ſ. A tranſpoſition.

To METE, mé't. v. a. To meaſure, to reduce to meaſure.

METE-WAND, mé't-wònd. }
METE-YARD, mé't-yård. } ſ. A ſtaff of a certain length wherewith meaſures are taken.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, mè-tèmp-ſý-kô'-sìs. ſ. The tranſmigration of ſouls from body to body.

METEOR, mé'-tý-ùr. ſ. Any bodies in the air or ſky that are of a flux or tranſitory nature.

METEOROLOGICAL, mé'-tý-ô-rô-lòdzh"-ý-kål. a. Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

METEOROLOGIST, mè-tý-ô-ròl'-lô-dzhìſt. ſ. A man ſkilled in meteors, or ſtudious of them.

METEOROLOGY, mè-tý-ô-ròl'-lô-dzhý. ſ. The doctrine of meteors.

METEOROUS, mé-tế-ô-rûs. a. Having the nature of a meteor.

METER, mé'-tûr. ſ. A meaſurer.

METHEGLIN, mé-thég'-lîn. ſ. Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

METHINKS, mŷ-thîngk's. verb imperſonal. I think, it ſeems to me.

METHOD, mêth'-ûd. ſ. The placing of ſeveral things, or performing ſeveral operations in the moſt convenient order.

METHODICAL, mé-thôd'-ŷ-kâl. a. Ranged or proceeding in due or juſt order.

METHODICALLY, mé-thôd'-ŷ-kâl-ŷ. ad. According to method and order.

To METHODISE, mêth'-ô-dîze. v.a. To regulate, to diſpoſe in order.

METHODIST, mêth'-ô-dîſt. ſ. A phyſician who practiſes by theory; one of a new kind of Puritans lately ariſen, ſo called from their profeſſion to live by rules and in conſtant method.

METHODISTICAL, mêth-ô-dîs'-tŷ-kâl. a. Belonging to the Methodiſts.

METHOUGHT, mŷ-thâ't. The pret. of Methinks.

METONYMICAL, mêt-tô-nîm'-mŷ-kâl. a. Put by metonymy for ſomething elſe.

METONYMICALLY, mêt-tô-nîm'-mŷ-kâl-ŷ. ad. By metonymy, not literally.

METONYMY, mêt'-tô-nîm-ŷ. ſ. A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; He died by ſteel, that is, by a ſword.

METOPOSCOPY, mêt-tô-pôs'-kô-pŷ. ſ. The ſtudy of phyſiognomy.

METRE, mé'-têr. ſ. Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick diſpoſition of ſyllables.

METRICAL, mêt'-trŷ-kâl. a. Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METROPOLIS, mé-trôp'-pô-lîs. ſ. The mother city, the chief city of any country or diſtrict.

METROPOLITAN, mé'-trô-pôl"-lŷ-tân. ſ. A biſhop of the mother church, an archbiſhop.

METROPOLITAN, mé'-trô-pôl"-lŷ-tân. a. Belonging to a metropolis.

METROPOLITICAL, mé'-trô-pô-lît"-ŷ-kâl. a. Chief or principal of cities.

METTLE, mêt'l. ſ. Spirit, ſpritelineſs, courage.

METTLED, mêt'ld. a. Spritely, courageous.

METTLESOME, mêt'l-ſûm. a. Spritely, lively, briſk.

METTLESOMELY, mêt'l-ſûm-lŷ. ad. With ſpritelineſs.

MEW, mû'. ſ. A cage, an encloſure, a place where any thing is confined; cry of a cat; a ſea-fowl.

To MEW, mû'. v. a. To ſhut up, to confine, to impriſon, to encloſe; to ſhed the feathers; to cry as a cat.

To MEWL, mû'l. v. n. To ſquall as a child.

MEZEREON, mé-zê'-rŷ-ûn. ſ. A ſpecies of ſpurge laurel.

MEZZOTINTO, mêt-tô-tîn'-tô. ſ. A kind of graving.

MIASM, mî'-âzm. ſ. Such particles or atoms as are ſuppoſed to ariſe from diſtempered, putrefying, or poiſonous bodies.

MICE, mî'ſe. The plural of Mouse.

MICHAELMAS, mîk'l-mûs. ſ. The feaſt of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

To MICHE, mît'ſh. v. n. To be ſecret or covered.

MICHER, mît'ſh-ûr. ſ. A lazy loiterer, who ſkulks about in corners and bye places; hedgecreeper.

MICKLE, mîk'l. a. Much, great. Obſolete.

MICROCOSM, mî'-krô-kôzm. ſ. The little world. Man is ſo called.

MICROGRAPHY, mî-krôg'-râf-ŷ. ſ. The deſcription of the parts of ſuch very ſmall objects as are diſcernible only with a microſcope.

MICROMETER, mî-krôm'-mé-tûr. ſ. An inſtrument contrived to meaſure ſmall ſpaces.

MICROSCOPE, mî'-krô-ſkôpe. ſ.

An optick inſtrument for viewing ſmall objects.

MICROSCOPICAL, mi-krò-ſkòp´-ỳ-kàl. } a.
MICROSCOPICK, mi-krò-ſkòp´-pik. }
Made by a microſcope; aſſiſted by a microſcope; reſembling a microſcope.

MID, mid´. a. Middle, equally between two extremes: it is much uſed in compoſition.

MID-COURSE, mid´-kòrs. ſ. Middle of the way.

MID-DAY, mid´-dà. ſ. Noon, meridian.

MIDDLE, mid´l. a. Equally diſtant from the two extremes; intermediate, intervening; Middle finger, the long finger.

MIDDLE, mid´l. ſ. Part equally diſtant from two extremities; the time that paſſes, or events that happen between the beginning and end.

MIDDLE-AGED, mid´l àdzhd. a. Placed about the middle of life.

MIDDLEMOST, mid´l-mûſt. a. Being in the middle.

MIDDLING, mid´-ling. a. Of middle rank; of moderate ſize; having moderate qualities of any kind.

MIDLAND, mid´-lànd. a. That which is remote from the coaſt; in the midſt of the land, mediterranean.

MIDGE, midzh´. ſ. A ſmall fly.

MIDHEAVEN, mid´-hèvn. ſ. The middle of the ſky.

MIDLEG, mid´-lèg. ſ. Middle of the leg.

MIDMOST, mid´-mûſt. a. The middle.

MIDNIGHT, mid´-nite. ſ. The depth of night, twelve at night.

MIDRIFF, mid´-drif. ſ. The diaphragm.

MIDSEA, mid´-ſè. ſ. The Mediterranean ſea.

MIDSHIPMAN, mid´-ſhip-màn. ſ. A lower officer on board a ſhip.

MIDST, midſt´. ſ. Middle.

MIDST, midſt´. a. Midmoſt, being in the middle.

MIDSTREAM, mid´-ſtrèm. ſ. Middle of the ſtream.

MIDSUMMER, mid´-ſûm-mûr. ſ. The ſummer ſolſtice.

MIDWAY, mid´-wà. ſ. The part of the way equally diſtant from the beginning and end.

MIDWAY, mid´-wà. a. Middle between two places.

MIDWAY, mid´-wà. ad. In the middle of the paſſage.

MIDWIFE, mid´-wife. ſ. A woman who aſſiſts women in childbirth.

MIDWIFERY, mid´-wif-rỳ. ſ. Aſſiſtance given at childbirth; act of production; trade of a midwife.

MIDWIFISH, mid´-wif-iſh. a. Acting the part of a midwife, befitting a midwife.

MIDWINTER, mid´-win-tûr. ſ. The winter ſolſtice.

MIEN, mè´n. ſ. Air, look, manner.

MIGHT, mi´te. The preterite of May.

MIGHT, mi´te. ſ. Power, ſtrength, force.

MIGHTILY, mi´-tỳ-lỳ. ad. Powerfully, efficaciouſly; vehemently, vigorouſly; in a great degree, very much.

MIGHTINESS, mi´-tỳ-nès. ſ. Power, greatneſs, height of dignity.

MIGHTY, mi´-tỳ. a. Powerful, ſtrong; excellent, or powerful in any act.

MIGHTY, mi´-tỳ. ad. In a great degree.

To MIGRATE, mi´-gràte. v. n. To change the place, to change the place of one's dwelling.

MIGRATION, mi-grà´-ſhûn. ſ. Act of changing place.

MIGRATORY, mi´-grà-tûr-ỳ. a. Roving, wandering, unſettled.

MILCH, miltſh´. a. Giving milk.

MILD, mi´ld. a. Kind, tender, indulgent; ſoft, gentle; not acrid, not corroſive; mellow, ſweet, having no mixture of acidity.

MILDEW, mil´-dù. ſ. A diſeaſe in plants.

To MILDEW, mil´-dù. v. a. To taint with mildew.

MILDLY, mi´ld-lỳ. ad. Tenderly, gently.

MILDNESS, mi´ld-nès. ſ. Gentleneſs, tenderneſs, clemency; contrariety to acrimony.

MILE, mi´le. ſ. The uſual meaſure

of roads in England, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty yards.

MILESTONE, mi'le-ſtòne. ſ. Stone ſet to mark the miles.

MILFOIL, mil'-foil. ſ. A plant, the ſame with yarrow.

MILIARY, mil'-lyà-rŷ. a. Small, reſembling a millet ſeed.

MILIARY FEVER, mil'-ly-àrŷ-fè'-vùr. ſ. A fever that produces ſmall eruptions.

MILITANT, mil'-lŷ-tånt. a. Fighting, proſecuting the buſineſs of a ſoldier; engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Chriſt on earth, as oppoſed to the church triumphant.

MILITARY, mil'-lŷ-tèr-rŷ. a. Engaged in the life of a ſoldier; ſoldierly; ſuiting a ſoldier, pertaining to a ſoldier, warlike; effected by ſoldiers.

To MILITATE, mil'-lŷ-tàte. v. n. To war, to be in a ſtate of oppoſition.

MILITIA, mil-liſh'-à. ſ. The trainbands, the ſtanding force of a nation.

MILITIA-MAN, mil-liſh'-à-mån. ſ. One who ſerves in the militia.

MILK, milk'. ſ. The liquor with which animals feed their young; emulſion made by contuſion of ſeeds.

To MILK, milk'. v. a. To draw milk from the breaſt by the hand, or from the dug of an animal; to ſuck.

MILKEN, milk'n. a. Conſiſting of milk.

MILKER, milk'-ùr. ſ. One that milks animals.

MILKINESS, milk'-ŷ-nès. ſ. Softneſs like that of milk, approaching to the nature of milk.

MILKLIVERED, milk'-liv-vùrd. a. Cowardly, faint-hearted.

MILKMAID, milk'-màde. ſ. Woman employed in the diary.

MILKMAN, milk'-mån. ſ. A man who ſells milk.

MILKPAIL, milk'-påle. ſ. Veſſel into which cows are milked.

MILKPAN, milk'-pån. ſ. Veſſel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

MILKPOTTAGE, milk-pòt'-tìdzh. ſ. Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

MILKSCORE, milk'-ſkòre. ſ. Account of milk owed for, ſcored on a board.

MILKSOP, milk'-ſòp. ſ. A ſoft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

MILKTOOTH, milk'-tòth. ſ. Milkteeth are thoſe ſmall teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old.

MILKTHISTLE, milk'-thiſl. ſ. An herb.

MILKTREFOIL, milk'-trèf-foil. ſ. An herb.

MILKVETCH, milk'-vètſh. ſ. A plant.

MILKWEED, milk'-wèd. ſ. A plant.

MILKWHITE, milk'-hwite. a. White as milk.

MILKWORT, milk'-wùrt. ſ. Milkwort is a bell-ſhaped flower.

MILKWOMAN, milk'-wům-mån. ſ. A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſerve families with milk.

MILKY, milk'-ŷ. a. Made of milk; reſembling milk; yielding milk; ſoft, gentle, tender, timorous.

MILKY-WAY, milk'-ŷ-wå. ſ. The galaxy; a ſtream of light in the heavens, diſcovered to ariſe from an innumerable aſſemblage of ſmall ſtars.

MILL, mil'. ſ. An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted.

To MIL, mil'. v. a. To grind, to comminute; to beat up chocolate; to ſtamp letters or other work round the edges of coin in the mint.

MILL-COG, mil'-kòg. ſ. The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

MILLDAM, mil'-dåm. ſ. The mound, by which the water is kept up to raiſe it for the mill.

MILL-HORSE, mil'-hòrs. ſ. Horſe that turns a mill.

MILL-POND, mil'-pònd. ſ. A head of water dammed up to drive a mill.

MILL-TEETH, mil'-tèth. ſ. The grinders.

MILLENARIAN, mil-lèn-nå'-rŷ-ån. ſ. One who expects the millennium.

MILLENARY, mil'-lèn-nå-rŷ. a. Conſiſting of a thouſand.

MILLENIST, mil'-lin-iſt. ſ. One that holds the millennium.

MILLENNIAL, mil-lén'-nyål. a. Pertaining to the millennium.

MILLENNIUM, mil-lén'-nyům. ſ. A thouſand years; generally taken for the thouſand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypſe, our bleſſed Saviour ſhall reign with the faithful upon earth after the reſurrection.

MILLEPEDES, mil'-lý-pédz. ſ. Wood-lice, ſo called from their numerous feet.

MILLER, mil'-lůr. ſ. One who attends a mill.

MILLER'S-THUMB, mil'-lůrz-thům". ſ. A ſmall fiſh found in brooks, called likewiſe a bulhead.

MILLESIMAL, mil-lés'-ſý-mål. a. Thouſandth.

MILLET, mil'-lét. ſ. A plant; a kind of fiſh.

MILLINER, mil'-lin-nůr. ſ. One who ſells ribbons and dreſſes for women.

MILLINERY, mil'-lin-nůr-ý. ſ. The goods ſold by a milliner.

MILLION, mil'-lyůn. ſ. The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thouſand; a proverbial name for any very great number.

MILLIONTH, mil'-lyůnth. a. The ten hundred thouſandth.

MILLSTONE, mil'-ſtône. ſ. The ſtone by which corn is ground.

MILT, milt'. ſ. The ſperm of the male fiſh; the ſpleen.

To **MILT**, milt'. v. a. To impregnate the roe or ſpawn of the female fiſh.

MILTER, milt'-ůr. ſ. The male of any fiſh, the female being called ſpawner.

MILTWORT, milt'-wůrt. ſ. An herb.

MIME, mi'me. ſ. A buffoon who practiſes geſticulations, either repreſentative of ſome action, or merely contrived to raiſe mirth.

To **MIME**, mi'me. v. a. To play the mime.

MIMER, mi'-můr. ſ. A mimick, a buffoon.

MIMETICK, mi-mét'-ik. a. Imitative, relating to the act of the mime.

MIMICAL, mim'-mý-kål. a. Imitative, befitting a mimick, acting the mimick.

MIMICALLY, mim'-mý-kål-ý. ad. In imitation, in a mimical manner.

MIMICK, mim'-mik. ſ. A ludicrous imitator, a buffoon who copies another's act or manner; a mean or ſervile imitator.

MIMICK, mim'-mik. a. Imitative.

To **MIMICK**, mim'-mik. v. a. To imitate as a buffoon, to ridicule by a burleſque imitation.

MIMICKRY, mim'-mik-rý. ſ. Burleſque imitation.

MIMOGRAPHER, mi-mòg'-grå-fůr. ſ. A writer of farces.

MINACIOUS, mi-nå'-ſhůs. a. Full of threats.

MINACITY, mi-nås'-ſý-tý. ſ. Diſpoſition to uſe threats.

MINATORY, mi'-nå-tůr-ý. a. Threatening.

To **MINCE**, mins'. v. a. To cut into very ſmall parts; to mention any thing ſcrupulouſly by a little at a time, to palliate.

To **MINCE**, mins'. v. n. To walk nicely by ſhort ſteps; to ſpeak ſmall and imperfectly; to ſpeak affectedly.

MINCINGLY, min'-ſing-lý. ad. In ſmall parts, not fully; affectedly.

MIND, mi'nd. ſ. Intelligent power; liking, choice, inclination; thoughts, ſentiments; opinion; memory, remembrancy.

To **MIND**, mi'nd. v. a. To mark, to attend; to put in mind, to remind.

To **MIND**, mi'nd. v. n. To incline, to be diſpoſed. Little uſed.

MINDED, mi'n-did. a. Diſpoſed, inclined, affected towards.

MINDFUL, mi'nd-fůl. a. Attentive, having memory.

MINDFULLY, mi'nd-fůl-lý. ad. Attentively.

MINDFULNESS, mi'nd-fůl-nés. ſ. Attention, regard.

MINDLESS, mi'nd-lés. a. Inattentive, regardleſs; not endued with a mind, having no intellectual powers.

MIND-STRICKEN, mi'nd-ſtrikn. a. Moved, affected in his mind.

MINE, mi'ne. pronoun poſſeſſive. Belonging to me.

MINE, mì'ne. ſ. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals; a cavern dug under any fortification.

To **MINE**, mì'ne. v. n. To dig mines or burrows.

To **MINE**, mì'ne. v. a. To ſap, to ruin by mines, to deſtroy by ſlow degrees.

MINER, mì'ne-ůr. ſ. One that digs for metals; one who makes military mines.

MINERAL, mìn'-nèr-ůl. ſ. Foſſile body, matter dug out of mines.

MINERAL, mìn'-nèr-ůl. a. Conſiſting of foſſile bodies.

MINERALIST, mìn'-nèr-ål-ìſt. ſ. One ſkilled or employed in minerals.

MINERALOGIST, mìn-nèr-ål'-lò-dzhìſt. ſ. One who diſcourſes on minerals.

MINERALOGY, mìn-nèr-ål'-lò-dzhỳ. ſ. The doctrine of minerals.

MINEVER, mìn-èv'-ůr. ſ. A kind of fur, a ſkin ſpotted with white.

To **MINGLE**, mìng'gl. v. a. To mix, to join, to compound, to unite with ſomething ſo as to make one maſs.

To **MINGLE**, mìng'gl. v. n. To be mixed, to be united with.

MINGLE, mìng'gl. ſ. Mixture, medley, confuſed maſs.

MINGLER, mìng'-glůr. ſ. He who mingles.

MINIATURE, mìn-ìt'-tůr. ſ. Repreſentation in a ſmall compaſs, repreſentation leſs than the reality.

MINIKIN, mìn'-nỳ-kìn. a. Small, diminutive.

MINIKIN, mìn'-nỳ-kìn. ſ. A ſmall ſort of pins.

MINIM, mìn'-nìm. ſ. A ſmall being, a dwarf.

MINIMUS, mìn'-nỳ-můs. ſ. A being of the leaſt ſize. Not uſed.

MINION, mìn'-nyůn. ſ. A favourite, a darling, a low dependant.

MINIOUS, mìn'-nyůs. a. Of the colour of red lead or vermilion.

To **MINISH**, mìn'-nìſh. v. a. To leſſen, to lop, to impair. Obſolete.

MINISTER, mìn'-nìſ-tůr. ſ. An agent; one who acts under another; one who is employed in the adminiſtration of government; one who performs ſacerdotal functions; a delegate, an official; an agent from a foreign power.

To **MINISTER**, mìn'-nìſ-tůr. v. a. To give, to ſupply, to afford.

To **MINISTER**, mìn'-nìſ-tůr. v. n. To attend, to ſerve in any office; to give medicines; to give ſupplies of things needful, to give aſſiſtance; to attend on the ſervice of God.

MINISTERIAL, mìn-nìſ-tè'-rỳ-ål. a. Attendant, acting at command; acting under ſuperiour authority; ſacerdotal, belonging to the eccleſiaſticks or their office; pertaining to miniſters of ſtate.

MINISTERIALLY, mìn-nìſ-tè'-rỳ-ål-ỳ. ad. Like a miniſter.

MINISTERY, mìn'-nìſ-tèr-ỳ. ſ. Office, ſervice.

MINISTRAL, mìn'-nìſ-trål. a. Pertaining to a miniſter.

MINISTRANT, mìn'-nìſ-trånt. a. Attendant, acting at command.

MINISTRATION, mìn-nìſ-trà'-ſhůn. ſ. Agency, intervention, office of agent delegated or commiſſioned; ſervice, office, eccleſiaſtical function.

MINISTRY, mìn'-nìſ-trỳ. ſ. Office, ſervice; eccleſiaſtical function; agency, interpoſition; perſons employed in the publick affairs of a ſtate.

MINIUM, mìn'-yům. ſ. Red lead.

MINNOW, mìn'-nò. ſ. A very ſmall fiſh, a pink.

MINOR, mì'-nůr. a. Petty, inconſiderable; leſs, ſmaller.

MINOR, mì'-nůr. ſ. One under age; the ſecond or particular propoſition in the ſyllogiſm.

To **MINORATE**, mì'-nò-ràte. v. a. To leſſen.

MINORATION, mìn-nò-rà'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of leſſening, diminution.

MINORITY, mìn-nòr'-ì-tỳ. ſ. The ſtate of being under age; the ſtate of being leſs; the ſmaller number.

MINOTAUR, mì'-nò-tår. ſ. A monſter invented by the poets, half man and half bull.

MINSTER, mìns'-tůr. ſ. A monaſtery, an eccleſiaſtical fraternity, a cathedral church.

MINSTREL, mìns'-trèl. ſ. A muſician, one who plays upon inſtruments.

MINSTRELSEY, mìns'-trèl-ſy̆. ſ. Muſick, inſtrumental harmony; a number of muſicians.

MINT, mìnt'. ſ. A plant; the place where money is coined; any place of invention.

To **MINT**, mìnt'. v. a. To coin, to ſtamp money, to invent, to forge.

MINTAGE, mìnt'-ìdzh. ſ. That which is coined or ſtamped; the duty paid for coining.

MINTER, mìnt'-tůr. ſ. Coiner.

MINTMAN, mìnt'-màn. ſ. One ſkilled in coinage.

MINTMASTER, mìnt'-màſ-tůr. ſ. One who preſides in coinage.

MINUET, mìn'-nů-ìt. ſ. A ſtately regular dance.

MINUM, mìn'-nům. ſ. With printers, a ſmall ſort of printing letter; with muſicians, a note of ſlow time.

MINUTE, mì-nů't. a. Small, little, ſlender, ſmall in bulk.

MINUTE, mìn'-nìt. ſ. The ſixtieth part of an hour; any ſmall ſpace of time; the firſt draught of any agreement in writing.

To **MINUTE**, mìn'-nìt. v. a. To ſet down in ſhort hints.

MINUTE-BELL, mìn'-nìt-bèl. ſ. A bell ſounded every minute on funeral occaſions.

MINUTE-BOOK, mìn'-nìt-bůk. ſ. A book of ſhort hints.

MINUTE-GLASS, mìn'-nìt-glàs. ſ. A glaſs of which the ſand meaſures a minute.

MINUTE-GUN, mìn'-nìt-gůn. ſ. A gun fired every minute on ſome ſolemn occaſion.

MINUTE-HAND, mìn'-nìt-hànd. ſ. The index which ſhows the minute on the dial-plate of a clock or watch.

MINUTELY, mì-nů't-ly̆. ad. To a ſmall point, exactly.

MINUTELY, mìn'-nìt-ly̆. ad. Every minute, with very little time intervening. Little uſed.

MINUTENESS, mì-nů't-nès. ſ. Smallneſs, exility, inconſiderableneſs.

MINUTE-WATCH, mìn'-nìt-wòtſh. ſ. A watch in which minutes are more diſtinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

MINX, mìngks'. ſ. A young, pert, wanton girl.

MIRACLE, mìr'-àkl. ſ. A wonder, ſomething above human power; in theology, an effect above human or natural power, performed in atteſtation of ſome truth.

MIRACULOUS, mì-ràk'-ků-lůs. a. Done by miracle, produced by miracle, effected by power more than natural.

MIRACULOUSLY, mì-ràk'-ků-lůſ-ly̆. ad. By miracle, by power above that of nature.

MIRACULOUSNESS, mì-ràk'-ků-lůſ-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being effected by miracle, ſuperiority to natural power.

MIRADOR, mìr'-à-dőre. ſ. A balcony; a gallery whence ladies ſee ſhows.

MIRE, mì're. ſ. Mud, dirt; an ant.

To **MIRE**, mì're. v. a. To whelm in the mud.

MIRINESS, mì'-ry̆-nès. ſ. Dirtineſs, fulneſs of mire.

MIRKSOME, mèrk'-ſům. a. Dark, obſcure.

MIRROR, mìr'-růr. ſ. A looking-glaſs, any thing which exhibits repreſentations of objects by reflection; it is uſed for pattern.

MIRTH, mèrth'. ſ. Merriment, jollity, gaiety, laughter.

MIRTHFULL, mèrth-fůl. a. Merry, gay, cheerful.

MIRTHLESS, mèrth'-lès. a. Joyleſs, cheerleſs.

MIRY, mì'-ry̆. a. Deep in mud, muddy; conſiſting of mire.

MIS, mìs'. An inſeparable particle uſed in compoſition to mark an ill ſenſe, or a meaning oppoſite to that of the word whereto it is prefixed.

MISACCEPTATION, mìſ-àk-ſèp-tà'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of taking in a wrong ſenſe.

MISADVENTURE, mìſ-àd-vèn'-tůr. ſ. Miſchance, misfortune, ill luck; in law, manſlaughter.

MISADVENTURED, mìſ-àd-vèn'-tůrd. a. Unfortunate.

MISADVISED, mîſ-åd-vi'zd. a. Ill directed.

MISAIMED, mîſ-å'md. a. Not aimed rightly.

MISANTHROPE, mîs'-ån-thròpe.
MISANTHROPOS, mîſ-ån'-thrò-pòs.
ſ. A hater of mankind.

MISANTHROPY, mîſ-ån'-thrò-pŷ. ſ. Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICATION, mîſ-åp-plŷ-kå'-ſhùn. ſ. Application to a wrong purpoſe.

To **MISAPPLY**, mîſ-åp-plŷ'. v. a. To apply to wrong purpoſes.

To **MISAPPREHEND**, mîſ-åp-prè-hènd'. v. a. Not to underſtand rightly.

MISAPPREHENSION, mîſ-åp-prè-hèn'-ſhùn. ſ. Miſtake, not right apprehenſion.

To **MISASCRIBE**, mîſ-åſ-ſkrî'be. v. a. To aſcribe falſely.

To **MISASSIGN**, mîſ-åſ-sî'ne. v. a. To aſſign erroneouſly.

To **MISBECOME**, mîſ-bŷ-kùm'. v. a. Not to become, to be unſeemly, not to ſuit.

MISBEGOT, mîſ-bŷ-gòt'.
MISBEGOTTEN, mîſ-bŷ-gòt'n. a.
Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

To **MISBEHAVE**, mîſ-bŷ-hå've. v. n. To act ill or improperly.

MISBEHAVIOUR, mîſ-bŷ-hå'-vyùr. ſ. Ill conduct, bad practice.

MISBELIEF, mîſ-bŷ-lî'f. ſ. Falſe religion, a wrong belief.

MISBELIEVER, mîſ-bŷ-lè'-vùr. ſ. One that holds a falſe religion, or believes wrongly.

MISBODING, mîſ-bò'de-îng. a. Boding ill, threatening ill.

To **MISCAL**, mîſ-kå'l. v. a. To name improperly.

To **MISCALCULATE**, mîſ-kål'-kù-låte. v. a. To reckon wrong.

MISCARRIAGE, mîſ-kår'-rîdzh. ſ. Unhappy event of an undertaking; abortion, act of bringing forth before the time.

To **MISCARRY**, mîſ-kår'-rŷ. v. n. To fail, not to have the intended event; to have an abortion.

To **MISCAST**, mîſ-kåſt'. v. a. To take a wrong account of.

MISCELLANE, mîs'-ſèl-lèn. ſ. Mixed corn.

MISCELLANEOUS, mîſ-ſèl-lå'-nyùs. a. Mingled, compoſed of various kinds.

MISCELLANEOUSNESS, mîſ-ſèl-lå'-nyùſ-nès. ſ. Compoſition of various kinds.

MISCELLANY, mîs'-ſèl-lèn-ŷ. a. Mixed of various kinds.

MISCELLANY, mîs'-ſèl-lèn-ŷ. ſ. A maſs or collection formed out of various kinds.

MISCHANCE, mîſ-tſhåns'. ſ. Ill luck, ill fortune.

MISCHIEF, mîs'-tſhîf. ſ. Harm, hurt, whatever is ill and injuriouſly done; ill-conſequence, vexatious affair.

To **MISCHIEF**, mîs'-tſhîf. v. a. To hurt, to harm, to injure.

MISCHIEFMAKER, mîs'-tſhîf-må-kùr. ſ. One who cauſes miſchief.

MISCHIEFMAKING, mîs'-tſhîf-må-kîng. a. Cauſing harm.

MISCHIEVOUS, mîs'-tſhŷ-vùs. a. Harmful, hurtful, deſtructive; ſpiteful, malicious.

MISCHIEVOUSLY, mîs'-tſhŷ-vùſ-lŷ. ad. Noxiouſly, hurtfully, wickedly.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, mîs'-tſhŷ-vùſ-nès. ſ. Hurtfulneſs, perniciouſneſs, wickedneſs.

MISCIBLE, mîs'-sîbl. a. Poſſible to be mingled.

MISCITATION, mîs'-sî-tå''-ſhùn. ſ. Unfair or falſe quotation.

To **MISCITE**, mîs'-sî''te. v. a. To quote wrong.

MISCLAIM, mîſ-klå'me. ſ. Miſtaken claim.

MISCOMPUTATION, mîſ-kòm-pù-tå'-ſhùn. ſ. Falſe reckoning.

MISCONCEIT, mîſ-kòn-sè't.
MISCONCEPTION, mîſ-kòn-ſèp'-ſhùn. ſ.
Falſe opinion, wrong notion.

To **MISCONCEIVE**, mîſ-còn-ſè'v. v. a. To miſunderſtand, to have a falſe notion of.

MISCONDUCT, mîſ-kòn'-dùkt. ſ. Ill behaviour, ill management.

To **MISCONDUCT**, mîſ-kòn-dùkt'. v. a. To manage amiſs.

MISCONJECTURE, mìſ-kôn-dzhêk′-tùr. ſ. A wrong gueſs.

To MISCONJECTURE, mìſ-kôn-dzhêk′-tùr. v. a. To gueſs wrong.

MISCONSTRUCTION, mìſ-kôn-ſtrùk′-ſhùn. ſ. Wrong interpretation of words or things.

To MISCONSTRUE, mìſ-kôn′-ſtùr. v. a. To interpret wrong.

MISCONTINUANCE, mìſ-kôn-tìn′-nù-âns. ſ. Ceſſation, intermiſſion.

To MISCOUNSEL, mìſ-kou′n-ſèl. v. a. To adviſe wrong.

To MISCOUNT, mìſ-kount′. v. a. To reckon wrong.

MISCREANCE, mìs′-krŷ-âns. } ſ.
MISCREANCY, mìs′-krŷ-ân-ſŷ. }
Unbelief, falſe faith, adherence to a falſe religion.

MISCREANT, mìs′-krŷ-ânt. ſ. One that holds a falſe faith, one who believes in falſe gods; a vile wretch.

MISCREATE, mìſ-krê-â′te. } a.
MISCREATED, mìſ-krê-â′-tìd. }
Formed unnaturally or illegitimately.

MISDEED, mìſ-dê′d. ſ. Evil action.

To MISDEEM, mìſ-dê′m. v. a. To judge ill of, to miſtake.

To MISDEMEAN, mìſ-dê-mê′n. v. a. To behave ill.

MISDEMEANOR, mìſ-dê-mê′n-ùr. ſ. A petty offence, ill behaviour.

MISDEVOTION, mìſ-dê-vô′-ſhùn. ſ. Miſtaken piety.

MISDIET, mìſ-dì′-êt. ſ. Improper food.

To MISDISTINGUISH, mìſ-dìſ-tìng′-gwìſh. v. a. To make wrong diſtinctions.

To MISDO, mìſ-dô′. v. a. To do wrong, to commit a crime.

To MISDO, mìſ-dô′. v. n. To commit faults.

MISDOER, mìſ-dô′-ùr. ſ. An offender, a criminal

MISDOING, mìſ-dô′-ìng. ſ. Offence, deviation from right.

MISDOUBT, mìſ-dou′t. v. a. To ſuſpect of deceit or danger.

To MISDOUBT, mìſ-dou′t. ſ. Suſpicion of crime or danger; irreſolution, heſitation.

MISE, mì′ze. ſ. A law term. A meſſuage; the iſſue, the junction of the parties in a law-ſuit.

To MISEMPLOY, mìſ-ìm-ploy′. v. a. To uſe to wrong purpoſes.

MISEMPLOYMENT, mìſ-ìm-ploy′-mênt. ſ. Improper application.

MISER, mì′-zùr. ſ. A wretch covetous to extremity.

MISERABLE, mìz′-zùr-ùbl. a. Unhappy, wretched; worthleſs; culpably parſimonious, ſtingy.

MISERABLENESS, mìz′-zùr-ùbl-nês. ſ. State of miſery.

MISERABLY, mìz′-zùr-ùb-lŷ. ad. Unhappily, calamitouſly; wretchedly, meanly.

MISERY, mìz′-zùr-ŷ. ſ. Wretchedneſs, unhappineſs; calamity, miſfortune, cauſe of miſery.

MISESTEEM, mìſ-êſ-tê′m. ſ. Diſregard, ſlight.

To MISFASHION, mìſ-fâſh′-ùn. v. a. To form wrong.

To MISFORM, mìſ-fâ′rm. v. a. To put in an ill form.

MISFORTUNATE, mìſ-fâ′r-tù-nêt. a. Not ſucceſsful, unproſperous.

MISFORTUNE, mìſ-fâ′r-tùn. ſ. Calamity, ill luck, want of good fortune.

To MISGIVE, mìſ-gìv′. v. a. To fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence.

MISGIVING, mìſ-gìv′-ìng. ſ. Doubt, diſtruſt.

To MISGOVERN, mìſ-gùv′-vùrn. v. a. To govern ill.

MISGOVERNANCE, mìſ-gùv′-vùrn-âns. ſ. Ill government, irregularity.

MISGOVERNED, mìſ-gùv′-vùrnd. a. Rude, uncivilized.

MISGOVERNMENT, mìſ-gùv′-vùrn-mênt. ſ. Ill adminiſtration of publick affairs; ill management; irregularity, inordinate behaviour.

MISGUIDANCE, mìſ-gì′-dâns. ſ. Falſe direction.

To MISGUIDE, mìſ-gì′de. v. a. To direct ill, to lead the wrong way.

MISHAP, mìſ-hâp′. ſ. Ill chance, ill luck.

To MISINFER, mìſ-ìn-fêr′. v. a. To infer wrong.

To MISINFORM, mìſ-ìn-fâ′rm. v. a. To deceive by falſe accounts.

MISINFORMATION, mìſ-ìn-fôr-mâ′-ſhùn. ſ. Falſe intelligence, falſe accounts.

To **MISINTERPRET**, mıſ-ın-tèr'-prıt. v. a. To explain to a wrong ſenſe, or wrong intention.

To **MISJOIN**, mıſ-dzhoi'n. v. a. To join unfitly or improperly.

To **MISJUDGE**, mıſ-dzhùdzh'. v. n. To form falſe opinions, to judge ill.

To **MISJUDGE**, mıſ-dzhùdzh'. v. a. To miſtake, to judge ill of.

To **MISLAY**, mıſ-là'. v. a. To lay in a wrong place.

MISLAYER, mıſ-là'-ùr. ſ. One that puts in the wrong place.

To **MISLE**, mız'l. v. n. To rain in imperceptible drops like a thick miſt.

To **MISLEAD**, mıſ-lè'd. v. a. To guide a wrong way, to betray to miſchief or miſtake.

MISLEADER, mıſ-lè'-dùr. ſ. One that leads to ill.

To **MISLIKE**, mıſ-lı'ke. v. a. To diſapprove, to be not pleaſed with.

MISLIKE, mıſ-lı'ke. ſ. Diſapprobation; diſtaſte.

MISLIKER, mıſ-lı'-kùr. ſ. One that diſapproves.

MISLEN, mès'-lın. ſ. Mixed corn.

To **MISLIVE**, mıſ-lıv'. v. n. To live ill.

To **MISMANAGE**, mıſ-màn'-nıdzh. v. a. To manage ill.

MISMANAGEMENT, mıſ-màn'-nıdzh-mènt. ſ. Ill management, ill conduct.

To **MISMARK**, mıſ-mà'rk. v. a. To mark with the wrong token.

To **MISMATCH**, mıſ-màtſh'. v. a. To match unſuitably.

To **MISNAME**, mıſ-nà'me. v. a. To call by the wrong name.

MISNOMER, mıſ-nò'-mùr. ſ. In law, an indictment or any other act vacated by a wrong name.

To **MISOBSERVE**, mıſ-òb-zèrv'. v. a. Not to obſerve accurately.

MISOGAMIST, mı-ſòg'-gà-mıſt. ſ. A marriage hater.

MISOGAMY, mı-ſòg'-gà-mỳ. ſ. Hatred of marriage.

MISOGYNIST, mı-ſòdzh'-ỳ-nıſt. ſ. A woman hater.

MISOGYNY, mı-ſòdzh'-ỳ-nỳ. ſ. Hatred of women.

To **MISORDER**, mıſ-à'r-dùr. v. a. To conduct ill, to manage irregularly.

MISORDER, mıſ-à'r-dùr. ſ. Irregularity, diſorderly proceedings.

MISORDERLY, mıſ-à'r-dùr-lỳ. a. Irregular.

To **MISPEL**, mıſ-ſpèl'. v. a. To ſpell wrong.

To **MISPEND**, mıſ-ſpènd'. v. a. To ſpend ill, to waſte, to conſume to no purpoſe.

MISPENDER, mıſ-ſpèn'-dùr. ſ. One who ſpends ill or prodigally.

MISPENSE, mıſ-ſpèns'. ſ. The act of ſpending ill, waſte.

MISPERSUASION, mıſ-pèr-ſwà'-zhùn. ſ. Wrong notion, falſe opinion.

To **MISPLACE**, mıſ-plà'ſe. v. a. To put in a wrong place.

To **MISPOINT**, mıſ-point'. v. a. To uſe wrong ſtops in ſentences.

To **MISPRINT**, mıſ-prınt'. v. a. To print erroneouſly.

To **MISPRISE**, mıſ-prı'ze. v. a. To miſtake; to ſlight, to ſcorn.

MISPRISION, mıſ-prızh'-ùn. ſ. Miſtake, miſconception; neglect, concealment.

To **MISPROPORTION**, mıſ-prò-pò'r-ſhùn. v. a. To join without due proportion.

MISPROUD, mıſ-prou'd. a. Vitiouſly proud. Obſolete.

To **MISQUOTE**, mıſ-kwò'te. v. a. To quote falſely.

MISQUOTATION, mıſ-kwò-tà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of quoting falſely, a falſe quotation.

To **MISRECITE**, mıſ-rè-sı'te. v. a. To recite not according to the truth.

To **MISRECKON**, mıſ-rèk'n. v. a. To reckon wrong, to compute wrong.

To **MISRELATE**, mıſ-rè-là'te. v. a. To relate inaccurately or falſely.

MISRELATION, mıſ-rè-là'-ſhùn. ſ. Falſe or inaccurate narrative.

To **MISREMEMBER**, mıſ-rè-mèm'-bùr. v. a. To miſtake by truſting to memory.

To **MISREPORT**, mıſ-rè-pò'rt. v. a. To give a falſe account of.

MISREPORT, mıſ-rè-pò'rt. ſ. Falſe account, falſe and malicious repreſentation.

To MISREPRESENT, miſ-rẻp-prė-zẻnt′. v. a. To preſent not as it is, to falſify to diſadvantage.

MISREPRESENTATION, miſ-rẻp-prė-zẻn-tå′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of miſrepreſenting; account maliciouſly falſe.

MISRULE, miſ-rỏ′l. ſ. Tumult, confuſion, revel.

MISS, mis′. ſ. The term of honour to a young girl; a ſtrumpet, a concubine, a proſtitute; loſs, want; miſtake, errour.

To MISS, mis′. v. a. Not to hit, to miſtake; to fail of obtaining; to diſcover ſomething to be unexpectedly wanting; to be without; to omit; to perceive want of.

To MISS, mis′. v. n. To fly wide, not to hit; not to ſucceed; to fail, to miſtake; to be loſt, to be wanting; to miſcarry, to fail; to fail to obtain, learn, or find.

MISSAL, mis′-ſẻl. ſ. The maſs book.

To MISSAY, miſ-ſå′. v. a. To ſay ill or wrong.

To MISSEEM, miſ-ſė′m. v. n. To make falſe appearance; to miſbecome.

To MISSERVE, miſ-ſẻrv′. v. a. To ſerve unfaithfully.

To MISSHAPE, miſ-ſhå′pe. v. a. To ſhape ill, to form ill, to deform.

MISSILE, mis′-sil. a. Thrown by the hand, ſtriking at a diſtance.

MISSION, mis′-ſhůn. ſ. Commiſſion, the ſtate of being ſent by ſupreme authority; perſons ſent on any account; diſmiſſion, diſcharge.

MISSIONARY, mis′-ſhůn-nẻr-ỷ. } ſ.
MISSIONER, mis′-ſhůn-nůr. }
One ſent to propagate religion.

MISSIVE, mis′-siv. a. Such as may be ſent.

MISSIVE, mis′-siv. ſ. A letter ſent: it is retained in Scotland in that ſenſe. A meſſenger. Obſolete.

To MISSPEAK, miſ-ſpė′k. v. a. To ſpeak wrong.

To MISSPEAK, miſ-pė′k. v. n. To blunder in ſpeaking.

MIST, miſt′. ſ. A low thin cloud, a ſmall thin rain not perceived in drops; any thing that dims or darkens.

To MIST, miſt′. v. a. To cloud, to cover with a vapour or ſteam.

MISTA'EN, miſ-tå′ne. pret. and part. paſſ. of Mistake, for Mistaken.

MISTAKABLE, miſ-tå′ke-ẻbl. a. Liable to be conceived wrong.

To MISTAKE, miſ-tå′ke. v. a. To conceive wrong, to take ſomething for that which it is not.

To MISTAKE, miſ-tå′ke. v. n. To err, not to judge right.

To be MISTAKEN, miſ-tå′kn. To err.

MISTAKE, miſ-tå′ke. ſ. Miſconception, errour.

MISTAKINGLY miſ-tå′ke-ing-lỷ. ad. Erroneouſly, falſely.

To MISTATE, miſ-ſtå′te. v. a. To ſtate wrong.

To MISTEACH, miſ-tė′tſh. v. a. To teach wrong.

To MISTELL, miſ-tẻl′. v. a. To tell unfaithfully or inaccurately.

To MISTEMPER, miſ-tẻm′-půr. v. a. To temper ill.

MISTER, mis′-tůr. ſ. A maſter, a title of common reſpect in ſpeaking to or of any one.

To MISTERM, miſ-tẻrm′. v. a. To term erroneouſly.

To MISTHINK, miſ-thingk′. v. a. To think ill, to think wrong.

MISTHOUGHT, miſ-thå′t. ſ. A wrong thought, an ill thought of any one.

To MISTIME, miſ-tỉ′me. v. a. Not to time right, not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MISTINESS, mis′-tỷ-nẻs. ſ. Cloudineſs, ſtate of being overcaſt.

MISTION, mis′-tſhůn. ſ. The ſtate of being mingled.

MISTLETOE, miz′l-tỏ. ſ. The name of one of thoſe plants which draw their nouriſhment from ſome other plant. It generally grows on the apple-tree, ſometimes on the oak, and was held in great veneration by the ancient druids.

MISTLIKE, miſt′-like. a. Reſembling a miſt.

MISTOLD, miſ-tỏ′ld. pret. and particip. paſſ. of Mistell.

MISTOOK, miſ-tůk′. preterite of Mistake.

MISTRESS, mis′-tris. ſ. A woman who governs, correlative to ſubject or ſervant; a title of common reſpect; a woman ſkilled in any thing; a woman teacher; a woman beloved and courted; a term of contemptuous addreſs; a whore, a concubine.

MISTRUST, mĭſ-trŭſt′. ſ. Diffidence, ſuſpicion, want of confidence.

To MISTRUST, mĭſ-trŭſt′. v. a. To ſuſpect, to doubt, to regard with diffidence.

MISTRUSTFUL, mĭſ-trŭſt′-fŭl. a. Diffident, doubting.

MISTRUSTFULNESS, mĭſ-trŭſt′-fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Diffidence, doubt.

MISTRUSTFULLY, mĭſ-trŭſt′-fŭl-lỳ. ad. With ſuſpicion, with miſtruſt.

MISTRUSTLESS, mĭſ-trŭſt′-lĕs. a. Confident, unſuſpecting.

MISTY, mĭs′-tỳ. a. Clouded, overſpread with miſts; obſcure, dark, not plain.

To MISUNDERSTAND, mĭſ-ŭn-dŭr-ſtănd′. v. a. To miſconceive, to miſtake.

MISUNDERSTANDING, mĭſ-ŭn-dŭr-ſtănd′-ĭng. ſ. Difference, diſagreement; errour, miſconception.

MISUSAGE, mĭſ-ŭ′-zĭdzh. ſ. Abuſe, ill uſe; bad treatment.

To MISUSE, mĭſ-ŭ′z. v. a. To treat or uſe improperly, to abuſe.

MISUSE, mĭſ-ŭ′s. ſ. Bad uſe.

To MISWEEN, mĭſ-wē′n. v. n. To misjudge, to miſtruſt. Obſolete.

MITE, mī′te. ſ. A ſmall inſect found in cheeſe or corn, a weevil; the twentieth part of a grain; any thing proverbially ſmall; a ſmall particle.

MITELLA, mī-tĕl′-lă. ſ. A plant.

MITHRIDATE, mĭth′-thrỳ-dĕt. ſ. An electuary, conſiſting of a great number of ingredients with opium, which has it's name from it's inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus.

MITIGANT, mĭt′-tỳ-gănt. a. Lenient, lenitive.

To MITIGATE, mĭt′-tỳ-gāte. v. a. To ſoften; to alleviate; to mollify; to cool, to moderate.

MITIGATION, mĭt-tỳ-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Abatement of any thing penal, harſh, or painful.

MITRE, mī′-tŭr. ſ. An ornament for the head; a kind of epiſcopal crown.

MITRED, mī′-tŭrd. a. Adorned with a mitre.

MITTENS, mĭt′-tĭnz. ſ. Coarſe gloves for the winter; gloves that cover the arms without covering the fingers.

MITTENT, mĭt′-tĕnt. a. Sending forth, emitting.

MITTIMUS, mĭt′-tĭ-mŭs. ſ. A warrant by which a juſtice commits an offender to priſon.

To MIX, mĭks′. v. a. To unite different bodies into one maſs, to put various ingredients together; to mingle.

To MIX, mĭks′. v. n. To be united into one maſs.

MIXEN, mĭks′n. ſ. A dunghill.

MIXTION, mĭks′-tſhŭn. ſ. Mixture, confuſion of one body with another.

MIXTLY, mĭkſt′-lỳ. ad. With coalition of different parts into one.

MIXTURE, mĭks′-tŭr. ſ. The act of mixing, the ſtate of being mixed; a maſs formed by mingled ingredients; that which is added and mixed.

MIZMAZE, mĭz′-māze. ſ. A maze, a labyrinth. A cant word.

MIZZEN, mĭz′n. ſ. The aftermoſt maſt of a ſhip that has three.

MNEMONICKS, nē-mŏn′-nĭks. ſ. The art of memory.

MO, mō′. a. Making great number, more. Obſolete.

To MOAN, mō′ne. v. a. To lament, to deplore.

To MOAN, mō′ne. v. n. To grieve, to make lamentation.

MOAN, mō′ne. ſ. Lamentation, audible ſorrow.

MOAT, mō′te. ſ. A canal of water round a houſe or caſtle for defence.

To MOAT, mō′te. v. a. To ſurround with canals by way of defence.

MOB, mŏb′. ſ. The crowd, a tumultuous rout; a kind of female headdreſs.

To MOB, mŏb′. v. a. To haraſs, or overbear by tumult.

MOBBISH, mŏb′-bĭſh. a. Mean, done after the manner of the mob.

To MOBLE, mŏb′l. v. a. To dreſs groſsly or inelegantly. Obſolete.

MOBBY, mob'-by. ſ. An American drink made of potatoes.

MOBILE, mo-beel'. ſ. The populace, the rout, the mob.

MOBILITY, mo-bil'-ly-ty. ſ. Nimbleneſs, activity; in cant language, the populace; fickleneſs; inconſtancy.

MOCHO-STONE, mo'-ko-ſtone. ſ. Mocho-ſtones are nearly related to the agate kind, of a clear horny gray, with delineations repreſenting moſſes, ſhrubs, and branches, in the ſubſtance of the ſtone.

To **MOCK**, mok'. v. a. To deride, to laugh at, to ridicule; to mimick in contempt; to defeat, to elude; to fool, to tantalize, to play on contemptuouſly.

To **MOCK**, mok'. v. n. To make contemptuous ſport.

MOCK, mok'. ſ. Act of contempt, fleer, ſneer; imitation, mimickry.

MOCK, mok'. a. Falſe, counterfeit, not real.

MOCKABLE, mok'-abl. a. Expoſed to deriſion.

MOCK-PRIVET, mok-priv'-vit. }
MOCK-WILLOW, mok-wil'-lo. } ſ.
Plants.

MOCKER, mok'-kur. ſ. One who mocks, a ſcorner, a ſcoffer.

MOCKERY, mok'-kur-y. ſ. Deriſion, ſportive inſult; contemptuous merriment; vanity of attempt; imitation, counterfeit appearance, vain ſhow.

MOCKING-BIRD, mok'-king-burd. ſ. An American bird which imitates the note of other birds.

MOCKINGLY, mok'-king-ly. ad. In contempt, with inſult.

MOCKING-STOCK, mok'-king-ſtok. ſ. A butt for merriment.

MODAL, mo'-dal. a. Relating to the form or mode, not the eſſence.

MODALITY, mo-dal'-lit-y. ſ. Accidental difference, modal accident.

MODE, mo'de. ſ. Form, accidental diſcrimination; gradation, degree; manner, method; faſhion, cuſtom.

MODEL, mod'-dil. ſ. A repreſentation in miniature of ſomething made or done; a copy to be imitated; a mould, any thing which ſhows or gives the ſhape of that which it encloſes; ſtandard, that by which any thing is meaſured.

To **MODEL**, mod'-dil. v. a. To plan, to ſhape, to mould, to form, to delineate.

MODELLER, mod'-dil-lur. ſ. Planner, ſchemer, contriver.

MODERATE, mod'-der-et. a. Temperate, not exceſſive; not hot of temper; not luxurious, not expenſive; not extreme in opinion, not ſanguine in a tenet; placed between extremes, holding the mean; of the middle rate.

To **MODERATE**, mod'-der-ate. v. a. To regulate, to reſtrain, to pacify, to repreſs; to make temperate.

MODERATELY, mod'-der-et-ly. ad. Temperately, mildly; in a middle degree.

MODERATENESS, mod'-der-et-nes. ſ. State of being moderate, temperateneſs.

MODERATION, mod-der-a'-ſhun. ſ. Forbearance of extremity, the contrary temper to party violence; calmneſs of mind, equanimity; frugality in expenſe.

MODERATOR, mod-de-ra'-tur. ſ. The perſon or thing that calms or reſtrains; one who preſides in a diſputation, to reſtrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the queſtion.

MODERN, mod'-durn. a. Late, recent, not ancient, not antique; in Shakſpeare, vulgar, mean, common.

To **MODERNISE**, mod'-durn-ize. v. a. To adapt ancient compoſitions to modern perſons or things.

MODERNISM, mod'-durn-izm. ſ. Deviation from the ancient and claſſical manner.

MODERNNESS, mod'-durn-nes. ſ. Novelty.

MODERNS, mod'-durnz. ſ. Thoſe who have lived lately, oppoſed to the ancients.

MODEST, mod'-diſt. a. Not preſumptuous; not forward; not looſe, not unchaſte.

MODESTLY, mòd'-dĭſt-lỳ. ad. Not arrogantly; not impudently; not looſely; with moderation.

MODESTY, mòd'-dĭſ-tỳ. ſ. Moderation, decency; chaſtity, purity of manners.

MODESTY-PIECE, mòd''-dĭſ-tỳ-pé's. ſ. A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the ſtays before.

MODICUM, mòd'-dỳ-kŭm. ſ. Small portion, pittance.

MODIFIABLE, mòd'-dỳ-fì-àbl. a. That may be diverſified by accidental differences.

MODIFICABLE, mò-dĭf'-fỳ-kĕbl. Diverſifiable by various modes.

MODIFICATION, mòd-dỳ-fỳ-kå'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences.

To MODIFY, mòd'-dỳ-fỳ. v. a. To change the form or accidents of any thing, to ſhape.

To MODIFY, mòd'-dỳ-fỳ. v. n. To extenuate.

MODILLION, MODILLON, } mò-dĭl'-lyŭn. ſ. Modillons, in architecture, are little brackets which are often ſet under the Corinthian and Compoſite orders, and ſerve to ſupport the projecture of the larmier or drip.

MODISH, mó'-dĭſh. a. Faſhionable, formed according to the reigning cuſtom.

MODISHLY, mó'-dĭſh-lỳ. ad. Faſhionably.

MODISHNESS, mó'-dĭſh-nĕs. ſ. Affectation of the faſhion.

To MODULATE, mòd'-dů-låte. v. a. To form ſound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

MODULATION, mòd-dů-lå'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion; ſound modulated, agreeable harmony.

MODULATOR, mòd'-dů-lå-tŭr. ſ. He who forms ſounds to a certain key, a tuner.

MODULE, mòd'-důl. ſ. An empty repreſentation, a model.

MODUS, mó'-dŭs. ſ. Something paid as a compenſation for tithes on the ſuppoſition of being a moderate equivalent.

MOE, mó'. a. More, a greater number. Obſolete.

MOHAIR, mó'-håre. ſ. Thread or ſtuff made of camels or other hair.

MOHOCK, mó'-hòck. ſ. The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who were imagined to infeſt the ſtreets of London.

MOIDERED, moi'-dĕrd a. Crazed, ſtupified.

MOIDORE, moi-dó're. ſ. A Portugal coin, rated at one pound ſeven ſhillings.

MOIETY, moy'-ê-tỳ. ſ. Half, one of two equal parts.

To MOIL, moi'l. v. a. To daub with dirt; to weary. Not uſed.

To MOIL, moi'l. v. n. To toil, to drudge.

MOIST, moi'ſt. a. Wet, wet in a ſmall degree, damp; juicy, ſucculent.

To MOIST, moi'ſt. To MOISTEN, moi'ſn. } v. a. To make damp, to make wet to a ſmall degree, to damp.

MOISTENER, moi'ſ-nŭr. ſ. The perſon or thing that moiſtens.

MOISTNESS, moi'ſt-nĕs. ſ. Dampneſs, wetneſs in a ſmall degree.

MOISTURE, moi'ſ-tŭr. ſ. Small quantity of water or liquid.

MOLE, mó'le. ſ. A formleſs concretion of extravaſated blood, which grows unto a kind of fleſh in the uterus; a falſe conception; a natural ſpot or diſcolouration of the body; a mound, a dyke; a little beaſt that works under groud.

MOLECAST, mó'le-kåſt. ſ. Hillock caſt up by a mole.

MOLECATCHER, mó'le-kåtſh-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe employment is to catch moles.

MOLEHILL, mó'le-hĭl. ſ. Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground.

To MOLEST, mò-lĕſt'. v. a. To diſturb, to trouble, to vex.

MOLESTATION, mò-lĕſ-tå'-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſturbance, uneaſineſs cauſed by vexation.

MOLESTER, mò-lès'-tùr. ſ. One who diſturbs.

MOLETRACK, mò'le-tràk. ſ. Courſe of the mole under ground.

MOLEWARP, mò'le-wàrp. ſ. A mole. Not uſed. Properly MOULDWARP.

MOLLIENT, mòl'-lyènt. a. Softening.

MOLLIFIABLE, mòl'-lý-fì-àbl. a. That may be ſoftened.

MOLLIFICATION, mòl-lý-fìk-kà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of mollifying or ſoftening; pacification, mitigation.

MOLLIFIER, mòl'-lý-fì-ùr. ſ. That which ſoftens, that which appeaſes; he that pacifies or mitigates.

To **MOLLIFY**, mòl'-lý-fý. v. a. To ſoften; to aſſwage; to appeaſe; to qualify, to leſſen any thing harſh or burdenſome.

MOLTEN, mò'ltn. Irr. part. paſſ. of MELT.

MOLY, mò'-lý. ſ. The wild garlick.

MOLOSSES, }
MOLASSES, } mò-lòs'-sìz. ſ.
Treacle, the ſpume or ſcum of the juice of the ſugar cane.

MOME, mò'me. ſ. A dull, ſtupid blockhead, a ſtock, a poſt. Obſolete.

MOMENT, mò'-mènt. ſ. Conſequence, importance, weight, value; force, impulſive weight; an indiviſible particle of time.

MOMENTALLY, mò'-mèn-tèl-ý. ad For a moment.

MOMENTANEOUS, mò-mèn-tà'-nyùs. }
MOMENTANY, mò'-mèn-tèn-ý. } a.
Laſting but a moment.

MOMENTARY, mò'-mèn-tèr-ý. a. Laſting for a moment, done in a moment.

MOMENTOUS, mò-mèn'-tùs. a. Important, weighty, of conſequence.

MOMENTUM, mò-mèn'-tùm. ſ. The impetus, the force, the quantity of motion in a moving body.

MOMMERY, mùm'-mùr-rý. ſ. An entertainment in which maſkers play frolicks.

MONACHAL, mòn'-nà-kàl. a. Monaſtick, relating to monks, or conventual orders.

MONACHISM, mòn'-nà-kìzm. ſ. The ſtate of monks, the monaſtick life.

MONAD, }
MONADE, } mòn'-nàd. ſ. An indiviſible thing.

MONARCH, mòn'-nàrk. ſ. A governour inveſted with abſolute authority, a king; one ſuperiour to the reſt of the ſame kind; preſident.

MONARCHAL, mò-nà'r-kàl. a. Suiting a monarch, regal, princely, imperial.

MONARCHICAL, mò-nà'r-ký-kàl. a. Veſted in a ſingle ruler.

To **MONARCHISE**, mòn'-nàr-kìze. v. n. To play the king.

MONARCHY, mòn'-nàr-ký. ſ. The government of a ſingle perſon; kingdom, empire.

MONASTERY, mòn'-nàſ-tèr-ý. ſ. A houſe of religious retirement, a convent.

MONASTICK, mò-nàs'-tìk. }
MONASTICAL, mò-nàs'-tý-kàl. } a.
Religiouſly recluſe.

MONASTICALLY, mò-nàs'-tý-kàl-ý. ad. Recluſely, in the manner of a monk.

MONDAY, mùn'-dà. ſ. The ſecond day of the week.

MONEY, mùn'-ný. ſ. Metal coined for the purpoſes of commerce.

MONEYBAG, mùn'-ný-bàg. ſ. A large purſe.

MONEYBOX, mùn'-ný-bòks. ſ. A till, a repoſitory of ready coin.

MONEYCHANGER, mùn'-ný-tſhàn-dzhùr. ſ. A broker in money.

MONEYED, mùn'-nýd. a. Rich in money: often uſed in oppoſition to thoſe who are poſſeſſed of lands.

MONEYLESS, mùn'-ný-lès. a. Wanting money, pennyleſs.

MONEYMATTER, mùn'-ný-màt-tùr. ſ. Account of debtor and creditor.

MONEYSCRIVENER, mùn'-ný-ſkrìv-nùr. ſ. One who raiſes money for others.

MONEYSWORTH, mùn'-nýz-wùrth. ſ. Something valuable.

MONEYWORT, mùn'-ný-wùrt. ſ. A plant.

MONGER, mŭng'-gŭr. ſ. A dealer, a ſeller; as a Fiſhmonger.

MONGREL, mŭng'-grĭl. a. Of a mixed breed.

To MONISH, mŏn'-nĭſh. v. a. To admoniſh.

MONISHER, mŏn'-nĭſh-ŭr. ſ. An admoniſher, a monitor.

MONITION, mŏ-nĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Information, hint, inſtruction, document.

MONITOR, mŏn'-ný-tŭr. ſ. One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives uſeful hints. It is uſed of an upper ſcholar in a ſchool commiſſioned by the maſter to look to the boys.

MONITORY, mŏn'-ný-tŭr-ý. a. Conveying uſeful inſtructions, giving admonition.

MONITORY, mŏn'-ný-tŭr-ý. ſ. Admonition, warning.

MONK, mŭngk'. ſ. One of a religious community bound by vows to certain obſervances.

MONKEY, mŭngk'-ký. ſ. An ape, a baboon, an animal bearing ſome reſemblance of a man; a word of contempt, or ſlight kindneſs.

MONKERY, mŭngk'-kŭr-ý. ſ. The monaſtick life.

MONKHOOD, mŭngk'-hŭd. ſ. The character of a monk.

MONKISH, mŭngk'-ĭſh. a. Monaſtick, pertaining to monks.

MONK'S-HOOD, mŭngks'-hŭd. ſ. A plant.

MONK'S-RHUBARB, mŭngks-rŏ'-tårb. ſ. A ſpecies of dock.

MONOCHORD, mŏn-'nŏ kård. ſ. An inſtrument of one ſtring.

MONOCULAR, mŏ-nŏk'-kŭ-lår. }
MONOCULOUS, mŏ-nŏk'-kŭ-lŭs. }
a. One-eyed.

MONODY, mŏn'-nŏ-dý. ſ. A poem ſung by one perſon, not in dialogue.

MONOGAMIST, mŏ-nŏg'-gå-mĭſt. ſ. One who diſallows ſecond marriages.

MONOGAMY, mŏ-nŏg'-gå-mý. ſ. Marriage of one wife.

MONOGRAM, mŏn'-nŏ-gråm. ſ. A cypher, a character compounded of ſeveral letters.

MONOLOGUE, mŏn'-nŏ-lŏg. ſ. A ſcene in which a perſon of the drama ſpeaks by himſelf; a ſoliloquy.

MONOMACHY, mŏ-nŏm'-å-ký. ſ. A duel, a ſingle combat.

MONOME, mŏn'-nŏme. ſ. In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name.

MONOPETALOUS, mŏn-nŏ-pĕt'-tål-lŭs. a. It is uſed for ſuch flowers as are formed out of one leaf, however they may be ſeemingly cut into ſmall ones.

MONOPOLIST, mŏ-nŏp'-pŏ-lĭſt. ſ. One who by engroſſing or patent obtains the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To MONOPOLIZE, mŏ-nŏp'-pŏ-līze. v. a. To have the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

MONOPOLY, mŏ-nŏp'-pŏ-lý. ſ. The excluſive privilege of ſelling any thing.

MONOPTOTE, mŏn'-nŏp-tŏte. ſ. A noun uſed only in ſome one oblique caſe

MONOSTICH, mŏ-nŏs'-tĭk. ſ. A compoſition of one verſe.

MONOSYLLABICAL, mŏn-nŏ-sĭl-lăb'-ý-kål. a. Conſiſting of words of one ſyllable.

MONOSYLLABLE, mŏn-nŏ-sĭl'-låbl. ſ. A word of one ſyllable.

MONOSYLLABLED, mŏn-nŏ-sĭl'-låbld. a. Conſiſting of one ſyllable.

MONOTONE, mŏn'-nŏ-tŏne. ſ. An uniform tone, a ſimilar ſound.

MONOTONY, mŏ-nŏt'-tŏ-ný. ſ. Uniformity of ſound, want of variety in cadence.

MONSIEUR, mŏn-sē'r. ſ. A term of reproach for a Frenchman.

MONSOON, mŏn-ſŏ'n. ſ. Monſoons are ſhifting trade-winds in the Eaſt Indian ocean, which blow periodically.

MONSTER, mŏn'-ſtŭr. ſ. Something out of the common order of nature; ſomething horrible for deformity, wickedneſs, or miſchief.

To MONSTER, mŏn'-ſtŭr. v. a. To put out of the common order of things. Not uſed.

MONSTROSITY, mŏn-ſtrŏs'-sĭt-ý. ſ. The ſtate of being monſtrous, or out of the common order of the univerſe.

MONSTROUS, mòn'-ſtrùs. a. Deviating from the ſtated order of nature; ſtrange, wonderful; irregular, enormous; ſhocking, hateful.

MONSTROUS, mòn'-ſtrùs. ad. Exceedingly, very much. A cant term.

MONSTROUSLY, mòns'-trúſ-lỳ. ad. In a manner out of the common order of nature, ſhockingly, terribly, horribly; to a great or enormous degree.

MONSTROUSNESS, mòns'-trùſ-nès. ſ. Enormity, irregular nature or behaviour.

MONTH, mŭnth'. ſ. One of the twelve principal diviſions of the year, as ſet down in the calendar; the ſpace of four weeks.

MONTHLY, mŭnth'-lỳ. a. Continuing a month; performed in a month; happening every month.

MONTHLY, mŭnth'-lỳ. ad. Once in a month.

MONTH'S MIND, mŭnths'-mìnd. ſ. Longing deſire.

MONUMENT, mòn'-nú-mènt. ſ. Any thing by which the memory of perſons or things is preſerved, a memorial; a tomb, a cenotaph.

MONUMENTAL, mòn-nú-mèn'-tàl. a. Memorial, preſerving memory; raiſed in honour of the dead, belonging to a tomb.

MOOD, mô'd. ſ. The form of an argument; ſtyle of muſick; the change the verb undergoes, to ſignify various intentions of the mind, is called Mood; temper of mind, ſtate of mind as affected by any paſſion, diſpoſition.

MOODY, mô'-dỳ. a. Angry, out of humour.

MOON, mô'n. ſ. The changing luminary of the night; a month.

MOON-BEAM, mô'n-bêm. ſ. Rays of lunar light.

MOON-CALF, mô'n-kâf. ſ. A monſter, a falſe conception; a dolt, a ſtupid fellow.

MOON-EYED, mô'n-ìde. a. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon; dim-eyed, purblind.

MOONFERN, mô'n-fèrn. ſ. A plant.

MOONFISH, mô'n-fìſh. ſ. Moonfiſh is ſo called, becauſe the tail fin is ſhaped like a half moon.

MOONLESS, mô'n-lès. a. Not enlightened by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, mô'n-lìte. ſ. The light afforded by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, mô'n-lìte. a. Illuminated by the moon.

MOONSHINE, mô'n-ſhìne. ſ. The luſtre of the moon.

MOONSHINE, mô'n-ſhìne. } a. Il-
MOONSHINY, mô'n-ſhì-nỳ. } luminated by the moon.

MOONSTRUCK, mô'n-ſtrŭk. a. Lunatick, affected by the moon.

MOON-TREFOIL, mô'n-trèf-foil. ſ. A plant.

MOONWORT, mô'n-wŭrt. ſ. Stationflower, honeſty.

MOONY, mô'n-ỳ. a. Lunated, having a creſcent for the ſtandard reſembling the moon.

MOOR, mô'r. ſ. A marſh, a fen, a bog, a track of low and watry grounds; a negro, a black-a-moor.

To MOOR, mô'r. v. a. To faſten by anchors or otherwiſe.

To MOOR, mô'r. v. n. To be fixed, to be ſtationed.

MOORCOCK, mô'r-kòk. ſ. The male of the moorhen.

MOORHEN, mô'r-hèn. ſ. A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

MOORISH, mô'r-ìſh. a. Fenny, marſhy, watry.

MOORLAND, mô'r-lànd. ſ. Marſh, fen, watry ground.

MOORSTONE, mô'r-ſtône. ſ. A ſpecies of granite.

MOORY, mô'r-ỳ. a. Marſhy, fenny.

MOOSE, mô's. ſ. A large American deer.

To MOOT, mô't. v. a. To plead a mock cauſe, to ſtate a point of law by way of exerciſe, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

MOOT CASE or POINT, mô't-kâſe. ſ. A point or caſe unſettled and diſputable.

MOOTED, mô't-ìd. a. Plucked up by the root.

MOOTER, mő't-ůr. ſ. A diſputer of moot points.

MOP, mỏp'. ſ. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors; a wry mouth made in contempt. Not uſed in the latter ſenſe.

To **MOP**, mỏp'. v. a. To rub with a mop.

To **MOP**, mỏp'. v. n. To make wry mouths in contempt. Obſolete.

To **MOPE**, mő'pe. v. n. To be ſtupid, to drowſe, to be in a conſtant day-dream.

To **MOPE**, mő'pe. v. a. To make ſpiritleſs, to deprive of natural powers.

MOPE-EYED, mő'pe-ìde. a. Blind of one eye; dim ſighted.

MOPPET, mỏp'-pìt. } ſ. A puppet
MOPSEY, mỏp-ſỳ. } made of rags as a mop; a fondling name for a girl.

MOPUS, mő'-pùs. ſ. A drone, a dreamer, a dull, ſpiritleſs creature. A cant word from To Mope.

MORAL, mỏr'-ůl. a. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad; reaſoning or inſtructing with regard to vice and virtue; popular, ſuch as is known in general buſineſs of life.

MORAL, mỏr'-ůl. ſ. Morality, practice or doctrine of the duties of life; the doctrine inculcated by a fiction, the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

To **MORAL**, mỏr'-ůl. v. n. To moraliſe, to make moral reflections. Not uſed.

MORALIST, mỏr'-rå-lìſt. ſ. One who teaches the duties of life.

MORALITY, mő-rål'-lỳ-tỳ. ſ. The doctrine of the duties of life, ethicks; the form of an action which makes it the ſubject of reward or puniſhment.

To **MORALISE**, mỏr'-rå-lìze. v. a. To apply to moral purpoſes; to explain in a moral ſenſe.

To **MORALISE**, mỏr'-rå-lìze. v. n. To ſpeak or write on moral ſubjects.

MORALIZER, mỏr'-rå-lì-zůr. ſ. He who moralizes.

MORALLY, mỏr'-rěl-ỳ. ad. In the ethical ſenſe according to the rules of virtue; popularly.

MORALS, mỏr'-růlz. ſ. The practice of the duties of life, behaviour with reſpect to others.

MORASS, mő-rås'. ſ. Fen, bog, moor.

MORBID, må'r-bìd. a. Diſeaſed, in a ſtate contrary to health.

MORBIDNESS, må'r-bìd-něs. ſ. State of being diſeaſed.

MORBIFICAL, mỏr-bìf'-fỳ-kål. } a.
MORBIFICK, mỏr-bìf'-ìk. } Cauſing diſeaſes.

MORBOSE, mỏr-bő'ſe. a. Proceeding from diſeaſe, not healthy.

MORBOSITY, mỏr-bỏs'-ſìt-ỳ. ſ. Diſeaſed ſtate.

MORDACIOUS, mỏr-då'-ſhůs. a. Biting, apt to bite.

MORDACITY, mỏr-dås'-ſìt-ỳ. ſ. Biting quality.

MORDICANT, må'r-dỳ-kånt. a. Biting, acrid.

MORDICATION, mỏr-dỳ-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of corroding or biting.

MORE, mő're. a. In greater number, in greater quantity, in greater degree; greater.

MORE, mő're. ad. To a greater degree; the particle that forms the comparative degree, as more happy; again, a ſecond time, as once more; No more, have done; No more, no longer exiſting.

MORE, mő're. ſ. A greater quantity, a greater degree; greater thing, other thing.

MOREL, mő-rěl'. ſ. A plant; a kind of cherry.

MORELAND, mő're-lånd. ſ. A mountainous or hilly country.

MOREOVER, mỏr-ő'-vůr. ad. Beyond what has been mentioned.

MORIGEROUS, mő-rìdzh'-ěr-ůs. a. Obedient, obſequious.

MORION, mő'-rỳ-ůn. ſ. A helmet, armour for the head, a caſque.

MORISCO, mő-rìs'-kő. ſ. A dancer of the morris or mooriſh dance.

MORN, må'rn. ſ. The firſt part of the day, the morning.

MORNING, må'r-nìng. ſ. The firſt part of the day, from the firſt appearance of light to the end of the firſt fourth part of the ſun's daily courſe.

MORNING-GOWN, må''r-nìng-gow'n. ſ. A looſe gown worn before one is formally dreſſed.

MORNING-STAR, må''r-nìng-ſtå'r. ſ. The planet Venus when ſhe ſhines in the morning.

MOROSE, mŏ-rŏ'ſe. a. Sour of temper, peeviſh, ſullen.

MOROSELY, mŏ-rŏ'ſe-lỳ. ad. Sourly, peeviſhly.

MOROSENESS, mŏ-rŏ'ſe-nès. ſ. Sourneſs, peeviſhneſs.

MOROSITY, mŏ-rŏs'-ſìt-ỳ. ſ. Moroſeneſs, ſourneſs, peeviſhneſs.

MORPHEW, må'r-fů. ſ. A ſcurf on the face.

MORRIS, mŏr'-rìs. }
MORRIS DANCE, mŏr'-rìs-dåns. }
ſ. A dance in which bells are gingled, or ſtaves or ſwords claſhed, which was learned from the Moors; Nine men's Morris, a kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

MORRIS-DANCER, mŏr'-rìſ-dån-ſůr. ſ. One who dances the Mooriſh dance.

MORROW, mŏr'-rŏ. ſ. The day after the preſent day; To-morrow, on the day after this current day.

MORSE, må'rs. ſ. A ſea-horſe.

MORSEL, må'r-ſìl. ſ. A piece fit for the mouth, a mouthful; a ſmall quantity.

MORSURE, må'r-ſhůr. ſ. The act of biting.

MORT, mŏ'rt. ſ. A tune ſounded at the death of the game.

MORTAL, må'r-tål. a. Subject to death, doomed ſometime to die; deadly, deſtructive, procuring death; human; belonging to man; extreme, violent: in this ſenſe a low expreſſion.

MORTAL, må'r-tål. ſ. Man, human being.

MORTALITY, mŏr-tål'-lìt-ỳ. ſ. Subjection to death, ſtate of being ſubject to death; death, power of deſtruction; frequency of death; human nature.

MORTALLY, må'r-tål-ỳ. ad. Irrecoverably, to death; extremely, to extremity.

MORTAR, må'r-tůr. ſ. A ſtrong veſſel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a peſtle; a ſhort wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown; cement made of lime and ſand with water, and uſed to join ſtones or bricks.

MORTGAGE, må'r-gìdzh. ſ. A dead pledge, a thing put into the hands of a creditor; the ſtate of being pledged.

To **MORTGAGE**, må'r-gìdzh. v. a. To pledge, to put to pledge.

MORTGAGEE, må'r-gå-dzhè'. ſ. He that takes or receives a mortgage.

MORTGAGER, må'r-gå-dzhůr. ſ. He that gives a mortgage.

MORTIFEROUS, mŏr-tìf'-è-rǔs. a. Fatal, deadly, deſtructive.

MORTIFICATION, mŏr-tỳ-fỳ-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. The ſtate of corrupting or loſing the vital qualities, gangrene; the act of ſubduing the body by hardſhips and macerations; humiliation, ſubjection of the paſſions; vexation, trouble.

To **MORTIFY**, må'r-tỳ-fỳ. v. a. To deſtroy vital qualities; to deſtroy active powers, or eſſential qualities; to ſubdue inordinate paſſions; to macerate or haraſs the body to compliance with the mind, to humble, to depreſs, to vex.

To **MORTIFY**, må'r-tỳ-fỳ. v. n. To gangrene, to corrupt; to be ſubdued, to die away.

MORTISE, må'r-tìs. ſ. A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it.

To **MORTISE**, må'r-tìs. v. a. To cut with a mortiſe, to join with a mortiſe.

MORTMAIN, må'rt-måne. ſ. Such a ſtate of poſſeſſion as makes it unalienable.

MORTPAY, må'rt-på. ſ. Dead pay, payment not made.

MORTUARY, må'r-tů-èr-ỳ. ſ. A gift left by a man at his death to his pariſh church, for the recompenſe of his perſonal tithes and offerings not duly paid.

MOSAICK, mò-zå´-ik. a. Moſaick is a kind of painting in ſmall pebbles, cockles, and ſhells of ſundry colours, or bits of coloured glaſs.

MOSCHETTO, mòſ-kė´-tò. ſ. A kind of gnat exceedingly troubleſome in ſome part of the Weſt Indies.

MOSQUE, mòſk´. ſ. A Mahometan temple.

MOSS, mòs´. ſ. A plant.

To **MOSS**, mòs´. v. a. To cover with moſs.

MOSSINESS, mòs´-sỳ-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being covered or overgrown with moſs.

MOSSY, mòs´-sỳ. a. Overgrown with moſs.

MOST, mò´ſt. a. The ſuperlative of MORE. Conſiſting of the greateſt number, conſiſting of the greateſt quantity.

MOST, mò´ſt. ſ. The particle noting the ſuperlative degree, as, the moſt incentive; in the greateſt degree.

MOST, mò´ſt. ſ. The greateſt number; the greateſt value; the greateſt degree, the greateſt quantity.

MOSTICK, mòs´-tik. ſ. A painter's ſtaff.

MOSTLY, mò´ſt-lỳ. ad. For the greateſt part.

MOSTWHAT, mò´ſt-hwòt. ad. For the moſt part. Not uſed.

MOTATION, mò-tà´-ſhùn. ſ. Act of moving.

MOTE, mò´te. ſ. A ſmall particle of matter, any thing proverbially little.

MOTE, mò´te. for MIGHT. Obſolete.

MOTH, må´th. ſ. A ſmall winged inſect that eats cloths and hangings.

MOTHEATEN, mòth-è´tn. a. Eaten by moths.

MOTHER, mùth´-ùr. ſ. A woman that has born a child, correlative to ſon or daughter; that which has produced any thing; that which has preceded in time, as, a Mother church to chapels; hyſterical paſſion; a familiar term of addreſs to an old woman; Mother-in-law, a huſband's or wife's mother; a thick ſubſtance concreting in liquors, the lees or ſcum concreted.

MOTHER, mùth´-ùr. a. Had at the birth, native.

To **MOTHER**, mùth´-ùr. v. a. To gather concretion.

MOTHER OF PEARL, mùth´-ùr-òv-pèrl´. ſ. A kind of coarſe pearl, the ſhell in which pearls are generated.

MOTHERHOOD, mùth´-ùr-hùd. ſ. The office, ſtate, or character of a mother.

MOTHERLESS, mùth´-ùr-lès. a. Deſtitute of a mother.

MOTHERLY, mùth´-ùr-lỳ. a. Belonging to a mother, ſuitable to a mother.

MOTHERLY, mùth´-ùr-lỳ. ad. In manner of a mother.

MOTHERWORT, mùth´-ùr-wùrt. ſ. A plant.

MOTHERY, mùth´-ùr-ỳ. a. Concreted, full of concretions, dreggy, feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHMULLEIN, mòth-mùl´-lin. ſ. A plant.

MOTHWORT, må´th-wùrt. ſ. An herb.

MOTHY, må´th-ỳ. a. Full of moths.

MOTION, mò´-ſhùn. ſ. The act of changing place; manner of moving the body, port, gait; change of poſture, action; tendency of the mind, thought, propoſal made; impulſe communicated.

To **MOTION**, mò´-ſhùn. v. a. To propoſe.

MOTIONLESS, mò´-ſhùn-lès. a. Wanting motion, being without motion.

MOTIVE, mò´-tiv. a. Cauſing motion, having movement; having the power to move; having power to change place.

MOTIVE, mò´-tiv. ſ. That which determines the choice, that which incites to action.

MOTLEY, mòt´-lỳ. a. Mingled of various colours.

MOTOR, mò´-tòr. ſ. A mover.

MOTORY, mò´-tùr-ỳ. a. Giving motion.

MOTTO, mòt´-tò. ſ. A ſentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

To **MOVE**, mò´v. v. a. To put out

of one place into another, to put in motion; to give an impulſe to; to propoſe, to recommend; to perſuade, to prevail on the mind; to affect, to touch pathetically, to ſtir paſſion; to make angry; to conduct regularly in motion.

To MOVE, mỏ'v. v. n. To go from one place to another; to walk, to bear the body; to go forward.

MOVE, mỏ'v. ſ. The art of moving.

MOVEABLE, mỏ'v-àbl. a. Capable of being moved, not fixed, portable; changing the time of the year.

MOVEABLENESS, mỏ'v-àbl-nés. ſ. Mobility, poſſibility to be moved.

MOVEABLES, mỏ'v-àblz. ſ. Goods, furniture, diſtinguiſhed from real or immoveable poſſeſſions.

MOVEABLY, mỏ'v-à-blŷ. ad. So as it may be moved.

MOVELESS, mỏ'v-lés. a. Unmoved, not to be put out of the place.

MOVEMENT, mỏ'v-ment. ſ. Manner of moving; motion.

MOVENT, mỏ'-vént. a. Moving.

MOVENT, mỏ'-vént. ſ. That which moves another.

MOVER, mỏ'-vủr. ſ. The perſon or thing that gives motion; ſomething that moves, or ſtands not ſtill; a propoſer.

MOVING, mỏ'-vìng. part. a. Pathetick, touching, adapted to affect the paſſions.

MOVINGLY, mỏ'-vìng-lŷ. ad. Pathetically, in ſuch a manner as to ſeize the paſſions.

MOULD, mỏ'ld. ſ. A kind of concretion on the top or outſide of things kept motionleſs and damp; earth, ſoil, ground in which any thing grows; matter of which any thing is made; the matrix in which any thing is caſt, in which any thing receives it's form; caſt, form.

To MOULD, mỏ'ld. v. n. To contract concreted matter, to gather mould.

To MOULD, mỏ'ld. v. a. To cover with mould; to form, to ſhape, to model; to knead, as, To mould bread.

MOULDABLE, mỏ'ld-àbl. a. What may be moulded.

MOULDER, mỏ'l-dủr. ſ. He who moulds.

To MOULDER, mỏ'l-dủr. v. n. To be turned to duſt, to periſh in duſt.

To MOULDER, mỏ'l-dủr. v. a. To turn to duſt.

MOULDINESS, mỏ'l-dŷ-nés. ſ. The ſtate of being mouldy.

MOULDING, mỏ'l-dìng. ſ. Ornamental cavities in wood or ſtone.

MOULDWARP, mỏ'ld-wàrp. ſ. A mole, a ſmall animal that throws up the earth.

MOULDY, mỏ'l-dŷ. a. Overgrown with concretions.

To MOULT, mỏ'lt. v. n. To ſhed or change the feathers, to loſe the feathers.

To MOUNCH, mou'ntſh. v. a. To eat. Obſolete.

MOUND, mou'nd. ſ. Any thing raiſed to fortify or defend.

To MOUND, mou'nd. v. a. To fortify with a mound.

MOUNT, mount'. ſ. A mountain, a hill; an artificial hill raiſed in a garden, or other place; a part of a fan.

To MOUNT, mount'. v. n. To riſe on high; to tower, to be built up to great elevation; to get on horſeback; for Amount, to riſe in value.

To MOUNT, mount'. v. a. To raiſe aloft, to lift on high; to aſcend, to climb; to place on horſeback; to embelliſh with ornaments; to put the parts of a fan together; To mount guard, to do duty and watch at any particular poſt; To mount a cannon, to ſet a piece on it's wooden frame for the more eaſy carriage and management in firing it.

MOUNTAIN, mou'n-tìn. ſ. A large hill, a vaſt protuberance of the earth.

MOUNTAIN, mou'n-tìn. a. Found on the mountains.

MOUNTAINEER, moun-tìn-né'r. ſ. An inhabitant of the mountains; a ſavage, a freebooter, a ruſtick.

MOUNTAINET, mou'n-tìn-nét. ſ. A hillock, a ſmall mount.

MOUNTAINOUS, mou'n-tìn-nủs. a. Hilly, full of mountains; large as mountains;

mountains, huge, bulky; inhabiting mountains.

MOUNTAINOUSNESS, mou'n-tìn-nùſ-nès. ſ. State of being full of mountains.

MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY, mou'n-tìn-på'rſ-lỳ. ſ. A plant.

MOUNTAIN-ROSE, mou'n-tìn-rő'ze. ſ. A plant.

MOUNTANT, mou'n-tånt. a. Riſing on high.

MOUNTEBANK, mou'n-tẻ-bångk. ſ. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boaſts his infallible remedies and cures; any boaſtful and falſe pretender.

To MOUNTEBANK, mou'n-tẻ-bångk. v. a. To cheat by falſe boaſts or pretences.

MOUNTER, mou'n-tůr. ſ. One that mounts.

MOUNTING, mou'n-tìng. ſ. The ornaments that raiſe and ſet off a work.

MOUNTY, mou'n-tỳ. ſ. The riſe of a hawk.

To MOURN, mő'rn. v. n. To grieve, to be ſorrowful; to wear the habit of ſorrow; to preſerve appearance of grief.

To MOURN, mő'rn. v. a. To grieve for, to lament; to utter in a ſorrowful manner.

MOURNER, mő'r-nůr. ſ. One that mourns, one that grieves; one who follows a funeral in black.

MOURNFUL, mő'rn-fůl. a. Having the appearance of ſorrow; cauſing ſorrow; ſorrowful, feeling ſorrow; betokening ſorrow, expreſſive of grief.

MOURNFULLY, mő'rn-fůl-lỳ. ad. Sorrowfully, with ſorrow.

MOURNFULNESS, mő'rn-fůl-nès. ſ. Sorrow, grief; ſhow of grief, appearance of ſorrow.

MOURNING, mő'r-nìng. ſ. Lamentation, ſorrow; the dreſs of ſorrow.

MOURNINGLY, mő'r-nìng-lỳ. ad. With the appearance of ſorrowing.

MOUSE, mou's. ſ. The ſmalleſt of all beaſts; a little animal haunting houſes and corn fields.

To MOUSE, mou'z. v. n. To catch mice.

MOUSE-HOLE, mou's-hőle. ſ. Small hole.

MOUSE-HUNT, mou'ſ-hůnt. ſ. A mouſer, one that hunts mice.

MOUSER, mou'-zůr. ſ. One that hunts mice.

MOUSETAIL, mou'ſ-tåle. ſ. A herb.

MOUSE-TRAP, mou'ſ-tràp. ſ. A ſnare or gin in which mice are taken.

MOUTH, mou'th. ſ. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received; the opening, that at which any thing enters, the entrance; the inſtrument of ſpeaking; a ſpeaker, the principal orator, in burleſque language; cry, voice; Diſtortion of the mouth, wry face; Down in the Mouth, dejected, clouded in the countenance.

To MOUTH, mou'th. v. n. To ſpeak big, to ſpeak in a ſtrong and loud voice, to vociferate.

To MOUTH, mo'uth. v. a. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to chew, to eat; to ſeize in the mouth; to form by the mouth.

MOUTHED, mou'thd. a. Furniſhed with a mouth.

MOUTH-FRIEND, mou'th-frènd. ſ. One who profeſſes friendſhip without intending it.

MOUTHFUL, mou'th-fůl. ſ. What the mouth contains at once; any proverbially ſmall quantity.

MOUTH-HONOUR, mou'th-ỏn-nůr. ſ. Civility outwardly expreſſed without ſincerity.

MOUTHLESS, mou'th-lès. a. Without a mouth.

MOUTHMADE, mou'th-måde. a. Expreſſed by the mouth without coming from the heart.

MOW, mow'. ſ. A loft or chamber where any hay or corn is laid up; a wry mouth, diſtorted face. In the latter ſenſe obſolete.

To MOW, mow'. v. a. To put in a mow; to make mouths.

To MOW, mő'. v. a. To cut with a ſithe; to cut down with ſpeed and violence.

To MOWBURN, mow'-bůrn. v. n.

To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

MOWER, mỏ'-ůr. ſ. One who cuts with a ſcythe.

MOWN, mỏ'ne irr. part. of Mow.

MOXA, mỏk'-ſå. ſ. An Indian moſs, uſed in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved.

MOYLE, moi'l. ſ. A mule, an animal generated between the horſe and the aſs. Not uſed.

MUCH, můtſh'. a. Large in quantity, long in time, many in number.

MUCH, můtſh'. ad. In a great degree, by far; often, or long; nearly.

MUCH, můtſh'. ſ. A great deal, multitude in number, abundance in quantity; more than enough; a heavy ſervice or burden; any aſſignable quantity or degree; an uncommon thing, ſomething ſtrange; To make much of, to treat with regard, to fondle.

MUCHATONE, můtſh'-åt-wůn'. ad. Of equal value, of equal influence.

MUCHWHAT, můtſh'-hwỏt. ad. Nearly. Little uſed.

MUCID, mů'-ſid. a. Slimy, muſty.

MUCIDNESS, mů'-ſid-nės. ſ. Slimineſs, muſtineſs.

MUCILAGE, mů'-ſỳ-lidzh. ſ. A ſlimy or viſcous body, a body with moiſture ſufficient to hold it together.

MUCILAGINOUS, mů-ſỳ-lådzh'-ỳ-nůs. a. Slimy, viſcous, ſoft with ſome degree of tenacity.

MUCILAGINOUSNESS, mů-ſỳ-lådzh'-ỳ-nůſ-nės. ſ. Slimineſs, viſcoſity.

MUCK, můk'. ſ. Dung for manure of grounds; any thing low, mean, and filthy; To run a Muck, ſignifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet.

To MUCK, můk'. v. a. To manure with muck, to dung

MUCKENDER, můk'-in-důr. ſ. A handkerchief. Not uſed.

MUCKHILL, můk'-hil. ſ. A dunghill.

MUCKINESS, můk'-kỳ-nės. ſ. Naſtineſs; filth.

MUCKLE, můk'l. a. Much. Obſolete.

MUCKSWEAT, můk'-ſwėt. ſ. Profuſe ſweat.

MUCKWORM, můk'-wůrm. ſ. A worm that lives in dung; a miſer, a curmudgeon.

MUCKY, můk'-kỳ. a. Naſty, filthy.

MUCOUS, mů'-kůs. a. Slimy, viſcous.

MUCOUSNESS, mů'-kůſ-nės. ſ. Slime, viſcoſity.

MUCRO, mů'-krỏ. ſ. A point.

MUCRONATED, mů'-krỏ-nå-tid. a. Narrowed to a ſharp point.

MUCULENT, mů'-ků-lėnt. a. Viſcous, ſlimy.

MUCUS, mů'-kůs. ſ. The viſcous ſubſtance diſcharged at the noſe; any viſcous matter.

MUD, můd'. ſ. The ſlime at the bottom of ſtill water; earth well moiſtened with water.

To MUD, můd'. v. a. To bury in the ſlime or mud; to make turbid, to pollute with dirt.

MUDDILY, můd'-dỳ-lỳ. ad. Turbidly, with foul mixture.

MUDDINESS, můd'-dỳ-nės. ſ. Turbidneſs, foulneſs cauſed by mud, dregs, or ſediment.

To MUDDLE, můd'l. v. a. To make turbid, to foul; to make half drunk, to cloud or ſtupify.

MUDDY, můd'-dỳ. a. Turbid, foul with mud; impure, dark; cloudy, dull.

To MUDDY, můd'-dỳ. v. a. To make muddy, to cloud, to diſturb.

MUDSUCKER, můd'-ſůk-kůr. ſ. A ſea fowl.

MUDWALL, můd'-wål. ſ. A wall built without mortar.

MUDWALLED, můd'-wåld. a. Having a mudwall.

To MUE, mů'. v. a. To moult, to change feathers.

MUFF, můf'. ſ. A ſoft cover for the hands in winter.

MUFFIN, můf'-in. ſ. A light cake made of oat-flower.

To MUFFLE, můf'l. v. a. To cover from the weather; to blindfold; to conceal, to involve.

To MUFFLE, můf'l. v. n. To ſpeak inwardly, to ſpeak without clear and diſtinct articulation.

MUFFLER, můf'-flůr. ſ. A cover for the face; a part of a woman's dreſs by which the face was covered.

MUFTI, mŭf'-ty̆. ſ. The high prieſt of the Mahometans.

MUG, mŭg'. ſ. A cup to drink out of.

MUGGY, mŭg'-gy̆. } a. Moiſt,
MUGGISH, mŭg'-gĭſh. } damp.

MUGHOUSE, mŭg'-hous. ſ. An alehouſe, a low houſe of entertainment.

MUGIENT, mŭ'-dzhy̆-ĕnt. a. Bellowing.

MULATTO, mŭ-lăt'-tŏ. ſ. One begotten between a white and a black.

MULBERRY, mŭl'-bĕr-ry̆. ſ. A tree and fruit.

MULCT, mŭlkt'. ſ. A fine, a penalty: uſed commonly of pecuniary penalty.

To MULCT, mŭlkt'. v. a. To puniſh with fine or forfeiture.

MULE, mŭ'l. ſ. An animal generated between a he aſs and a mare, or ſometimes between a horſe and a ſhe aſs; any hybridous animal.

MULETEER, mŭ-lĕt-tĕ'r. ſ. Muledriver, horſe-boy.

MULIEBRITY, mŭ-ly̆-ĕb'-bry̆-ty̆. ſ. Womanhood, the contrary to virility.

To MULL, mŭl'. v. a. To ſoften, as wine when burnt or ſoftened; to heat any liquor, and ſweeten and ſpice it.

MULLEIN, mŭl'-lĭn. ſ. A plant.

MULLER, mŭl'-lŭr. ſ. A ſtone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal ſtone.

MULLET, mŭl'-lĭt. ſ. A ſea fiſh.

MULLIGRUBS, mŭl'-ly̆-grŭbz. ſ. Twiſting of the guts; ſullenneſs.

MULSE, mŭls'. ſ. Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

MULTANGULAR, mŭlt-ăng'-gŭ-lĕr. a. Many cornered, having many corners, polygonal.

MULTANGULARLY, mŭlt-ăng'-gŭ-lĕr-ly̆. ad. Polygonally, with many corners.

MULTANGULARNESS, mŭlt-ăng'-gŭ-lĕr-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being polygonal.

MULTICAPSULAR, mŭl-ty̆-kăp'-ſŭ-lăr. a. Divided into many partitions or cells.

MULTICAVOUS, mŭl-ty̆-kă'-vŭs. a. Full of holes.

MULTIFARIOUS, mŭl-ty̆-fă'-ry̆-ŭs. a. Having great multiplicity, having different reſpects.

MULTIFARIOUSLY, mŭl-ty̆-fă'-ry̆-ŭſ-ly̆. ad. With multiplicity.

MULTIFARIOUSNESS, mŭl-ty̆-fă'-ry̆-ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Multiplied diverſity.

MULTIFIDOUS, mŭl-tĭf'-ĭd-ŭs. a
Having many partitions, cleft in
many branches.

MULTIFORM, mŭl'-ty̆-fŏrm. a
Having various ſhapes or appearanc

MULTIFORMITY, mŭl-ty̆-fă'r-m
ty̆. ſ. Diverſity of ſhapes or appea
ances ſubſiſting in the ſame thing.

MULTILATERAL, mŭl-ty̆-lăt'-
ăl. a. Having many ſides.

MULTILOQUOUS, mŭl-tĭl'-
kwŭs. a. Very talkative.

MULTINOMINAL, mŭl-ty̆-nŏ
my̆-năl. a. Having many names.

MULTIPAROUS, mŭl-tĭp'-pă-r
a. Bringing many at a birth.

MULTIPEDE, mŭl'-ty̆-pĕd. ſ.
inſect with many feet, the woodl

MULTIPLE, mŭl'-tĭpl. ſ. A te
in arithmetick, when one numb
contains another ſeveral times;
nine is the Multiple of three, co
taining it three times.

MULTIPLIABLE, mŭl-ty̆-plĭ'-
a. Capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLENESS, mŭl-
plĭ'-ăbl-nĕs. ſ. Capacity of be
multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE, mŭl'-ty̆-p
kăbl. a. Capable of being arithm
tically multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND, mŭl-ty̆-p
kănd'. ſ. The number to be mu
plied in arithmetick.

MULTIPLICATE, mŭl-tĭp'-p
kĕt. a. Conſiſting of more than o

MULTIPLICATION, mŭl-ty̆-p
kă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of multiply
or increaſing any number by ad
tion or production of more of t
ſame kind; in arithmetick, the in
creaſing of any one number by ano
ther, ſo often as there are units i
that number, by which the one i
increaſed.

MULTIPLICATOR, mŭl-ty̆-plĭ-kă'-tŭr. ſ. The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLICITY, mŭl-tŷ-plĭs'-sĭt-ŷ. ſ. More than one of the ſame kind; ſtate of being many.

MULTIPLICIOUS, mŭl-tŷ-plĭſh'-ŭs. a. Manifold. Obſolete.

ULTIPLIER, mŭl'-tŷ-plĭ-ŭr. ſ. One who multiplies or increaſes the number of any thing; the multiplicator in arithmetick.

o MULTIPLY, mŭl'-tŷ-plŷ. v. a. To increaſe in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition; to perform the proceſs of arithmetical multiplication.

MULTIPLY, mŭl'-tŷ-plŷ. v. n. To grow in number; to increaſe themſelves.

ULTIPOTENT, mŭl-tĭp'-pô-tĕnt. a. Having manifold power.

ULTIPRESENCE, mŭl-tŷ-prĕz'-ĕns. ſ. The power or act of being preſent in more places than one at the ſame time.

ULTISCIOUS, mŭl-tĭſh'-ŷ-ŭs. a. Having variety of knowledge.

ULTISILIQUOUS, mŭl-tŷ-ſĭl'-lŷ-kwŭs. a. The ſame with corniculate: ſed of plants having ſeed contained in many diſtinct ſeed-veſſels.

ULTISONOUS, mŭl-tĭs'-ſô-nŭs. a. Having many ſounds.

ULTITUDE, mŭl'-tŷ-tŭd. ſ. Many, more than one; a great number, looſely and indefinitely; a crowd or throng. the vulgar.

ULTITUDINOUS, mŭl-tŷ-tŭ'-dĭn-ŭs. a. Having the appearance of a multitude; manifold.

ULTIVAGANT, mŭl-tĭv'-vâ-gânt. } a.
LTIVAGOUS, mŭl-tĭv'-vâ-gŭs. } a.
That wanders or ſtrays much abroad.

ULTIVIOUS, mŭl-tĭv'-vŷ-ŭs. a. Having many ways, manifold.

ULTOCULAR, mŭlt-ŏk'-kŭ-lŭr. a. Having more eyes than two.

UM, mŭm'. interj. A word denoting prohibition to ſpeak; ſilence, huſh.

UM, mŭm'. ſ. Ale brewed with wheat.

MUMBLE, mŭm'bl. v. n. To ſpeak inwardly, to grumble, to mutter; to ſpeak indiſtinctly; to chew, to bite ſoftly.

To MUMBLE, mŭm'bl. v. a. To utter with a low inarticulate voice; to mouth gently; to ſlubber over, to ſuppreſs, to utter imperfectly.

MUMBLER, mŭm'-blŭr. ſ. One that ſpeaks inarticulately, a mutterer.

MUMBLINGLY, mŭm'-blĭng-lŷ. ad. With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM, mŭm'. v. a. To maſk, to frolick in diſguiſe. Obſolete.

MUMMER, mŭm'-mŭr. ſ. A maſker, one who performs frolicks in a perſonated dreſs.

MUMMERY, mŭm'-mŭr-ŷ. ſ. Maſking, frolick in maſks, foolery.

MUMMY, mŭm'-mŷ. ſ. A dead body preſerved by the Egyptian art of embalming: Mummy is uſed among gardeners for a ſort of wax uſed in the planting and grafting of trees.

To MUMP, mŭmp'. v. a. To nibble, to bite quick, to chew with a continued motion; to talk low and quick; in cant language, to go a begging.

MUMPER, mŭm'-pŭr. ſ. A beggar.

MUMPS, mŭmps'. ſ. Sullenneſs, ſilent anger; a diſeaſe.

To MUNCH, mŭntſh'. v. a. To chew by great mouthfuls.

To MUNCH, mŭntſh'. v. n. To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.

MUNCHER, mŭn'-tſhŭr. ſ. One that munches.

MUNDANE, mŭn'-dâne. a. Belonging to the world.

MUNDATION, mŭn-dâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of cleanſing.

MUNDATORY, mŭn'-dâ-tŭr-ŷ. a. Having the power to cleanſe.

MUNDICK, mŭn'-dĭk. ſ. A kind of marcaſite found in tin mines.

MUNDIFICATION, mŭn-dŷ-fŷ-kâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Cleanſing any body.

MUNDIFICATIVE, mŭn-dĭf'-fŷ-kâ-tĭv. a. Cleanſing, having the power to cleanſe.

To MUNDIFY, mŭn'-dŷ-fŷ. v. a. To cleanſe, to make clean.

MUNDIVAGANT, mŭn-dĭv'-vâ-gânt. a. Wandering through the world.

MUNDUNGUS, mŭn-dŭng'-gŭs. ſ. Stinking tobacco.

MUNERARY, mŭ'-nĕr-âr-ŷ. a. Having the nature of a gift.

MUNGREL, mŭng'-grĭl. ſ. Any thing generated between different kinds, any thing partaking of the qualities of different cauſes or parents.

MUNGREL, mŭng'-grĭl. a. Generated between different natures, baſe-born, degenerate.

MUNICIPAL, mů-nĭs'-ſŷ-pål. a. Belonging to a corporation.

MUNIFICENCE, mů-nĭf'-ſŷ-ſĕns. ſ. Liberality, the act of giving.

MUNIFICENT, mů-nĭf'-fŷ-ſĕnt. a. Liberal, generous.

MUNIFICENTLY, mů-nĭf'-ſŷ-ſĕnt-lŷ. ad. Liberally, generouſly.

MUNIMENT, mů'-nŷ-mĕnt. ſ. Fortification, ſtrong hold; ſupport, defence. Not uſed.

To MUNITE, mů-nĭ'te. v. a. To fortify, to ſtrengthen. A word not in uſe.

MUNITION, mů-nĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Fortification, ſtrong hold; ammunition, materials for war.

MUNNION, mŭn'-nyŭn. ſ. Munnions are the upright poſts that divide the lights in a window frame.

MURAGE, mů'-rĭdzh. ſ. Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MURAL, mů'-rål. a. Pertaining to a wall.

MURDER, mŭr'-dŭr. ſ. The act of killing a man unlawfully.

To MURDER, mŭr'-dŭr. v. a. To kill a man unlawfully; to deſtroy, to put an end to.

MURDERER, mŭr'-dĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who has ſhed human blood unlawfully.

MURDERESS, mŭr'-dŭr-ĕs. ſ. A woman that commits murder.

MURDERMENT, mŭr'-dŭr-mĕnt. ſ. The act of killing unlawfully.

MURDEROUS, mŭr'-dŭr-ŭs. a. Bloody, guilty of murder.

MURE, mů'r. ſ. A wall. Not in uſe.

MURENGER, mů'-rĭn-dzhŭr. ſ. An overſeer of a wall.

MURIATICK, mů-rŷ-ắt'-tĭk. a. Partaking of the taſte or nature of brine.

MURK, mŭrk'. ſ. Darkneſs, want of light; huſks of fruit.

MURKY, mŭr'-kŷ. a. Dark, cloudy, wanting light.

MURMUR, mŭr'-mŭr. ſ. A low continued buzzing noiſe; a complaint half ſuppreſſed.

To MURMUR, mŭr'-mŭr. v. n. To give a low buzzing ſound; to grumble, to utter ſecret diſcontent.

MURMURER, mŭr'-mŭr-ŭr. ſ. One who repines, a grumbler, a repiner.

MURNIVAL, mŭr'-nŷ-vål. ſ. Four cards of a ſort.

MURRAIN, mŭr'-rĭn. ſ. The plague in cattle.

MURREY, mŭr'-rŷ. a. Darkly red.

MURRION, mŭr'-rŷ-ŭn. ſ. A helmet, a caſque.

MUSCADEL, mŭs'-kå-dĕl. } ſ.
MUSCADINE, mŭs'-kå-dine. }
A kind of ſweet grape, ſweet wine, and ſweet pear.

MUSCAT, mŭs'-kắt. ſ. A delicious grape having the flavour of muſk; a kind of ſweet pear.

MUSCLE, mŭs'l. ſ. A fleſhy fibrous part of an animal body, the immediate inſtruments of motion; a bivalve ſhell-fiſh.

MUSCOSITY, mŭſ-kŏs'-ſĭt-ŷ. ſ. Moſſineſs.

MUSCULAR, mŭs'-ků-lĕr. Performed by muſcles.

MUSCULARITY, mŭſ-ků-lår'-ĭ-tŷ. ſ. The ſtate of having muſcles.

MUSCULOUS, mŭs'-ků-lŭs. a. Full of muſcles, brawny; pertaining to a muſcle.

MUSE, mů'z. ſ. One of the nine ſiſter goddeſſes who in the heathen mythology are ſuppoſed to preſide over the liberal arts; deep thought, cloſe attention, abſence of mind; the power of poetry.

To MUSE, mů'z. v. n. To ponder, to ſtudy in ſilence; to be abſent of mind; to wonder, to be amazed.

MUSEFUL, mů'z-fŭl. a. Deep thinking.

MUSER, mů'-zŭr. ſ. One who muſes, one apt to be abſent of mind.

MUSEUM, mů-zē'-ŭm. ſ. A repoſitory of learned curioſities.

MUSHROOM, mŭſh'-rŏm. ſ. Muſhrooms are by curious naturaliſts eſteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and ſeeds have not as yet been diſcovered; an upſtart, a wretch riſen from the dunghill.

MUSHROOMSTONE, mŭſh'-rôm-ſtône. ſ. A kind of foſſil.

MUSICAL, mů'-zỳ-kål. a. Harmonious, melodious, ſweet ſounding; belonging to muſick.

MUSICALLY, mů'-zỳ-kål-ỳ. ad. Harmoniouſly, with ſweet ſound.

MUSICALNESS, mů'-zỳ-kål-nės. ſ. Harmony.

MUSICIAN, mů-zĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. One ſkilled in harmony, one who performs upon inſtruments of muſick.

MUSICK, mů'-zĭk. ſ. The ſcience of harmonical ſounds; inſtrumental or vocal harmony.

MUSICK-MASTER, mů'-ſĭk-måſ-tŭr. ſ. One who teaches muſick.

MUSK, mŭſk'. ſ. A very powerful perfume, procured from a kind of Indian goat; grape hyacinth or grape flower.

MUSKAPPLE, mŭſk'-åpl. ſ. A kind of apple.

MUSKCAT, mŭſk'-kåt. ſ. The animal from which muſk is gotten.

MUSKCHERRY, mŭſk'-tſhěr-rỳ. ſ. A ſort of cherry.

MUSKET, mŭs'-kĭt. ſ. A ſoldier's handgun; a male hawk of a ſmall kind.

MUSKETEER, mŭſ-kė-tė'r. ſ. A ſoldier whoſe weapon is his muſket.

MUSKETOON, mŭſ-kė-tô'n. ſ. A blunderbuſs, a ſhort gun of a large bore.

MUSKINESS, mŭs'-kỳ-nės. ſ. The ſcent of muſk.

MUSKMELON, mŭſk'-měl-lŭn. ſ. A fragrant melon.

MUSKPEAR, mŭſk'-pêre. ſ. A fragrant pear.

MUSKROSE, mŭſk'-rôze. ſ. A roſe ſo called from it's fragrance.

MUSKY, mŭs'-kỳ. a. Fragrant, ſweet of ſcent.

MUSLIN, mŭz'-lĭn. ſ. A fine ſtuff made of cotton.

MUSS, mŭs'. ſ. A ſcramble. Obſolete.

MUSSITATION, mŭſ-ſỳ-tå'-ſhŭn. ſ. Murmur, grumble.

MUSSULMAN, mŭs'-ſŭl-mån. ſ. A Mahometan believer.

MUST, mŭſt'. verb imperfect. To be obliged. It is only uſed before a verb. Muſt is of all perſons and tenſes, and uſed of perſons and things.

MUST, mŭſt'. ſ. New wine, new wort.

To MUST, mŭſt'. v. a. To mould, to make mouldy.

To MUST, mŭſt'. v. n. To grow mouldy.

MUSTACHES, mŭſ-tå'-ſhĭz. ſ. Whiſkers, hair on the upper lip.

MUSTARD, mŭs'-tŭrd. ſ. A plant.

To MUSTER, mŭs'-tŭr. v. n. To aſſemble in order to form an army.

To MUSTER, mŭs'-tŭr. v. a. To review forces; to bring together.

MUSTER, mŭs'-tŭr. ſ. A review of a body of forces; a regiſter of forces muſtered; a collection, as, a Muſter of peacocks; To paſs Muſter, to be allowed.

MUSTER-BOOK, mŭs'-tŭr-bŭk. ſ. A book in which the forces are regiſtered.

MUSTERMASTER, mŭs'-tŭr-måſ-tŭr. ſ. One who ſuperintends the muſter to prevent frauds.

MUSTER-ROLL, mŭs'-tŭr-rôle. ſ. A regiſter of forces.

MUSTILY, mŭs'-tỳ-lỳ. ad. Mouldily.

MUSTINESS, mŭs'-tỳ-nės. ſ. Mould, damp, foulneſs.

MUSTY, mŭs'-tỳ. a. Mouldy, ſpoiled with damp, moiſt and fetid; ſtale; vapid; dull, heavy.

MUTABILITY, mů-tå-bĭl'-ỳ-tỳ. ſ. Changeableneſs; inconſtancy, change of mind.

MUTABLE, mů'-tåbl. a. Subject to change; alterable; inconſtant, unſettled.

MUTABLENESS, mů'-tåbl-nės. ſ. Changeableneſs, uncertainty.

MUTATION, mů-tå'-ſhŭn. ſ. Change, alteration.

MUTE, mů't. a. Silent, not vocal, not having the uſe of voice.

MUTE, mů't. ſ. One that has no power of ſpeech; a letter which can make no ſound.

To MUTE, mů't. v. n. To dung as birds.

MUTELY, mů't-lỳ. ad. Silently, not vocally.

To MUTILATE, mů'-tîl-lâte. v. a. To deprive of ſome eſſential part.

MUTILATION, mů-tŷ-lå'-ſhůn. ſ. Deprivation of a limb, or any eſſential part.

MUTINE, mů'-tîn. ſ. A mutineer. Not uſed.

MUTINEER, mů-tîn-nê'r. ſ. A mover of ſedition.

MUTINOUS, mů'-tîn-nůs. a. Seditious, buſy in inſurrection, turbulent.

MUTINOUSLY, mů'-tîn-nůſ-lŷ. ad. Seditiouſly, turbulently.

MUTINOUSNESS, mů'-tîn-nůſ-nês. ſ. Seditiouſneſs, turbulence.

To MUTINY, mů'-tî-nŷ. v. n. To riſe againſt authority, to make inſurrection.

MUTINY, mů'-tî-nŷ. ſ. Inſurrection, ſedition.

To MUTTER, můt'-tůr. v. n. To grumble, to murmur.

To MUTTER, můt'-tůr. v. a. To utter with imperfect articulation.

MUTTER, můt'-tůr. ſ. Murmur, obſcure utterance. Not uſed.

MUTTERER, můt'-têr-ůr. ſ. Grumbler, murmurer.

MUTTERINGLY, můt'-tůr-îng-lŷ. ad. With a low voice; indiſtinctly.

MUTTON, můt'n. ſ. The fleſh of ſheep dreſſed for food; a ſheep, now only in ludicrous language.

MUTTONFIST, můt'n-fîſt'. ſ. A hand large and red.

MUTUAL, mů'-tů-ål. a. Reciprocal, each acting in return or correſpondence to the other.

MUTUALLY, mů'-tů-ål-ŷ. ad. Reciprocally, in return.

MUTUALITY, mů-tů-ål'-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Reciprocation.

MUZZLE, můz'l. ſ. The mouth of any thing; a faſtening for the mouth which hinders to bite.

To MUZZLE, můz'l. v. n. To bring the mouth near. Not uſed.

To MUZZLE, můz'l. v. a. To bind the mouth; to fondle with the mouth cloſe. A low ſenſe.

MY, mŷ or mŷ. pronoun poſſeſſive. Belonging to me.

MYOGRAPHY, mŷ-ŏg'-grå-fŷ. ſ. A deſcription of the muſcles.

MYOLOGY, mŷ-ŏl'-lô-dzhŷ. ſ. The deſcription and doctrine of the muſcles.

MYOPY, mŷ'-ô-pŷ. ſ. Shortneſs of ſight.

MYRIAD, mîr'-rŷ-åd. ſ. The number of ten thouſand; proverbially any great number.

MYRMIDON, mêr'-mŷ-důn. ſ. Any rude ruffian, ſo named from the ſoldiers of Achilles.

MYROBALAN, mî-rŏb'-å-lån. ſ. A kind of dried fruit reſembling dates.

MYROPOLIST, mŷ-rŏp'-pô-lîſt. ſ. One who ſells unguents.

MYRRH, mêr'. ſ. A precious kind of gum.

MYRRHINE, mêr'-rîne. a. Belonging to myrrh; made of the myrrhine ſtone.

MYRTIFORM, mêr'-tŷ-fŏrm. a. Having the ſhape of a myrtle.

MYRTLE, mêr'tl. ſ. A fragrant tree.

MYSELF, mŷ-ſêlf'. ſ. An emphatical word added to I: as, I myſelf do it; that is, not I by proxy; not another.

MYSTAGOGUE, mis'-tå-gŏg. ſ. One who interprets divine myſteries; alſo one who keeps church relicks, and ſhows them to ſtrangers.

MYSTERIARCH, mîſ-tê'-rŷ-årk. ſ. One preſiding over myſteries.

MYSTERIOUS, mîſ-tê'-rŷ-ůs. a. Inacceſſible to the underſtanding, awfully obſcure; artfully perplexed.

MYSTERIOUSLY, mîſ-tê'-rŷ-ůſ-lŷ. ad. In a manner above underſtanding; obſcurely, enigmatically.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, mîſ-tê'-rŷ-ůſ-nês. ſ. Holy obſcurity; artful difficulty or perplexity.

To MYSTERIZE, mîs'-tê-rîze. v. a. To explain as enigmas.

MYSTERY, mîs'-tê-rŷ. ſ. Something above human intelligence, ſomething awfully obſcure; an enigma, any thing artfully made difficult; a trade, a calling.

MYSTICAL, mîs'-tŷ-kål. } a. Sa-
MYSTICK, mîs'-tîk. } credly obſcure; involving ſome ſecret meaning, emblematical; obſcure, ſecret.

MYSTICALLY, mìs'-tŷ-kål-ŷ. ad. In a manner, or by an act, implying ſome ſecret meaning.

MYSTICALNESS, mìs'-tŷ-kål-nĕs. ſ. Involution of ſome ſecret meaning.

MYSTICK, mìs'-tìk. ſ. One who profeſſes a pure, ſublime, and perfect devotion, a diſintereſted love of God, and aſpires to a ſtate of paſſive contemplation.

MYTHOLOGICAL, mŷ-thŏ-lŏdzh'-ŷ-kål. a. Relating to the explication of fabulous hiſtory.

MYTHOLOGICALLY, mŷ-thŏ-lŏdzh'-ŷ-kål-ŷ. ad. In a manner ſuitable to the ſyſtem of fables.

MYTHOLOGIST, mŷ-thŏl'-ŏ-dzhìſt. ſ. A relator or expoſitor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

To **MYTHOLOGIZE**, mŷ-thŏl'-ŏ-dzhìze. v. n. To relate or explain the fabulous hiſtory of the heathens.

MYTHOLOGY, mŷ-thŏl'-ŏ-dzhŷ. ſ. Syſtem of fables.

N.

To **NAB**, nåb'. v. a. To catch unexpectedly. A low word.

NABOB, nå'-bŏb. ſ. A viceroy or governour in one of the provinces of the empire of the Great Mogul; one who has acquired a large fortune in the Eaſt Indies.

NADIR, nå'-dẽr. ſ. The point under foot directly oppoſite to the zenith.

NAG, någ'. ſ. A ſmall horſe; a horſe in familiar language.

NAIAD, nå'-yåd. ſ. One of the fabulous nymphs ſuppoſed to haunt rivers and fountains.

NAIL, nå'le. ſ. The horny ſubſtance at the ends of the fingers and toes; the talons of birds and beaſts; a ſpike of metal by which things are faſtened together; a ſtud, a boſs; a kind of meaſure, two inches and a quarter; On the nail, readily, immediately, without delay.

To **NAIL**, nå'le. v. a. To faſten with nails; to ſtud with nails.

NAILER, nå'-lŭr. ſ. A nail-maker.

NAKED, nå'-kìd. a. Wanting clothes, uncovered; unarmed, defenceleſs; plain, evident; mere, ſimple.

NAKEDLY, nå'-kìd-lŷ. ad. Without covering; ſimply, merely; evidently.

NAKEDNESS, nå'-kìd-nĕs. ſ. Nudity, want of covering; want of proviſion for defence; plainneſs, evidence.

NAME, nå'me. ſ. The diſcriminative appellation of an individual; the term by which any ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed; perſon; reputation, character; renown; power delegated; an opprobrious appellation.

To **NAME**, nå'me. v. a. To diſcriminate by a particular appellation; to mention by name; to ſpecify, to nominate; to utter, to mention.

NAMELESS, nå'me-lĕs. a. Not diſtinguiſhed by any diſcriminative appellation; one of which the name is not known; not famous.

NAMELY, nå'me-lŷ. ad. Particularly, ſpecially.

NAMER, nå'-mŭr. ſ. One who calls any by name.

NAMESAKE, nå'me-ſåke. ſ. One that has the ſame name with another.

NAP, nåp'. ſ. Slumber, a ſhort ſleep; down, villous ſubſtance.

To **NAP**, nåp'. v. n. To ſleep, to be drowſy or ſecure.

NAPE, nå'pe. ſ. The joint of the neck behind.

NAPERY, nåp'-ėr-ŷ. ſ. Table-linen.

NAPHTHA, nåf'-thå. ſ. A kind of bitumen.

NAPKIN, nåp'-kin. ſ. A cloth uſed at table to wipe the hands; a handkerchief.

NAPLESS, nåp'-lės. a. Wanting nap, threadbare.

NAPPINESS, nåp'-pŷ-nės. ſ. The quality of having a nap.

NAPPY, nåp'-pŷ. a. Frothy, ſpumy.

NAPTAKING, nåp'-tå-king. ſ. Surpriſe, ſeizure on a ſudden.

NARCISSUS, når-sis'-ſůs. ſ. A daffodil.

NARCOTICK, når-kŏt'-tik. a. Producing torpor or ſtupefaction.

NARD, nå'rd. ſ. Spikenard; an odorous ſhrub.

NARE, nå're. ſ. A noſtril. Not in uſe.

NARRABLE, når'-råbl. a. Capable to be told.

To NARRATE, når'-råte. v. a. To relate, to tell.

NARRATION, når-rå'-ſhůn. ſ. Account, relation, hiſtory.

NARRATIVE, når'-rå-tiv. a. Relating, giving an account; ſtory-telling, apt to relate things paſt.

NARRATIVE, når'-rå-tiv. ſ. A relation, an account.

NARRATIVELY, når'-rå-tiv-lŷ. ad. By way of relation.

NARRATOR, når-rå'-tůr. ſ. A teller, a relater.

To NARRIFY, når'-rŷ-fŷ. v. a. To relate, to give account of.

NARROW, når'-rŏ. a. Not broad or wide; ſmall; avaricious; contracted, ungenerous; cloſe, vigilant, attentive.

To NARROW, når'-rŏ. v. a. To diminiſh with reſpect to breadth; to contract; to confine, to limit.

NARROWLY, når'-rŏ-lŷ. ad. With little breadth; contractedly, without extent; cloſely, vigilantly; nearly, within a little; avariciouſly, ſparingly.

NARROWNESS, når'-rŏ-nės. ſ. Want of breadth; want of comprehenſion; confined ſtate; poverty; want of capacity.

NARROWSOULED, når'-rŏ-ſŏld. a. Of a contracted mind, wanting generoſity.

NASAL, nå'-ſål. a. Belonging to the noſe.

NASTILY, nås'-ti-lŷ. ad. Dirtily, filthily, nauſeouſly; obſcenely, groſsly.

NASTINESS, nås'-tŷ-nės. ſ. Dirt, filth; obſcenity, groſſneſs of ideas.

NASTY, nås'-tŷ. a. Dirty, filthy, ſordid, nauſeous; obſcene.

NATAL, nå'-tål. a. Native, relating to nativity.

NATALITIOUS, nå-tå-liſh'-ůs. a. Relating to nativity, relating to a perſon's nativity.

NATATION, nå-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſwimming.

NATHLESS, nåth-lės'. ad. Nevertheleſs. Obſolete.

NATHMORE, nåth-mŏ're. ad. Never the more. Obſolete.

NATION, nå'-ſhůn. ſ. A people diſtinguiſhed from another people.

NATIONAL, nåſh'-ůn-ůl. a. Publick, general; bigotted to one's own country.

NATIONALLY, nåſh'-ůn-ůl-lŷ. ad. With regard to the nation.

NATIONALNESS, nåſh'-ůn-ůl-nės. ſ. Reference to the people in general.

NATIVE, nå'-tiv. a. Produced by nature, not artificial; natural, ſuch as is according to nature; conferred by birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth: original.

NATIVE, nå'-tiv. ſ. One born in any place, original inhabitant; offſpring.

NATIVENESS, nå'-tiv-nės. ſ. State of being produced by nature.

NATIVITY, nå-tiv'-vŷ-tŷ. ſ. Birth, iſſue into life; ſtate or place of being produced.

NATURAL, nåt'-tů-rål. a. Produced or effected by nature; illegitimate; beſtowed by nature; not forced, not far-fetched, dictated by nature; tender, affectionate by nature; unaffected, according to truth and reality; oppoſed to violent, as, a Natural death.

NATURAL, nåt′-tů-rål. ſ. An idiot, a fool; native, original inhabitant; gift of nature, quality.

NATURALIST, nåt′-tů-rå-liſt. ſ. A ſtudent in phyſicks.

NATURALIZATION, nåt-tů-rå-lî-zå′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of inveſting aliens with the privileges of native ſubjects.

To **NATURALIZE**, nåt-tů-rå-lî′ze. v. a. To inveſt with the privileges of native ſubjects; to make eaſy like things natural.

NATURALLY, nåt′-tů-rål-ŷ. ad. According to unaſſiſted nature; without affectation; ſpontaneouſly.

NATURALNESS, nåt′-tů-rål-nės. ſ. The ſtate of being given or produced by nature; conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

NATURE, nå′-tůr. ſ. An imaginary being ſuppoſed to preſide over the material and animal world; the native ſtate or properties of any thing; the conſtitution of an animated body; diſpoſition of mind; the regular courſe of things; the compaſs of natural exiſtence; natural affection, or reverence; the ſtate or operation of the material world; ſort, ſpecies.

NAVAL, nå′-vål. a. Conſiſting of ſhips; belonging to ſhips.

NAVE, nå′ve. ſ. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves; the middle part of the church diſtinct from the aiſles or wings.

NAVEL, nå′vl. ſ. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent; the middle; the interiour part.

NAVELGALL, nå′vl-gål. ſ. Navelgall is a bruiſe on the top of the chine of the back, behind the ſaddle, right againſt the navel.

NAVELSTRING, nå′vl-ſtrîng. ſ. The ligament by which an embryo communicates with the mother or dam.

NAVELWORT, nå′vl-wůrt. ſ. An herb.

NAUGHT, nå′t. a. Bad, corrupt, worthleſs.

NAUGHT, nå′t. ſ. Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written NOUGHT.

NAUGHTILY, nå′-tîl-ŷ. ad. Wickedly, corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, nå′-tŷ-nės. ſ. Wickedneſs, badneſs.

NAUGHTY, nå′-tŷ. a. Bad, wicked, corrupt.

NAVIGABLE, nåv′-vŷ-gåbl. a. Capable of being paſſed by ſhips or boats.

NAVIGABLENESS, nåv′-vŷ-gåbl-nės. ſ. Capacity to be paſſed in veſſels.

To **NAVIGATE**, nåv′-vŷ-gåte. v. n. To ſail, to paſs by water.

To **NAVIGATE**, nåv′-vŷ-gåte. v. a. To paſs by ſhips or boats.

NAVIGATION, nåv-vŷ-gå′-ſhůn. ſ. The act or practice of paſſing by water; veſſels of navigation.

NAVIGATOR, nåv′-vŷ-gå-tůr. ſ. Sailor, ſeaman.

NAULAGE, nå′-lîdzh. ſ. The freight of paſſengers in a ſhip.

NAUMACHY, nå′-må-kŷ. ſ. A mock ſea-fight.

To **NAUSEATE**, nå′-ſhåte. v. n. To grow ſqueamiſh, to turn away with diſguſt.

To **NAUSEATE**, nå′-ſhåte. v. a. To loath, to reject with diſguſt; to ſtrike with diſguſt.

NAUSEOUS, nå′-ſhůs. a. Loathſome, diſguſtful.

NAUSEOUSLY, nå′-ſhůſ-lŷ. ad. Loathſomely, diſguſtfully.

NAUSEOUSNESS, nå′-ſhůſ-nės. ſ. Loathſomeneſs, quality of raiſing diſguſt.

NAUTICAL, nå′-tŷ-kål. } a. Pertaining to ſailors.
NAUTICK, nå′-tîk. }

NAUTILUS, nå′-tîl-ůs. ſ. A ſhellfiſh furniſhed with ſomething analogous to oars and a ſail.

NAVY, nå′-vŷ. ſ. An aſſembly of ſhips, a fleet.

NAY, nå′. ad. No, an adverb of negation; not only ſo but more.

NAYWORD, nå′-wůrd. ſ. The ſaying nay; a proverbial reproach, a bye-word.

NE, nå′. ad. Neither, and not. Obſolete.

NEAF, nė′f. ſ. A fiſt. Obſolete.

To **NEAL**, nė′l. v. a. To temper by a gradual and regulated heat.

To NEAL, né'l. v. n. To be tempered in fire.

NEAP, né'p. a. Low, decreſcent. Uſed only of the tide.

NEAR, né'r. prep. At no great diſtance from, cloſe to, nigh.

NEAR, né'r. ad. Almoſt; at hand, not far off.

NEAR, né'r. a. Not diſtant, advanced towards the end of an enterpriſe or diſquiſition; cloſe; intimate; affecting, dear; parſimonious.

NEARLY, né'r-lŷ. ad. At no great diſtance; cloſely; in a niggardly manner.

NEARNESS, né'r-nès. ſ. Cloſeneſs; alliance of blood or affection; tendency to avarice.

NEAT, né't. ſ. Black cattle; oxen; a cow or ox.

NEAT, né't. a. Elegant, but without dignity; cleanly; pure, unadulterated.

NEATHERD, né't-hèrd. ſ. A cow-keeper, one who has the care of black cattle.

NEATLY, né't-lŷ. ad. Elegantly, but without dignity, ſprucely; cleanlily.

NEATNESS, né't-nès. ſ. Spruceneſs, elegance without dignity; cleanlineſs.

NEATWEIGHT, nèt-wá't. ſ. The weight of any commodity without the package or caſk.

NEB, nèb'. ſ. Noſe, beak, mouth. Retained in the north. In Scotland, the bill of a bird.

NEBULA, nèb'-bú-lá. ſ. An appearance like a cloud in the human body; a film upon the eye; a cluſter of ſtars.

NEBULOUS, nèb'-bú-lùs. a. Miſty, cloudy.

NECESSARIES, nès'-sèſ-ſèr-ŷz. ſ. Things not only convenient but needful.

NECESSARILY, nès'-sèſ-ſèr-ŷ-lŷ. ad. Indiſpenſably; by inevitable conſequence.

NECESSARINESS, nès'-seſ-ſèr-ŷ-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being neceſſary.

NECESSARY, nès'-sèſ-ſèr-ŷ. a. Needful; indiſpenſably requiſite; not free, impelled by fate; concluſive, deciſive by inevitable conſequence.

To NECESSITATE, nè-ſès'-ſŷ-tàte. v. a. To make neceſſary, not to leave free.

NECESSITATION, nè-ſèſ-ſŷ-tà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of making neceſſary, fatal compulſion.

NECESSITATED, nè-ſès'-ſŷ-tà-tìd. a. In a ſtate of want.

NECESSITOUS, nè-ſès'-ſŷ-tùs. a. Preſſed with poverty.

NECESSITOUSNESS, nè-ſès'-ſŷ-tùſ-nès. ſ. Poverty, want, need.

NECESSITUDE, nè-ſès'-ſŷ-tùd. ſ. Want, need.

NECESSITY, nè-ſès'-sì-tŷ. ſ. Compulſion, fatality; indiſpenſableneſs; want, need, poverty; things neceſſary for human life; cogency of argument, inevitable conſequence.

NECK, nèk'. ſ. The part between the head and body; a long narrow part; On the neck, immediately after; to break the neck of an affair, to hinder any thing being done, or to do more than half.

NECKATEE, nèk-à-té'. ſ. A gorget, a handkerchief for a woman's neck.

NECKBEEF, nèk'-béf. ſ. The coarſe fleſh of the neck of cattle.

NECKCLOTH, nèk'-klò:th. ſ. That which men wear on their neck.

NECKERCHIEF, nèk'-kùr-tſhif. }
NECKHANDKERCHIEF, nèk-hànd'-kùr-tſhif. }
ſ. A handkerchief worn by women about the neck.

NECKLACE, nèk'-làs. ſ. An ornamental ſtring of beads or precious ſtones, worn by women on their neck.

NECROMANCER, nèk'-krò-màn-ſùr. ſ. An enchanter, a conjuror; one who by charms can converſe with the ghoſts of the dead.

NECROMANCY, nèk'-krò-màn-ſŷ. ſ. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead; enchantment, conjuration.

NECROMANTICK, nèk-krò-màn'-tìk. a. Belonging to necromancy.

NECTAR, nèk'-tùr. ſ. The ſuppoſed drink of the gods; a medical drink exceedingly pleaſant.

NECTARED, nèk'-tèrd. a. Tinged with nectar.

NECTAREOUS, nék-tá'-rŷ-ûs. a. Reſembling nectar, ſweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, nék'-tér-ìne. a. Sweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, nék'-tér-ìn. ſ. A fruit of the plum kind. This fruit differs from a peach in having a ſmooth rind and the fleſh firmer.

NEED, né'd. ſ. Exigency, preſſing difficulty, neceſſity; want, diſtreſsful poverty; lack of any thing for uſe.

To NEED, né'd. v. a. To want, to lack.

To NEED, né'd. v. n. To be wanted, to be neceſſary, to have neceſſity of any thing.

NEEDER, né'-dûr. ſ. One that wants any thing.

NEEDFUL, né'd-fûl. a. Neceſſary, indiſpenſably requiſite.

NEEDFULLY, né'd-fûl-lŷ. ad. Neceſſarily.

NEEDFULNESS, né'd-fûl-nés. ſ. Neceſſity.

NEEDILY, né'-dŷ-lŷ. ad. In poverty, poorly.

NEEDINESS, né'-dŷ-nés. ſ. Want, poverty.

NEEDLE, né'dl. ſ. A ſmall inſtrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread; the ſmall ſteel bar which in the mariner's compaſs ſtands regularly north and ſouth.

NEEDLE-FISH, né'dl-fìſh. ſ. A kind of ſea-fiſh.

NEEDLEFUL, né'dl-fûl. ſ. As much thread as is generally put at one time into the needle.

NEEDLEMAKER, né'dl-má-kûr. }
NEEDLER, né'd-lûr. }
ſ. He who makes needles.

NEEDLESS, né'd-lés. a. Unneceſſary, not requiſite.

NEEDLESSLY, né'd-léſ-lŷ. ad. Unneceſſarily, without need.

NEEDLESNESS, né'd-léſ-nés. ſ. Unneceſſarineſs.

NEEDLEWORK, né'dl-wûrk. ſ. The buſineſs of a ſempſtreſs; embroidery by the needle.

NEEDMENT, né'd-mént. ſ. Something neceſſary. Obſolete.

NEEDS, né'dz. ad. Neceſſarily, by compulſion, indiſpenſably.

NEEDY, né'-dŷ. a. Poor, neceſſitous.

NE'ER, né're. For NEVER.

To NEESE, né'z. v. n. To ſneeze. Obſolete.

NEF, néf'. ſ. The body of a church.

NEFANDOUS, né-fân'-dûs. a. Unfit to be ſpoken, heinous, horrible.

NEFARIOUS, né-fá'-rŷ-ûs. a. Wicked, abominable.

NEFARIOUSLY, né-fá'-rŷ-ûſ-lŷ. ad. In a wicked manner.

NEFARIOUSNESS, né-fá'-rŷ-ûſ-nés. ſ. Abominable wickedneſs.

NEGATION, né-gá'-ſhûn. ſ. Denial, the contrary to affirmation; deſcription by negative.

NEGATIVE, nég'-gá-tìv. a. Denying, contrary to affirmative; implying only the abſence of ſomething; having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

NEGATIVE, nég'-gá-tìv. ſ. A propoſition by which ſomething is denied; a particle of denial, as, Not.

NEGATIVELY, nég'-gá-tìv-lŷ. ad. With denial, in the form of denial, not affirmatively; in form of ſpeech implying the abſence of ſomething.

To NEGLECT, né-glékt'. v. a. To omit by careleſſneſs; to treat with ſcornful heedleſſneſs; to poſtpone.

NEGLECT, né-glékt'. ſ. Inſtance of inattention; careleſs treatment; negligent, frequency of neglect; ſtate of being unregarded.

NEGLECTER, né-glék'-tûr. ſ. One who neglects.

NEGLECTFUL, né-glékt'-fûl. a. Heedleſs, careleſs, inattentive; treating with indifference.

NEGLECTFULLY, né-glékt'-fûl-lŷ. ad. With heedleſs inattention.

NEGLECTION, né-glék'-ſhûn. ſ. The ſtate of being negligent.

NEGLECTIVE, né-glék'-tìv. a. Inattentive to, or regardleſs of.

NEGLIGENCE, nég'-glŷ-dzhéns. ſ. Habit of omitting by heedleſſneſs, or of acting careleſsly.

NEGLIGENT, nég'-glŷ-dzhént. a. Careleſs, heedleſs, habitually inattentive.

NEGLIGENTLY, nég'-glŷ-dzhént-lŷ.

lŷ. ad. Careleſsly, heedleſsly, without exactneſs.

NEGOTIABLE, nė-gỏ'-ſhåbl. a. Capable of being negotiated.

To NEGOTIATE, nė-gỏ'-ſhŷ-åte. v. n. To have intercourſe of buſineſs, to traffick, to treat.

NEGOTIATING, nė-gỏ'-ſhŷ-åte-ing. a. Employed in negotiation.

NEGOTIATION, nė-gỏ-ſhŷ-å'-ſhůn. ſ. Treaty of buſineſs.

NEGOTIATOR, nė-gỏ-ſhŷ-å'-tůr. ſ. One employed to treat with others.

NEGRO, nė'-grỏ. ſ. A blackmore.

NEGUS, nė'-gůs. ſ. A mixture of wine, water, ſugar, nutmeg, and lemon.

NEIF, nė'f. ſ. Fiſt. It is likewiſe written Neaf.

To NEIGH, nå'. v. n. To utter the voice of a horſe.

NEIGH, nå'. ſ. The voice of a horſe.

NEIGHBOUR, nå'-bůr. ſ. One who lives near to another; one who lives in familiarity with another; any thing next or near; intimate, confident; in divinity, one partaking of the ſame nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

To NEIGHBOUR, nå'-bůr. v. a. To adjoin to, to confine on. Little uſed.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, nå'-bůr-hůd. ſ. Place adjoining; ſtate of being near each other; thoſe that live within reach of eaſy communication.

NEIGHBOURLY, nå'-bůr-lŷ. a. Becoming a neighbour, kind, civil.

NEIGHBOURLY, nå'-bůr-lŷ. ad. With ſocial civility.

NEITHER, nė'-thůr. conj. Not either. A particle uſed in the firſt branch of a negative ſentence, and anſwered by Nor; as, Fight Neither with ſmall Nor great. It is ſometimes the ſecond branch of a negative or prohibition to any ſentence; as, Ye ſhall Not eat of it, Neither ſhall ye touch it.

NEITHER, nė'-thůr. pronoun. Not either, nor one nor other.

NEMORAL, nėm'-ůr-ål. a. Belonging to a grove.

NEOPHYTE, nė'-ỏ-fite. ſ. One regenerated, a convert.

NEOTERICK, nė-ỏ-tėr'-rik. a. Modern, novel, late.

NEPENTHE, nė-pėn'-thė. ſ. A drug that drives away all pains.

NEPHEW, nėv'-yỏ. ſ. The ſon of a brother or ſiſter.

NEPHRITICK, nė-frit'-tik. a. Belonging to the organs of urine; troubled with the ſtone; good againſt the ſtone.

NEPOTISM, nė'-pỏ-tizm. ſ. Fondneſs for nephews.

NERVE, nėrv'. ſ. The nerves are the organs of ſenſation paſſing from the brain to all parts of the body; it is uſed by the poets for ſinew or tendon.

NERVELESS, nėrv'-lės. a. Without ſtrength.

NERVOUS, nėr'-vůs. a. Well ſtrung, ſtrong, vigorous; relating to the nerves; having weak or diſeaſed nerves.

NERVY, nėr'-vŷ. a. Strong, vigorous.

NESCIENCE, nės'-ſhėns. ſ. Ignorance, the ſtate of not knowing.

NESS, nės'. ſ. A headland, a promontory.

NEST, nėſt'. ſ. The bed formed by the bird for incubation; any place where inſects are produced; an abode, place of reſidence, in contempt; boxes of drawers, little conveniences.

To NEST, nėſt'. v. n. To build neſts.

NESTEGG, nėſt'-ėg. ſ. An egg left in the neſt.

To NESTLE, nės'l. v. n. To ſettle; to lie cloſe and ſnug.

To NESTLE, nės'l. v. a. To houſe, as in a neſt; to cheriſh, as a bird her young.

NESTLING, nėſt'-ling. ſ. A bird taken out of the neſt.

NET, nėt'. ſ. A texture woven with large interſtices or meſhes.

NETHER, nėth'-ůr. a. Lower, not upper; being in a lower place; internal, belonging to the regions below.

NETHERMOST, nėth'-ėr-můſt. a. Loweſt.

NETTING, nėt'-ting. ſ. Any work made like a net.

NETTLE, nėt'l. ſ. A ſtinging herb well known.

To NETTLE, nėt'l. v. a. To ſting. To irritate.

NETWORK, nét'-wùrk. ſ. Any thing reſembling the work of a net.

NEVER, nèv'-vùr. ad. At no time; in no degree. It is much uſed in compoſition: as, Never-ending, having no end.

NEVERTHELESS, nèv-ùr-thè-lès'. ad. Notwithſtanding that.

NEUROLOGY, nů-ròl'-ò-dzhỳ. ſ. A deſcription of the nerves.

NEUROTICK, nů-ròt'-ìk. ſ. A remedy for diſorders of the nerves.

NEUROTOMY, nů-ròt'-tò-mỳ. ſ. The anatomy of the nerves.

NEUTER, nů'-tùr. a. Indifferent, not engaged on either ſide; in grammar, a noun that implies no ſex.

NEUTER, nů'-tùr. ſ. One indifferent and unengaged.

NEUTRAL, nů'-trèl. a. Indifferent, not engaged on either ſide; neither good nor bad; neither acid nor alkaline.

NEUTRAL, nů'-trèl. ſ. One who does not act or engage on either ſide.

NEUTRALITY, nů-trál'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. A ſtate of indifference, of neither friendſhip nor hoſtility; a ſtate between good and evil.

NEUTRALLY, nů'-trál-ỳ. ad. Indifferently.

NEW, nů'. a. Freſh; modern; having the effect of novelty; not habituated; renovated, repaired ſo as to recover the firſt ſtate; freſh after any thing; not of ancient extraction.

NEW, nů'. ad. This is uſed in compoſition for NEWLY.

NEWFANGLED, nů-fáng'gld. a. Formed with vain or fooliſh love of novelty.

NEWFANGLEDNESS, nů-fáng'gld-nès. ſ. Vain and fooliſh love of novelty.

NEWEL, nů'-ìl. ſ. The compaſs round which the ſtaircaſe is carried.

NEWLY, nů'-lỳ. ad. Freſhly, lately.

NEWNESS, nů'-nès. ſ. Freſhneſs, novelty, ſtate of being new.

NEWS, nů'z. ſ. Freſh account of any thing; papers which give an account of the tranſactions of the preſent times.

NEWSMONGER, nů'z-mùng-gùr. ſ. One whoſe employment it is to hear and to tell news.

NEWSPAPER, nů'z-pà-pùr. ſ. A paper containing the news.

NEWSWRITER, nů'z-rì-tùr. ſ. One who writes for the publick papers.

NEWT, nů't. ſ. An eft, a ſmall lizard.

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT, nů'-yèrz-gìft''. ſ. A preſent made on the firſt day of the year.

NEXT, nèkſt'. a. Neareſt in place; neareſt in any gradation.

NEXT, nèkſt'. ad. At the time or turn immediately ſucceeding.

NIB, nìb'. ſ. The bill or beak of a bird; the point of a pen.

NIBBED, nìbd'. a. Having a nib.

To **NIBBLE**, nìb'l. v. a. To bite by little at a time, to eat ſlowly; to bite as a fiſh does the bait.

To **NIBBLE**, nìb'l. v. n. To bite at; to carp at, to find fault with.

NIBBLER, nìb'-lùr. ſ. One that bites by little at a time.

NICE, nì'ſe. a. Accurate in judgment to minute exactneſs. It is often uſed to expreſs a culpable delicacy. Scrupulouſly and minutely cautious; eaſily injured, delicate; formed with minute exactneſs; refined.

NICELY, nì'ſe-lỳ. ad. Accurately, minutely, ſcrupulouſly; delicately.

NICENESS, nì'ſe-nès. ſ. Accuracy, minute exactneſs; ſuperfluous delicacy or exactneſs.

NICETY, nì'-ſỳ-tỳ. ſ. Minute accuracy; accurate performance; minute obſervation; ſubtilty; delicate management, cautious treatment; effeminate ſoftneſs; Niceties, in the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICHE, nìtſh'. ſ. A hollow in which a ſtatue may be placed.

NICK, nìk'. ſ. Exact point of time at which there is neceſſity or convenience; a notch cut in any thing; a ſcore, a reckoning; a winning throw.

To **NICK**, nìk'. v. a. To hit, to touch luckily, to perform by ſome ſlight artifice; to cut in nicks or notches; to ſuit, as tallies cut in nicks; to defeat or cozen.

NICKNAME, nìk′-nàme. ſ. A name given in ſcoff or contempt.

To NICKNAME, nìk′-nàme. v. a. To call by an opprobrious appellation.

To NICTATE, nìk′-tàte. v. n. To wink.

NICTITATION, nìk-tì-tà′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of winking.

NIDE, nì′de. ſ. A brood, as, a Nide of pheaſants.

NIDGET, nìdzh′-èt. ſ. One who refuſes to come to the royal ſtandard in caſes of exigency; a coward, a daſtard.

NIDIFICATION, nìd-ý-ſý-kà′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of building neſts.

To NIDIFY, nìd′-ý-ſý. v. n. To build a neſt.

NIDOROSITY, nìd-ò-ròs′-ìt-ý. ſ. Eructation with the taſte of undigeſted roaſt meat.

NIDOROUS, nì′-dùr-ùs. a. Reſembling the ſmell or taſte of roaſted or burnt fat.

NIDULATION, nìd-ù-là′-ſhùn. ſ. The time of remaining in the neſt.

NIECE, nè′s. ſ. The daughter of a brother or ſiſter.

NIGGARD, nìg′-gèrd. ſ. A miſer, a curmudgeon.

NIGGARD, nìg′-gèrd. a. Sordid, avaricious, parſimonious.

To NIGGARD, nìg′-gèrd. v. a. To ſtint.

NIGGARDISH, nìg′-gèr-dìſh. a. Having ſome diſpoſition to avarice.

NIGGARDLINES, nìg′-gèrd-lý-nès. ſ. Avarice, ſordid parſimony.

NIGGARDLY, nìg′-gèrd-lý. a. Avaricious, ſordidly parſimonious.

NIGGARDLY, nìg′-gèrd-lý. ad. Sparingly, parſimoniouſly.

NIGGARDNESS, nìg′-gèrd-nès. ſ. Avarice, ſordid parſimony.

NIGH, nì′. prep. At no great diſtance from.

NIGH, nì′. ad. Not at a great diſtance; to a place near.

NIGH, nì′. a. Near, not diſtant; allied cloſely by blood. Not uſed now, the adjective NEAR being ſubſtituted in it's place.

NIGHLY, nì′-lý. ad. Nearly, within a little.

NIGHNESS, nì′-nès. ſ. Nearneſs, proximity.

NIGHT, nì′te. ſ. The time of darkneſs; the time from ſun-ſet to ſun-riſe.

NIGHTBRAWLER, nì′te-brà-lùr. ſ. One who raiſes diſturbances in the night.

NIGHTCAP, nì′te-kàp. ſ. A cap worn in bed, or in undreſs.

NIGHTCROW, nì′te-krò. ſ. A bird that cries in the night.

NIGHTDEW, nì′te-dù. ſ. Dew that wets the ground in the night.

NIGHTDOG, nì′te-dòg. ſ. A dog that hunts in the night.

NIGHTDRESS, nì′te-drès. ſ. The dreſs worn at night.

NIGHTED, nì′te-ìd. a. Darkened, clouded, black.

NIGHTFAREING, nì′te-fà-rìng. a. Travelling in the night.

NIGHTFIRE, nì′te-fìre. ſ. Ignis fatuus; Will-a-Wiſp.

NIGHTFLY, nì′te-flý. ſ. A moth that flies in the night.

NIGHTFOUNDERED, nì′te-foun-dùrd. ſ. Loſt or diſtreſſed in the night.

NIGHTGOWN, nì′te-gown. ſ. A looſe gown uſed for an undreſs.

NIGHTHAG, nì′te-hàg. ſ. A witch ſuppoſed to wander in the night.

NIGHTINGALE, nì′te-tìn-gèl. ſ. A ſmall bird that ſings in the night with remarkable melody, Philomel; a word of endearment.

NIGHTLY, nì′te-lý. ad. By night, every night.

NIGHTLY, nì′te-lý. a. Done by night, acting by night.

NIGHTMAN, nì′te-màn. ſ. One who carries away ordure in the night.

NIGHTMARE, nì′te-màre. ſ. A morbid oppreſſion in the night, reſembling the preſſure of weight upon the breaſt.

NIGHTPIECE, nì′te-pès. ſ. A picture ſo coloured as to be ſuppoſed ſeen by candle-light.

NIGHTRAIL, nì′te-ràle. ſ. A looſe cover thrown over the dreſs at night.

NIGHTRAVEN, nì′te-rà″vn. ſ. A bird ſuppoſed of ill omen, that cries aloud in the night.

NIGHTRULE, nī'te-rôl. ſ. A tumult in the night. Not uſed.

NIGHTSHADE, nī'te-ſhâde. ſ. A plant of two kinds, common and deadly night-ſhade.

NIGHTSHINING, nī'te-ſhī-ning. a. Showing brightneſs in the night.

NIGHTSHRIEK, nī'te-ſhrêk. ſ. A loud ſcreaming in the night.

NIGHTTRIPPING, nī'te-trip-ping. a. Lightly ſkipping along in the night.

NIGHTWALK, nī'te-wâk. ſ. Walk in the night.

NIGHTWALKER, nī'te-wâk-ùr. ſ. One who roves in the night upon ill deſigns.

NIGHTWARBLING, nī'te-wâ"r-bling. a. Singing in the night.

NIGHTWARD, nī'te-wôrd. a. Approaching towards night.

NIGHTWATCH, nī'te-wôtſh. ſ. A period of the night as diſtinguiſhed by change of the watch.

NIGRESCENT, nī-grês'-sênt. a. Growing black.

NIGRIFICATION, nī-grŷ-fŷ-kâ"-ſhùn. ſ. The act of making black.

NIHILITY, nī-hil'-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Nothingneſs, the ſtate of being nothing.

To NILL, nil'. v. a. Not to will, to refuſe. Obſolete.

To NIM, nim'. v. a. To ſteal. A low word.

NIMBLE, nim'bl. a. Quick, active, ready, ſpeedy, lively, expeditious.

NIMBLENESS, nim'bl-nês. ſ. Quickneſs, activity, ſpeed.

NIMBLEWITTED, nim'bl-wit-tid. a. Quick, eager to ſpeak.

NIMBLY, nim'-blŷ. ad. Quickly, ſpeedily, actively.

NIMMER, nim'-mùr. ſ. A thief, a pilferer. A low word.

NINCOMPOOP, nin'-kùm-pôp. ſ. A fool, a trifler.

NINE, nī'ne. ſ. One more than eight.

NINEFOLD, nī'ne-fôld. ſ. Nine times.

NINEPENCE, nī'ne-pêns. ſ. A ſilver coin valued at nine pence.

NINEPINS, nī'ne-pinz. ſ. A play where nine pieces of wood are ſet up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.

NINESCORE, nī'ne-ſkôre. a. Nine times twenty.

NINETEEN, nī'ne-tên. a. Nine and ten.

NINETEENTH, nī'ne-tênth. a. The ordinal of nineteen, the ninth after the tenth.

NINETIETH, nī'ne-tŷth. a. The tenth nine times told.

NINETY, nī'ne-tŷ. a. Nine times ten.

NINNY, nin'-nŷ. ſ. A fool, a ſimpleton.

NINNYHAMMER, nin'-nŷ-hâm-mùr. ſ. A ſimpleton.

NINTH, nī'nth. a. Next in order to the eighth.

To NIP, nip'. v. a. To pinch off with the nails, to bite with the teeth, to cut off by any ſlight means; to blaſt, to deſtroy before full growth; to pinch as froſt; to vex, to bite; to taunt ſarcaſtically.

NIP, nip'. ſ. A pinch with the nails or teeth; a ſmall cut; a blaſt, a taunt, a ſarcaſm.

NIPPER, nip'-pùr. ſ. A ſatiriſt. Not in uſe.

NIPPERS, nip'-pùrz. ſ. Small pincers.

NIPPINGLY, nip'-ping-lŷ. ad. With bitter ſarcaſm.

NIPPLE, nip'l. ſ. The teat, the dug; the orifice at which any animal liquor is ſeparated.

NIPPLEWORT, nip'l-wùrt. ſ. A very common weed.

NISI PRIUS, nī'-sī-prī'-ùs. ſ. In law, a judicial writ.

NIT, nit'. ſ. The egg of a louſe.

NITENCY, nī'-tên-ſŷ. ſ. Luſtre, clear brightneſs; endeavour, ſpring. Not in uſe.

NITID, nit'-tid. a. Bright, ſhining, luſtrous.

NITRE, nī'-tùr. ſ. Saltpetre.

NITROUS, nī'-trùs. a. Impregnated with nitre.

NITRY, nī'-trŷ. a. Nitrous.

NITTY, nit'-tŷ. a. Abounding with the eggs of lice.

NIVAL, nī'-vâl. a. Abounding with ſnow.

NIVEOUS, niv'-yùs. a. Snowy.

NIZY, nī'-zŷ. ſ. A ſimpleton.

NO, nô'. ad. The word of refuſal;

the word of denial. It ſometimes ſtrengthens a following negative: No not, not even.

NO, nò'. a. Not any, none; No one, none, not any one.

To NOBILITATE, nò-bìl'-ỳ-tàte. v. a. To make noble.

NOBILITY, nò-bìl'-ỳ-tỳ. ſ. Antiquity of family joined with ſplendour; rank or dignity of ſeveral degrees, conferred by ſovereigns; the perſons of high rank; dignity, grandeur, greatneſs.

NOBLE, nò'bl. a. Of an ancient and ſplendid family; exalted to a rank above commonalty; great, worthy, illuſtrious; exalted, elevated, ſublime; magnificent, ſtately; free, generous, liberal; principal, capital; as, the heart is one of the Noble parts.

NOBLE, nò'bl. ſ. One of high rank; a coin rated at ſix ſhillings and eight-pence.

NOBLEMAN, nò'bl-màn. ſ. One who is ennobled.

NOBLENESS, nò'bl-nès. ſ. Greatneſs, worth, dignity, magnanimity; ſplendour of deſcent.

NOBLESS, nò-blès'. ſ. Nobility; dignity, greatneſs; noblemen collectively. This word is not now uſed.

NOBLY, nò'-blỳ. ad. Of ancient and ſplendid extraction; greatly, illuſtriouſly; grandly, ſplendidly.

NOBODY, nò'-bòd-ỳ. ſ. No one, not any one.

NOCENT, nò'-ſènt. a. Guilty, criminal; hurtful, miſchievous.

NOCK, nòk'. ſ. A ſlit, a nick, a notch; the fundament. Not in uſe.

NOCTAMBULATION, nòk-tàm-bù-là'-ſhùn. ſ. Walking in ſleep.

NOCTAMBULIST, nòk-tàm'-bù-lìſt. }
NOCTAMBULO, nòk-tàm'-bù-lò. }
ſ. One who walks in his ſleep.

NOCTIDIAL, nòk-tìd'-yàl. a. Compriſing a night and day.

NOCTIFEROUS, nòk-tìf'-èr-ùs. a. Bringing night.

NOCTIVAGANT, nòk-tìv'-vá-gànt. a. Wandering in the night.

NOCTUARY, nòk'-tù-èr-ỳ. ſ. An account of what paſſes by night.

NOCTURN, nòk'-tùrn. ſ. An office of devotion performed in the night.

NOCTURNAL, nòk-tùr'-nèl. a. Nightly.

NOCTURNAL, nòk-tùr'-nèl. ſ. An inſtrument by which obſervations are made in the night.

To NOD, nòd'. v. a. To decline the head with a quick motion; to pay a ſlight bow; to bend downwards with quick motion; to be drowſy.

NOD, nòd'. ſ. A quick declination of the head; a quick declination; the motion of the head in drowſineſs; a ſlight obeiſance.

NODATION, nò-dà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of making knots.

NODDER, nòd'-dùr. ſ. One who nods.

NODDLE, nòd'l. ſ. A head in contempt.

NODDY, nòd'-dỳ. ſ. A ſimpleton, an idiot.

NODE, nò'de. ſ. A knot, a knob; a ſwelling on the bone; an interſection.

NODOSITY, nò-dòs'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Complication, knot.

NODOUS, nò'-dùs. a. Knotty, full of knots.

NODULE, nòd'-dùl. ſ. A ſmall lump.

NOGGIN, nòg'-gìn. ſ. A ſmall mug.

NOIANCE, noi'-àns. ſ. Miſchief, inconvenience. Not uſed.

NOIOUS, noi'-ùs. a. Hurtful, miſchievous. Not uſed.

NOISE, noi'z. ſ. Any kind of ſound; outcry, clamour, boaſting or importunate talk; occaſion of talk.

To NOISE, noi'z. v. n. To ſound loud.

To NOISE, noi'z. v. a. To ſpread by rumour, or report.

NOISEFUL, noi'z-fùl. a. Loud, clamorous.

NOISELESS, noi'z-lès. a. Silent, without ſound.

NOISINESS, noi'z-ỳ-nès. ſ. Loudneſs of ſound.

NOISEMAKER, noi'z-mà-kùr. ſ. Clamourer.

NOISOME, noi'-ſùm. a. Noxious, miſchievous, unwholeſome; offenſive, diſguſting.

NOISOMELY, noi'-ſùm-lỳ. ad. With a fetid ſtench, with an infectious ſteam:

NOISOMENESS, noi'-ſům-nès. ſ. Aptneſs to diſguſt, offenſiveneſs.

NOISY, noi'-zỳ. a. Sounding loud; clamorous, turbulent.

NOLL, nô'le. ſ. A head, a noddle. Not uſed.

NOLITION, nò-liſh'-ůn. ſ. Unwillingneſs.

NOMBLES, nům'blz. ſ. The entrails of a deer.

NOMENCLATOR, nò-mèn-klå'-tůr. ſ. One who calls things or perſons by their proper names.

NOMENCLATURE, nò-mèn-klå'-tůr. ſ. The act of naming; a vocabulary, a dictionary.

NOMINAL, nòm'-ỳ-nèl. a. Referring to names rather than to things.

NOMINALLY, nòm'-ỳ-nèl-ỳ. ad. By name, titularly.

To NOMINATE, nòm'-ỳ-nâte. v. a. To name, to mention by name; to entitle; to ſet down, to appoint by name.

NOMINATION, nòm-ỳ-nå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing.

NOMINATIVE, nòm'-ỳ-nå-tìv. ſ. The act that primarily deſignates the name of any thing.

NOMINEE, nòm-ỳ-nè'. ſ. One named or appointed to any office.

NONAGE, nòn'-ådzh. ſ. Minority, time of life before legal maturity.

NONAGON, nò'-nå-gòn. ſ. A plain figure with nine ſides and angles.

NONACCEPTANCE, nòn-åk-ſèp'-tåns. ſ. The refuſal of acceptance.

NONAPPEARANCE, nòn-åp-pè'r-åns. ſ. The omiſſion of timely and proper appearance; a failure of appearance.

NONCE, nò'nſe. ſ. Purpoſe, intent, deſign. Obſolete.

NONCONFORMIST, nòn-kòn-får'-mìſt. ſ. One who refuſes to join in the eſtabliſhed religion.

NONCONFORMITY, nòn-kòn-få'r-mỳ-tỳ. ſ. Refuſal of compliance; refuſal to join in the eſtabliſhed religion.

NONDESCRIPT, nòn-dè-ſkrìpt'. a. Never yet deſcribed.

NONDESCRIPT, nòn-dè-ſkrìpt'. ſ. Something not yet deſcribed.

NONE, nůn'. ſ. Not one; not any.

NONENTITY, nòn-èn'-tì-tỳ. ſ. Nonexiſtence; a thing not exiſting.

NONEXISTENCE, nòn-ègz-ìs'-tèns. ſ. Inexiſtence, ſtate of not exiſting.

NONJURING, nòn-dzhô'-rìng. a. Belonging to thoſe who will not ſwear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

NONJUROR, nòn-dzhô'-růr. ſ. One who conceiving James II unjuſtly depoſed, refuſes to ſwear allegiance to thoſe who have ſucceeded him.

NONNATURAL, nòn-nåt'-tů-rål. ſ. Any thing which is not naturally but by accident or abuſe the cauſe of diſeaſe. Phyſicians reckon ſix, viz. Air, diet, ſleep, exerciſe, excretion, and the paſſions.

NONPAREIL, nòn-på-rèl'. ſ. Excellence unequalled; a kind of apple; printer's letter of a ſmall ſize, on which ſmall Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NONPLUS, nòn'-plůs. ſ. Puzzle, inability to ſay or do more.

To NONPLUS, nòn'-plůs. v. a. To confound, to puzzle.

NONRESIDENCE, nòn-rèz'-ỳ-dèns. ſ. Failure of reſidence.

NONRESIDENT, nòn-rèz'-ỳ-dènt. ſ. One who neglects to live at the proper place.

NONRESISTANCE, nòn-rè-zìs'-tèns. ſ. The principle of not oppoſing the king, ready obedience to a ſuperiour.

NONSENSE, nòn'-ſèns. ſ. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language; trifles, things of no importance.

NONSENSICAL, nòn-ſèn'-ſỳ-kèl. a. Unmeaning, fooliſh.

NONSENSICALNESS, nòn-ſèn'-ſỳ-kèl-nès. ſ. Ungrammatical jargon; abſurdity.

NONSOLVENT, nòn-ſòl'-vènt. ſ. One who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLUTION, nòn-ſò-lů'-ſhůn. ſ. Failure of ſolution.

NONSPARING, nòn-ſpå'-rìng. a. Mercileſs, all-deſtroying. Out of uſe.

To NONSUIT, nòn'-ſůt. v. a. To

deprive of the benefit of a legal proceſs for ſome failure in the management.

NONSUIT, nôn'-ſût. ſ. The ſetting aſide of a trial for informality.

NOODLE, nő'dl. ſ. A fool, a ſimpleton.

NOOK, nûk'. ſ. A corner.

NOON, nő'n. ſ. The middle hour of the day. It is uſed for midnight in poetry.

NOONDAY, nő'n-då. ſ. Mid-day.

NOONDAY, nő'n-oå. a. Meridional.

NOONING, nő'-nĭng. ſ. Repoſe at noon. A cant word.

NOONTIDE, nő'n-tide. ſ. Mid-day.

NOONTIDE, nő'n-tide. a. Meridional.

NOOSE, nő'z. ſ. A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the cloſer.

To **NOOSE**, nő'z. v. a. To tie in a nooſe.

NOPE, nő'pe. ſ. A kind of bird called a bullfinch or redtail.

NOR, nôr'. conj. A particle marking the ſecond or ſubſequent branch of a negative propoſition. Nor is ſometimes uſed in the firſt branch for neither; as, I Nor love myſelf, Nor thee.

NORTH, nå'rth. ſ. The point oppoſite to the ſun in the meridian, the point oppoſite to the ſouth.

NORTHEAST nårth-ě'ſt. ſ. The point between the north and eaſt.

NORTHERLY, nå'r-thěr-lý. a. Being towards the north.

NORTHERN, når-thěrn. a. Being in the north.

NORTHSTAR, nårth-ſtå'r. ſ. The poleſtar.

NORTHWARD, nå'rth-wěrd. }
NORTHWARDS, nå'rth-wěrdz. } ad.
Towards the north.

NORTHWEST, nå'rth-wěſt'. ſ. The point between the north and weſt.

NORTHWIND, nå'rth-wĭnd. ſ. The wind that blows from the north.

NOSE, nő'ze. ſ. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of ſcent and the emunctory of the brain; ſcent, ſagacity; to lead by the Noſe, to drag by force, as a bear by his ring; to lead blindly; To thruſt one's Noſe into the affairs of others, to be a buſy body; to put one's Noſe out of joint, to put one out of the affections of another.

To **NOSE**, nő'ze. v. a. To ſcent, to ſmell; to face, to oppoſe.

To **NOSE**, nő'ze. v. n. To look big, to bluſter. Not uſed.

NOSEBLEED, nő'ze-blěd. ſ. A kind of herb.

NOSEGAY, nő'ze-gå. ſ. A poſy, a bunch of flowers.

NOSELESS, nő'ze-lěs. a. Wanting a noſe.

NOSESMART, nő'ze-ſmårt. ſ. The herb creſſes.

NOSLE, nőz'l. ſ. The extremity of a thing, as the Noſle of a pair of bellows.

NOSOLOGY, nő-ſől'-ő-dzhý. ſ. The doctrine of diſeaſes.

NOSOPOIETICK, nő-ſő-poi-ět'-ĭk. a. Producing diſeaſes.

NOSTRIL, nős'-ſtrĭl. ſ. The cavity in the noſe.

NOSTRUM, nős'-trům. ſ. A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in ſome ſingle hand.

NOT, nőt'. ad. The particle of negation or refuſal; it denotes ceſſation or extinction. No more.

NOTABLE, nőt'-åbl. a. Remarkable, memorable, obſervable; careful, buſtling.

NOTABLENESS, nőt'-åbl-něs. ſ. Appearance of buſineſs.

NOTABLY, nőt'-åb-lý. ad. Memorably, remarkably; with conſequence, with ſhow of importance.

NOTARIAL, nő-tå'-rý-ěl. a. Taken by a notary.

NOTARY, nő'-těr-ý. ſ. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.

NOTATION, nő-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, as by figures or letters; meaning, ſignification.

NOTCH, nőtſh'. ſ. A nick, a hollow cut in any thing.

To **NOTCH**, nőtſh'. v. a. To cut in ſmall hollows.

NOTCHWEED, nòtſh′-wèd. ſ. A herb called orach.

NOTE, nò′te. ſ. Mark, token; notice, heed; reputation, conſequence; account, information, intelligence; tune, voice; ſingle ſound in muſick; ſtate of being obſerved; ſhort hint; a ſmall letter; a paper given in confeſſion of a debt; heads of a ſubject; explanatory annotation.

To NOTE, nò′te. v. a. To obſerve, to remark, to heed, to attend; to ſet down; to charge with a crime; in muſick, to ſet down the notes of a tune.

NOTEBOOK, nò′te-bòk. ſ. A book in which notes and memorandums are ſet down.

NOTED, nò′-tìd. part. a. Remarkable, eminent, celebrated, egregious.

NOTER, nò′-tùr. ſ. He who notes.

NOTHING, nùth′-ìng. ſ. Nonentity; not any thing, no particular thing; no other thing; no quantity or degree; no importance, no uſe; no poſſeſſion or fortune; no difficulty, no trouble; a thing of no proportion; trifle, ſomething of no conſideration; To make Nothing of, to do with eaſe, to make no difficulty of; to fail in an attempt, to do ineffectually.

NOTHINGNESS, nùth′-ìng-nès. ſ. Nonexiſtence; thing of no value.

NOTICE, nò′-tìs. ſ. Remark, heed, obſervation, regard; information, intelligence given or received.

NOTIFICATION, nò-tý-fý-kà′-ſhùn. ſ. Act of making known.

To NOTIFY, nòt′-tý-fý. v. a. To declare, to make known.

NOTION, nò′-ſhùn. ſ. Thought, repreſentation of any thing formed by the mind; ſentiment, opinion.

NOTIONAL, nò′-ſhùn èl. a. Imaginary, ideal; dealing in ideas, not realities.

NOTIONALITY, nò-ſhò-nàl′-ý-tý. ſ. Empty, ungrounded opinion.

NOTIONALLY, nò′-ſhò-nèl-ý. ad. In idea, mentally.

NOTORIETY, nò-tò-rì′-è-tý. ſ. Publick knowledge, publick expoſure.

NOTORIOUS, nò-tò′-rý-ùs. a. Publickly known, evident to the world; known to diſadvantage.

NOTORIOUSLY, nò-tò′-rý-ùſ-lý. ad. Publickly, evidently.

NOTORIOUSNESS, nò-tò′-rý-ùſ-nès. ſ. Publick fame.

NOTWHEAT, nòt′-hwèt. ſ. A kind of wheat unbearded.

NOTWITHSTANDING, nòt-with-ſtàn′-dìng. conj. Without hindrance or obſtruction from; although; nevertheleſs, however.

NOTUS, nò′-tùs. ſ. The ſouth wind.

NOVATION, nò-và′-ſhùn. ſ. The introduction of ſomething new.

NOVATOR, nò-và′-tùr. ſ. The introducer of ſomething new.

NOVEL, nòv′-vèl. a. New, not ancient; in the civil law, appendant to the code, and of later enaction.

NOVEL, nòv′-vèl. ſ. A ſmall tale; a law annexed to the code.

NOVELIST, nòv′-vèl-ìſt. ſ. Innovator, aſſertor of novelty; a writer of novels.

NOVELTY, nòv′-vèl-tý. ſ. Newneſs, ſtate of being unknown to former times.

NOVEMBER, nò-vèm′-bùr. ſ. The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.

NOVENARY, nò′-vèn èr-ý. ſ. Number of nine.

NOVENNIAL, nò-vèn′-yàl. a. Containing the ſpace of nine years.

NOVERCAL, nò-vèr′-kàl. a. Having the manner of a ſtep-mother.

NOUGHT, nà′t. ſ. Not any thing, nothing; To ſet at Nought, not to value, to ſlight.

NOVICE, nòv′-vìs. ſ. One not acquainted with any thing, a freſh man; one who has entered a religious houſe, but not yet taken the vow.

NOVITIATE, nò-vìſh′-ý-àte. ſ. The ſtate of a novice, the time in which the rudiments are learned; the time ſpent in a religious houſe, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NOVITY, nòv′-ìt-ý. ſ. Newneſs, novelty.

NOUN, nou′n. ſ. The name of any thing in grammar.

To NOURISH, nůr'-rìſh. v. a. To increaſe or ſupport by food; to ſupport, to maintain; to encourage, to foment; to train, or educate; to promote growth or ſtrength, as food.

NOURISHABLE, nůr'-rìſh-ěbl. a. Suſceptive of nouriſhment.

NOURISHER, nůr'-rìſh-ůr. ſ. The perſon or thing that nouriſhes.

NOURISHMENT, nůr'-rìſh-měnt. ſ. That which is given or received in order to the ſupport or increaſe of growth or ſtrength, food, ſuſtenance.

NOW, now'. ad. At this time, at the time preſent; a little while ago. It is ſometimes a particle of connexion; as, if this be true, he is guilty; Now this is true; therefore he is guilty. After this; ſince things are ſo, in familiar ſpeech; Now and then, at one time and another, uncertainly.

NOW, now. ſ. Preſent moment.

NOWADAYS, now'-å-dåz. ad. In the preſent age.

NOWHERE, nŏ'-hwĕre. ad. Not in any place.

NOWISE, nŏ'-wìze. ſ. Not any manner or degree.

NOXIOUS, nŏk'-ſhůs. a. Hurtful, harmful, baneful; guilty, criminal.

NOXIOUSNESS, nŏk'-ſhůſ-něs. ſ. Hurtfulneſs, inſalubrity.

NOXIOUSLY, nŏk'-ſhůſ-lỳ. ad. Hurtfully, perniciouſly.

NOZLE, nŏz'l. ſ. The noſe, the ſnout, the end.

NUBIFEROUS, nů-bìf'-ěr-ůs. a. Bringing clouds.

To NUBILATE, nů'-bìl-låte. v. a. To cloud.

NUBILE, nů'-bìl. a. Marriageable, fit for marriage.

NUBILOUS, nů'-bìl-ůs. a. Cloudy.

NUCIFEROUS, nů-ſìf'-ěr-ůs. a. Nutbearing.

NUCLEUS, nů'-klỳ-ůs. ſ. A kernel, any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

NUDATION, nů-då'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of making bare or naked.

NUDITY, nů'-dìt-ỳ. ſ. Naked parts.

NUGACITY, nů-gås'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Futility, trifling talk or behaviour.

NUGATION, nů-gå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act or practice of trifling.

NUGATORY, nů'-gå-tůr-ỳ. a. Trifling, futile.

NUISANCE, nů'-ſěns. ſ. Something noxious or offenſive; in law, ſomething that incommodes the neighbourhood.

To NULL, nůl'. v. a. To annul, to annihilate.

NULL, nůl'. a. Void, of no force.

NULL, nůl'. ſ. Something of no power, or no meaning.

NULLIBIETY, nůl-lỳ-bì'-ět-ỳ. ſ. The ſtate of being nowhere.

To NULLIFY, nůl'-lỳ-fỳ. v. a. To annul, to make void.

NULLITY, nůl'-lìt-ỳ. ſ. Want of force or efficacy; want of exiſtence.

NUMB, nům'. a. Torpid, chill, motionleſs; producing chillneſs, benumbing.

To NUMB, nům'. v. a. To make torpid, to deaden, to ſtupify.

NUMBEDNESS, nům'd-něs. ſ. Interruption of ſenſation.

To NUMBER, nům'-bůr. v. a. To count, to tell, to reckon how many; to reckon as one of the ſame kind.

NUMBER, nům'-bůr. ſ. The ſpecies of quantity by which it is computed how many; any particular aggregate of units, as Even or Odd; many, more than one; multitude that may be counted; comparative multitude; aggregated multitude; harmony; verſes, poetry; in the noun it is the variation or change of termination to ſignify a Number more than one.

NUMBERER, nům'-běr-ůr. ſ. He who numbers.

NUMBERLESS, nům'-bůr-lěs. a. Innumerable, more than can be reckoned.

NUMBLES, nům'blz. ſ. The entrails of a deer.

NUMBNESS, nům'-něs. ſ. Torpor, deadneſs, ſtupefaction.

NUMERABLE, nů'-měr-ěbl. a. Capable to be numbered.

NUMERAL, nů'-měr-ěl. a. Relating to number, conſiſting of numbers.

NUMERALLY, nú'-mèr-ál-ý. ad. According to number.

NUMERARY, nú'-mèr-ér-ý. a. Any thing belonging to a certain number.

NUMERATION, nú-mèr-rá'-ſhún. ſ. The art of numbering; the rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERATOR, nú'-mèr-á-túr. ſ. He that numbers; that number which ſerves as the common meaſure to others.

NUMERICAL, nú-mèr'-ì-kél. a. Numeral, denoting number; the ſame not only in kind or ſpecies, but number.

NUMERICALLY, nú-mèr'-ì-kél-ý. ad. Reſpecting ſameneſs in number.

NUMERIST, nú'-mèr-ìſt. ſ. One that deals in numbers.

NUMEROSITY, nú-mèr-rós'-ìt-ý. ſ. Number, the ſtate of being numerous; harmony, numerous flow.

NUMEROUS, nú'-mèr-ús. a. Containing many, conſiſting of many, not few; harmonious, conſiſting of parts rightly numbered; melodious, muſical.

NUMEROUSNESS, nú'-mèr-úſ-nés. ſ. The quality of being numerous; harmony, muſicalneſs.

NUMMARY, núm'-ér-ý. }
NUMMULAR, núm'-mú-lér. } a.
Relating to money.

NUMSKULL, núm'-ſkúl. ſ. A dunce, a dolt, a blockhead; the head, in burleſque.

NUMSKULLED, núm'-ſkúld. a. Dull, ſtupid, doltiſh.

NUN, nún'. ſ. A woman dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion, ſecluded in a cloiſter from the world.

NUNCIATURE, nún'-ſhá-túr. ſ. The office of a nuncio.

NUNCIO, nún'-ſhó. ſ. A meſſenger, one that brings tidings; a kind of ſpiritual envoy from the pope.

NUNCHION, nún'-tſhún. ſ. A piece of victuals eaten between meals.

NUNCUPATIVE, nún-kú'-pá-tív. }
NUNCUPATORY, nún-kú'-pá-túr-ý. } a.
Publickly or ſolemnly declaratory, verbally pronounced.

NUNNERY, nún'-nér-ý. ſ. A houſe of nuns, of women dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion.

NUPTIAL, núp'-ſhál. a. Pertaining to marriage.

NUPTIALS, núp'-ſhálz. ſ. Marriage.

NURSE, núrs'. ſ. A woman that has the care of another's child; a woman that has care of a ſick perſon; one who breeds, educates, or protects; an old woman in contempt; the ſtate of being nurſed.

To NURSE, núrs'. v. a. To bring up a child not one's own; to bring up any thing young; to feed, to keep, to maintain; to tend the ſick; to pamper, to foment, to encourage.

NURSER, núr'-ſúr. ſ. One that nurſes; a promoter, a fomenter.

NURSERY, núr'-ſúr-ý. ſ. The act or office of nurſing; that which is the object of a nurſe's care; a plantation of young trees to be tranſplanted to other ground; place where young children are nurſed and brought up; the place or ſtate where any thing is foſtered or brought up.

NURSLING, núrs'-lìng. ſ. One nurſed up; a fondling.

NURTURE, núr'-túr. ſ. Food, diet; education, inſtitution.

To NURTURE, núr'-túr. v. a. To educate, to train, to bring up; To Nurture up, to bring by care and food to maturity.

To NUSTLE, nús'l. v. a. To fondle, to cheriſh.

NUT, nút'. ſ. The fruit of certain trees, it conſiſts of a kernel covered by a hard ſhell; a ſmall body with teeth, which correſpond with the teeth of wheels.

NUTATION, nú-tá'-ſhún. ſ. A nodding; a kind of tremulous motion of the earth's axis.

NUTBROWN, nút'-brown. a. Brown like a nut kept long.

NUTCRACKERS, nút'-krák-úrz. ſ. An inſtrument uſed to break nuts.

NUTGALL, nút'-gál. ſ. Excreſcence of an oak.

NUTHATCH, nůt'-hâtſh. }
NUTJOBBER, nůt'-dzhŏb-bůr. } ſ.
NUTPECKER, nůt'-pěk-kůr. }
A bird.

NUTHOOK, nůt'-hůk. ſ. A ſtick with a hook at the end.

NUTMEG, nůt'-měg. ſ. The muſked nut, a kind of ſpice imported from the Eaſt Indies.

NUTRICATION, nů-trŷ-kâ'-ſhůn. ſ. Manner of feeding or being fed.

NUTRIMENT, nů'-trŷ-měnt. ſ. Food, aliment.

NUTRIMENTAL, nů-trŷ-měn'-těl. a. Having the qualities of food.

NUTRITION, nů-trîſh'-ůn. ſ. The act or quality of nouriſhing.

NUTRITIOUS, nů-trîſh'-ůs. a. Having the quality of nouriſhing.

NUTRITIVE, nů'-trŷ-tîv. a. Nouriſhing, nutrimental.

NUTRITURE, nů'-trŷ-tůr. ſ. The power of nouriſhing.

NUTSHELL, nůt'-ſhěl. ſ. The hard ſubſtance that encloſes the kernel of the nut.

NUTTREE, nůt'-trê. ſ. A tree that bears nuts, a hazle.

To NUZZLE, nůz'l. v. a. To nurſe, to foſter; to go with the noſe down like a hog.

NYMPH, nîmf'. ſ. A goddeſs of the woods, meadows, or waters; a country girl; a lady, in poetry.

NYMPHISH, nîm'-fîſh. a. Nymph-like, relating to nymphs.

O.

O, ô. O is uſed as an interjection of wiſhing or exclamation. O is uſed by Shakſpeare for a circle or oval, as, Within this wooden O.

OAF, ô'fe. ſ. A changeling, a fooliſh child left by the fairies; a dolt, a blockhead, an idiot.

OAFISH, ô'fe-îſh. a. Stupid, dull, doltiſh.

OAFISHNESS, ô'fe-îſh-něs. ſ. Stupidity; dulneſs.

OAK, ô'ke. ſ. A well-known timber tree; the wood of the tree.

OAKAPPLE, ô'ke-âpl. ſ. A kind of ſpongy excreſcence on the oak.

OAKEN, ô'kn. a. Made of oak, gathered from oak.

OAKENPIN, ô'kn-pîn. ſ. An apple.

OAKUM, ô'k-ům. ſ. Cords untwiſted and reduced to hemp.

OAR, ô're, ſ. A long pole with a broad end; by which veſſels are driven in the water.

To OAR, ô're. v. n. To row.

To OAR, ô're. v. a. To impel by rowing.

OARY, ô'-rŷ. a. Having the form or uſe of oars.

OATCAKE, ô'te-kâke. ſ. Cake made of the meal of oats.

OATEN, ô'tn. a. Made of oats, bearing oats.

OATH, ô'th. ſ. An affirmation, negation, or promiſe, corroborated by the atteſtation of the Divine Being.

OATHABLE, ô'th-âbl. a. Capable of having an oath adminiſtered.

OATHBREAKING, ôth'-brê-kîng. ſ. Perjury, the violation of an oath.

OATMALT, ô'te-mâlt. ſ. Malt made of oats.

OATMEAL, ô'te-měl. ſ. Flower made by grinding oats.

OATS, ô'ts. ſ. A grain with which horſes and other animals are fed.

OATTHISTLE, ô'te-thîſl. ſ. A herb.

OBAMBULATION, òb-àm-bů-là'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of walking about.

To **OBDUCE**, òb-dů's. v. a. To draw over as a covering.

OBDUCTION, òb-dùk'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDURACY, òb-dů'-rà-ſỳ. ſ. Inflexible wickedneſs, impenitence, hardneſs of heart.

OBDURATE, òb-dů'-rèt. a. Hard of heart, inflexibly obſtinate in ill, hardened; firm, ſtubborn; harſh, rugged.

OBDURATELY, òb-dů'-rèt-lỳ. ad. Stubbornly, inflexibly.

OBDURATENESS, òb-dů'-rèt-nès. ſ. Stubbornneſs, inflexibility, impenitence.

OBDURATION, òb-dů-rà'-ſhùn. ſ. Hardneſs of heart.

OBDURED, òb-dů'rd. a. Hardened, inflexible.

OBEDIENCE, ò-bè'-dyèns. ſ. Obſequiouſneſs, ſubmiſſion to authority.

OBEDIENT, ò-bè'-dyènt. a. Submiſſive to authority, compliant with command or prohibition, obſequious.

OBEDIENTIAL, ò-bè-dỳ-èn'-ſhàl. a. According to the rule of obedience.

OBEDIENTLY, ò-bè'-dyènt-lỳ. ad. With obedience.

OBEISANCE, ò-bè'-ſàns. ſ. A bow, a courteſy, an act of reverence.

OBELISK, òb'-èl-ìſk. ſ. A magnificent high piece of marble, or ſtone, having uſually four faces, and leſſening upwards by degrees.

OBEQUITATION, òb-èk-kwỳ-tà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of riding about.

OBERRATION, òb-èr-rà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of wandering about.

OBESE, ò-bè's. a. Fat, loaden with fleſh.

OBESENESS, ò-bè'ſ-nès. } ſ. Morbid fatneſs.
OBESITY, ò-bès'-ìt-ỳ. }

To **OBEY**, ò-bè'. v. a. To pay ſubmiſſion to, to comply with, from reverence to authority.

OBJECT, òb'-dzhèkt. ſ. That about which any power or faculty is employed; ſomething preſented to the ſenſes to raiſe any affection or emotion in the mind.

To **OBJECT**, òb-dzhèkt'. v. a. To oppoſe, to preſent in oppoſition; to propoſe as a charge criminal, or a reaſon adverſe.

OBJECTION, òb-dzhèk'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of preſenting any thing in oppoſition; adverſe argument; fault found.

OBJECTIONABLE, òb-dzhèk'-ſhùn-àbl. a. Liable to objection.

OBJECTIVE, òb-dzhèk'-tìv. a. Belonging to the object, contained in the object; made an object, propoſed as an object.

OBJECTIVELY, òb-dzhèk'-tìv-lỳ. ad. In manner of an object.

OBJECTIVENESS, òb-dzhèk'-tìv-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being an object.

OBJECTOR, òb-dzhèk'-tùr. ſ. One who offers objections.

OBIT, ò'-bìt. ſ. Funeral obſequies.

OBITUARY, ò-bìt'-tů-èr-ỳ. ſ. A regiſter of the dead.

To **OBJURGATE**, òb-dzhùr'-gàte. v. a. To chide, to reprove.

OBJURGATION, òb-dzhùr-gà'-ſhùn. ſ. Reproof, reprehenſion.

OBJURGATORY, òb-dzhùr'-gà-tùr-ỳ. a. Reprehenſory, chiding.

OBLATE, òb-là'te. a. Flatted at the poles; uſed of a ſpheroid.

OBLATION, òb-là'-ſhùn. ſ. An offering, a ſacrifice.

OBLECTATION, òb-lèk-tà'-ſhùn. ſ. Delight, pleaſure.

To **OBLIGATE**, òb'-lỳ-gàte. v. a. To bind by contract or duty.

OBLIGATION, òb-lỳ-gà'-ſhùn. ſ. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty, or contract; an act which binds any man to ſome performance; favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

OBLIGATORY, òb''-lỳ-gà-tùr'-ỳ. a. Impoſing an obligation, binding, coercive.

To **OBLIGE**, { ò-blì'dzh. ò-blè'dzh. } v. a. To bind, to impoſe obligation, to compel to ſomething; to lay obligations of gratitude; to pleaſe, to gratify.

OBLIGEE, òb-lỳ-dzhè'. ſ. The perſon

ſon bound by a legal or written contract.

OBLIGEMENT, ò-blì'dzh-mênt. ſ. Obligation.

OBLIGER, ò-blì'-dzhûr. ſ. He who binds by contract.

OBLIGING, ò-blì'-dzhìng. part. a. Civil, complaiſant, reſpectful, engaging.

OBLIGINGLY, ò-blì'-dzhìng-lỳ. ad. Civilly, complaiſantly.

OBLIGINGNESS, ò-blì'-dzhìng-nês. ſ. Obligation, force; civility, complaiſance.

OBLIQUATION, òb-lì-kwà'-ſhûn. ſ. Declination from perpendicularity, obliquity.

OBLIQUE, òb-lì'ke. a. Not direct, not perpendicular, not parallel; not direct, uſed of ſenſe; in grammar, any caſe in nouns except the nominative.

OBLIQUELY, òb-lì'ke-lỳ. ad. Not directly, not perpendicularly; not in the immediate or direct meaning.

OBLIQUENESS, òb-lì'ke-nês. } ſ.
OBLIQUITY, òb-lìk'-wìt-ỳ. }
Deviation from phyſical rectitude, deviation from paralleliſm or perpendicularity; deviation from moral rectitude.

To OBLITERATE, òb-lìt'-têr-âte. v. a. To efface any thing written; to wear out, to deſtroy, to efface.

OBLITERATION, òb-lìt-têr-râ'-ſhûn. ſ. Effacement, extinction.

OBLIVION, òb-lìv'-vyûn. ſ. Forgetfulneſs, ceſſation of remembrance; amneſty, general pardon of crimes in a ſtate.

OBLIVIOUS, òb-lìv'-vyûs. a. Cauſing forgetfulneſs.

OBLONG, òb'-lông. a. Longer than broad.

OBLONGLY, òb'-lông-lỳ. ad. In an oblong direction.

OBLONGNESS, òb'-lông-nês. ſ. The ſtate of being oblong.

OBLOQUY, òb'-lò-kwỳ. ſ. Cenſorious ſpeech, blame, ſlander; cauſe of reproach, diſgrace.

OBMUTESCENCE, òb-mù-tês'-ſêns. ſ. Loſs of ſpeech.

OBNOXIOUS, òb-nòk'-ſhûs. a. Subject; liable to puniſhment; liable, expoſed.

OBNOXIOUSLY, òb-nòk'-ſhûſ-lỳ. ad. In a ſtate of ſubjection, in the ſtate of one liable to puniſhment.

OBNOXIOUSNESS, òb-nòk'-ſhûſ-nês. ſ. Subjection, liableneſs to puniſhment.

To OBNUBILATE, òb-nù'-bỳ-lâte. v. a. To cloud, to obſcure.

OBOLE, òb'-òle. ſ. In pharmacy, twelve grains.

OBREPTION, òb-rêp'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of creeping on.

To OBROGATE, òb'-rò-gâte. v. a. To proclaim a contrary law for the diſſolution of the former.

OBSCENE, òb-ſè'n. a. Immodeſt, not agreeable to chaſtity of mind; offenſive, diſguſting; inauſpicious, ill-omened.

OBSCENELY, òb-ſè'n-lỳ. ad. In an impure and unchaſte manner.

OBSCENENESS, òb-ſè'n-nês. } ſ.
OBSCENITY, òb-ſên'-nì-tỳ. }
Impurity of thought or language, unchaſtity, lewdneſs.

OBSCURATION, òb-ſkù-râ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of darkening; a ſtate of being darkened.

OBSCURE, òb-ſkù'r. a. Dark, unenlightened, gloomy, hindering ſight; living in the dark; abſtruſe, difficult; not noted.

To OBSCURE, òb-ſkù'r. v. a. To darken, to make dark; to make leſs viſible; to make leſs intelligible; to make leſs glorious, beautiful, or illuſtrious.

OBSCURELY, òb-ſkù'r-lỳ. ad. Not brightly, not luminouſly; out of ſight, privately; not clearly, not plainly.

OBSCURENESS, òb-ſkù'r-nês. } ſ.
OBSCURITY, òb-ſkù'-rì-tỳ. }
Darkneſs; want of light; unnoticed ſtate, privacy; darkneſs of meaning.

To OBSECRATE, òb'-ſè-krâte. v. a. To ſupplicate with earneſtneſs.

OBSECRATION, òb-ſè-krâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Intreaty, ſupplication.

OBSEQUIES, òb'-ſỳ-kwỳz. ſ. Funeral rites, funeral ſolemnities. It is found in the ſingular, but not much uſed.

OBSEQUIOUS, ŏb-ſè'-kwŷ-ûs. a. Obedient, compliant, not reſiſting; in Shakſpeare, funereal.

OBSEQUIOUSLY, ŏb-ſè'-kwŷ-ûſ-lŷ. ad. Obediently, with compliance; in Shakſpeare it ſignifies, with funeral rites.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, ŏb-ſè'-kwŷ-ûſ-nès. ſ. Obedience, compliance.

OBSERVABLE, ŏb-zĕr'-vĕbl. a. Remarkable, eminent.

OBSERVABLY, ŏb-zĕr'-vĕb-lŷ. ad. In a manner worthy of note.

OBSERVANCE, ŏb-zĕr'-vĕns. ſ. Reſpect, ceremonial reverence; religious rite; attentive practice; rule of practice; obſervation, attention; obedient regard.

OBSERVANT, ŏb-zĕr'-vĕnt. a. Attentive, diligent, watchful; reſpectfully attentive; meanly dutiful, ſubmiſſive.

OBSERVATION, ŏb-zĕr-vå'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of obſerving, noting, or remarking; notion gained by obſerving, note, remark.

OBSERVATOR, ŏb-zĕr-vå'-tûr. ſ. One that obſerves, a remarker.

OBSERVATORY, ŏb-zĕr'-vå-tûr-ŷ. ſ. A place built for aſtronomical obſervation.

To OBSERVE, ŏb-zĕrv'. v. a. To watch, to regard attentively; to find by attention, to note; to regard or keep religiouſly; to obey, to follow.

To OBSERVE, ŏb-zĕrv'. v. n. To be attentive; to make a remark.

OBSERVER, ŏb-zĕr'-vûr. ſ. One who looks vigilantly on perſons and things; one who looks on, the beholder; one who keeps any law or cuſtom or practice.

OBSERVINGLY, ŏb-zĕr'-vìng-lŷ. ad. Attentively, carefully.

OBSESSION, ŏb-ſès'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of beſieging.

OBSIDIONAL, ŏb-sìd'-yûn-ĕl. a. Belonging to a ſiege.

OBSOLETE, ŏb'-ſô-lèt. a. Worn out of uſe, diſuſed, unfaſhionable.

OBSOLETENESS, ŏb'-ſô-lèt-nès. ſ. State of being worn out of uſe, unfaſhionableneſs.

OBSTACLE, ŏb'-ſtåkl. ſ. Something oppoſed, hindrance, obſtruction.

OBSTETRICATION, ŏb-ſtĕt-trŷ-kå'-ſhûn. ſ. The office of a midwife.

OBSTETRICK, ŏb-ſtĕt'-trìk. a. Midwiſiſh, beſitting a midwife, doing the midwife's office.

OBSTINACY, ŏb'-ſtìn-å-ſŷ. ſ. Stubborneſs, contumacy, perſiſtency.

OBSTINATE, ŏb'-ſtì-nĕt. a. Stubborn, contumacious, fixed in reſolution.

OBSTINATELY, ŏb'-ſtì-nĕt-lŷ. ad. Stubbornly, inflexibly.

OBSTINATENESS, ŏb'-ſtì-nĕt-nès. ſ. Stubborneſs.

OBSTIPATION, ŏb-ſtì-på'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of ſtopping up any paſſage.

OBSTREPEROUS, ŏb-ſtrĕp'-pĕr-ûs. a. Loud, clamorous, turbulent.

OBSTREPEROUSLY, ŏb-ſtrĕp'-pĕr-ûſ-lŷ. ad. Loudly, clamorouſly.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS, ŏb-ſtrĕp'-pĕr-ûſ-nès. ſ. Loudneſs, clamour, noiſe.

OBSTRICTION, ŏb-ſtrìk'-ſhûn. ſ. Obligation, bond.

To OBSTRUCT, ŏb-ſtrûkt'. v. a. To hinder, to be in the way of, to block up, to bar; to oppoſe, to retard.

OBSTRUCTER, ŏb-ſtrûk'-tûr. ſ. One that hinders or oppoſes.

OBSTRUCTION, ŏb-ſtrûk'-ſhûn. ſ. Hindrance, difficulty; obſtacle, impediment, confinement; in phyſick, the blocking up of any canal in the human body, ſo as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it.

OBSTRUCTIVE, ŏb-ſtrûk'-tìv. a. Hindering, cauſing impediment.

OBSTRUCTIVE, ŏb-ſtrûk'-tìv. ſ. Impediment, obſtacle.

OBSTRUENT, ŏb'-ſtrů-ĕnt. a. Hindering, blocking up.

OBSTUPEFACTION, ŏb-ſtů-pè-fåk'-ſhûn. ſ. A ſtoppage of the exerciſe of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFACTIVE, ŏb-ſtů-pè-fåk'-tìv. a. Obſtructing the mental powers.

To OBTAIN, ŏb-tå'ne. v. a. To gain, to acquire, to procure; to gain by conceſſion.

To OBTAIN, òb-tå′ne. v. n. To continue in uſe; to be eſtabliſhed; to prevail, to ſucceed.

OBTAINABLE, òb-tå′ne-èbl. a. To be procured.

OBTAINER, òb-tå′-nùr. ſ. He who obtains.

To OBTEMPERATE, òb-tèm′-pèr-åte. v. a. To obey.

To OBTEND, òb-tènd′. v. a. To oppoſe, to hold out in oppoſition; to pretend, to offer as the reaſon of any thing. In this laſt ſenſe not uſed.

OBTENEBRATION, òb-tèn-nè-brå′-ſhùn. ſ. Darkneſs, the ſtate of being darkened.

OBTENSION, òb-tèn′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of obtending.

To OBTEST, òb-tèſt′. v. a. To beſeech, to ſupplicate.

OBTESTATION, òb-tèſ-tå′-ſhùn. ſ. Supplication, intreaty.

OBTRECTATION, òb-trèk-tå′-ſhùn. ſ. Slander, detraction, calumny.

To OBTRUDE, òb-trò′d. v. a. To thruſt into any place or ſtate by force or impoſture.

OBTRUDER, òb-trò′-dèr. ſ. One that obtrudes.

OBTRUSION, òb-trò′-zhùn. ſ. The act of obtruding.

OBTRUSIVE, òb-trò′-sìv. a. Inclined to force one's ſelf or any thing elſe upon others.

To OBTUND, òb-tùnd′. v. a. To blunt, to dull, to quell, to deaden.

OBTURATION, òb-tù-rå′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of ſtopping up any thing with ſomething ſmeared over it.

OBTUSANGULAR, òb-tùſ-àng′-gù-lèr. a. Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTUSE, òb-tùs′. a. Not pointed, not acute; not quick, dull, ſtupid; not ſhrill, obſcure, as, an Obtuſe ſound.

OBTUSELY, òb-tù′ſ-lỳ. ad. Without a point; dully, ſtupidly.

OBTUSENESS, òb-tù′ſ-nès. ſ. Bluntneſs, dulneſs.

OBTUSION, òb-tù′-zhùn. ſ. The act of dulling; the ſtate of being dulled.

OBVENTION, òb-vèn′-ſhùn. ſ. Something happening not conſtantly and regularly, but uncertainly.

To OBVERT, òb-vèrt′. v. a. To turn towards.

To OBVIATE, òb′-vỳ-åte. v. a. To meet in the way, to prevent, to oppoſe.

OBVIOUS, òb′-vyùs. a. Meeting any thing, oppoſed in front to any thing; open, expoſed; eaſily diſcovered, plain, evident.

OBVIOUSLY, òb′-vyùſ-lỳ. ad. Evidently, apparently.

OBVIOUSNESS, òb′-vyùſ-nès. ſ. State of being evident or apparent.

To OBUMBRATE, òb-ùm′-bråte. v. a. To ſhade, to cloud.

OBUMBRATION, òb-ùm-brå′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCASION, òk-kå′-zhùn. ſ. Occurrence, caſualty, incident; opportunity, convenience; accidental cauſe; reaſon not cogent, but opportune; incidental need, caſual exigence.

To OCCASION, òk-kå′-zhùn. v. a. To cauſe caſually; to cauſe, to produce; to influence.

OCCASIONAL, òk-kå′-zhùn-èl. a. Incidental, caſual; producing by accident; producing by occaſion or incidental exigence.

OCCASIONALLY, òk-kå′-zhùn-èl-ỳ. ad. According to incidental exigence.

OCCASIONER, òk-kå′-zhùn-ùr. ſ. One that cauſes or promotes by deſign or accident.

OCCECATION, òk-ſè-kå′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of blinding or making blind.

OCCIDENT, òk′-ſỳ-dènt. ſ. The Weſt.

OCCIDENTAL, òk-ſỳ-dèn′-tèl. a. Weſtern.

OCCIDUOUS, òk-ſìd′-dù-ùs. a. Weſtern.

OCCIPITAL, òk-sìp′-pỳ-tèl. a. Placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPUT, òk′-ſỳ-pùt. ſ. The hinder part of the head.

OCCISION, òk-sìz′-zhùn. ſ. The act of killing.

To OCCLUDE, òk-klù′d. v. a. To ſhut up.

OCCLUSE, òk-klů′s. a. Shut up, cloſed.

OCCLUSION, òk-klů′-zhůn. ſ. The act of ſhutting up.

OCCULT, òk-kůlt′. a. Secret, hidden, unknown, undiſcoverable.

OCCULTATION, òk-kůl-tà′-ſhůn. ſ. In aſtronomy, is the time that a ſtar or planet is hidden from our ſight.

OCCULTNESS, òk-kůlt′-nès. ſ. Secretneſs, ſtate of being hid.

OCCUPANCY, òk′-kù-pàn-ſý. ſ. The act of taking poſſeſſion.

OCCUPANT, òk′-kù-pànt. ſ. He that takes poſſeſſion of any thing.

To **OCCUPATE**, òk′-kù-pàte. v. a. To take up, to poſſeſs, to hold.

OCCUPATION, òk-kù-pà′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of taking poſſeſſion; employment, buſineſs; trade, calling, vocation.

OCCUPIER, òk′-kù-pì-ůr. ſ. A poſſeſſour, one who takes into his poſſeſſion; one who follows any employment.

To **OCCUPY**, òk′-kù-pý. v. a. To poſſeſs, to keep, to take up; to employ; to follow as a buſineſs.

To **OCCUPY**, òk′-kù-pý. v. n. To follow buſineſs.

To **OCCUR**, òk-kůr′. v. n. To be preſented to the memory or attention; to appear here and there; to claſh, to ſtrike againſt, to meet.

OCCURRENCE, òk-kůr′-rèns. ſ. Incident, accidental event; occaſional preſentation.

OCCURRENT, òk-kůr′-rènt. ſ. Incident, any thing that happens.

OCCURSION, òk-kůr′-ſhůn. ſ. Claſh, mutual blow.

OCEAN, ò′-ſhůn. ſ. The main, the great ſea; any immenſe expanſe.

OCEAN, ò′-ſhůn. a. Pertaining to the main or great ſea.

OCEANICK, ò-ſè-àn′-ìk. a. Pertaining to the ocean.

OCELLATED, ò-ſèl′-là-tìd. a. Reſembling the eye.

OCHLOCRACY, òk′-lò-krà-ſý. ſ. A form of government in which the common people have the chief power.

OCHRE, ò′-kůr. ſ. A kind of earth ſlightly coherent, and eaſily diſſolved in water.

OCHREOUS, ò′-krý-ůs. a. Conſiſting of ochre.

OCHREY, ò′-krý. a. Partaking of ochre.

OCHYMY, òk′-ký-mý. ſ. A mixed baſe metal.

OCTAEDRON, òk-tà-è′-dròn. ſ. A ſolid with eight equal ſides.

OCTAGON, òk′-tà-gòn. ſ. In geometry, a figure conſiſting of eight ſides and angles.

OCTAGONAL, òk-tàg′-gò-nèl. a. Having eight angles or ſides.

OCTANGULAR, òk-tàng′-gù-lèr. a. Having eight angles.

OCTANGULARNESS, òk-tàng′-gù-lèr-nès. ſ. The quality of having eight angles.

OCTANT, òk′-tànt. a. Is, when a planet is in ſuch poſition to another, that their places are only diſtant an eighth part of a circle.

OCTAVE, òk′-tàve. ſ. The eighth day after ſome peculiar feſtival; in muſick, an eighth or an interval of eight ſounds; eight days together after a feſtival.

OCTAVO, òk-tà′-vò. a. A book is ſaid to be in Octavo when a ſheet is folded into eight leaves.

OCTENNIAL, òk-tèn′-nyàl. a. Happening every eighth year; laſting eight years.

OCTILE, òk′-tìl. a. The ſame as OCTANT.

OCTOBER, òk-tò′-bůr. ſ. The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

OCTOEDRICAL, òk-tò-èd′-drý-kèl. a. Having eight ſides.

OCTOGENARY, òk-tò-gèn′-nà-rý. a. Having the age of eighty years.

OCTONARY, òk′-tò-nèr-ý. a. Belonging to the number eight.

OCTONOCULAR, òk-tò-nòk′-kù-lèr. a. Having eight eyes.

OCTOPETALOUS, òk-tò-pèt′-tàl-ůs. a. Having eight flower leaves.

OCTOSTYLE, òk′-tò-ſtìle. ſ. The face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns.

OCTUPLE, òk′-tùpl. a. Eightfold.

OCULAR, òk′-kù-lèr. a. Depending on the eye, known by the eye.

OCULARLY, ŏk′-kù-lĕr-lȳ. ad. To the obſervation of the eye.

OCULATE, ŏk′-kù-lĕt. a. Having eyes; knowing by the eye.

OCULIST, ŏk′-kù-lĭſt. ſ. One who profeſſes to cure diſtempers of the eyes.

ODD, ŏd′. a. Not even, not diviſible into equal numbers; particular, uncouth, extraordinary; ſomething over a definite number; not noted, not taken into the common account; ſtrange, unaccountable, fantaſtical, uncommon, particular; unlucky; unlikely in appearance, improper.

ODDLY, ŏd′-lȳ. ad. Not evenly; ſtrangely, particularly, unaccountably, uncouthly.

ODDNESS, ŏd′-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being not even; ſtrangeneſs, particularity, uncouthneſs.

ODDS, ŏd′z. ſ. Inequality, exceſs of either compared with the other; more than an even wager; advantage, ſuperiority; quarrel, debate, diſpute.

ODE, ō′de. ſ. A poem written to be ſung to muſick, a lyrick poem.

ODIBLE, ō′-dĭbl. a. Hateful.

ODIOUS, ō′-dyùs. a. Hateful, deteſtable, abominable; expoſed to hate; cauſing hate, inſidious.

ODIOUSLY, ō′-dyùſ-lȳ. ad. Hatefully, abominably; invidiouſly, ſo as to cauſe hate.

ODIOUSNESS, ō′-dyùſ-nĕs. ſ. Hatefulneſs; the ſtate of being hated.

ODIUM, ō′-dyùm. ſ. Invidiouſneſs, quality of provoking hate.

ODONTALGICK, ō-dŏn-tăl′-dzhĭk. a. Pertaining to the toothach.

ODORATE, ō′-dō-rāte. a. Scented, having a ſtrong ſcent, whether fetid or fragrant.

ODORIFEROUS, ō-dō-rĭf′-ē-rùs. a. Giving ſcent, uſually ſweet of ſcent; fragrant, perfumed.

ODORIFEROUSNESS, ō-dō-rĭf′-ē-rùſ-nĕs. ſ. Sweetneſs of ſcent, fragrance.

ODOROUS, ō′-dùr-ùs. a. Fragrant, perfumed.

ODOUR, ō′-dùr. ſ. Scent, whether good or bad; fragrance, perfume, ſweet ſcent.

OECONOMICKS, ē-kō-nŏm′-mĭks. ſ. Management of houſehold affairs.

OECONOMIST, ē-kŏn′-nō-mĭſt. ſ. A good manager of domeſtick affairs, one that obſerves the rules of œconomy.

OECUMENICAL, ē-kù-mĕn′-nȳ-kĕl. a. General, reſpecting the whole habitable world.

OEDEMA, ē-dē′-mà. ſ. A tumour, It is now and commonly by ſurgeons confined to a white, ſoft, inſenſible tumour.

OEDEMATICK, ē-dē-măt′-tĭk.
OEDEMATOUS, ē-dĕm′-mà-tùs.
a. Pertaining to an oedema.

OEILIAD, ō-ē′-lyad. ſ. Glance, wink, token of the eye.

O'ER, ō′re. Contracted from Over.

OESOPHAGUS, ē-ſŏf′-fà-gùs. ſ. The gullet.

OF, ŏv′. prep. It is put before the ſubſtantive that follows another in conſtruction, as, Of theſe part were ſlain; it is put after comparative and ſuperlative adjectives, as the moſt diſmal and unſeaſonable time Of all other; from, as I bought it Of him; concerning, relating to, as all have this ſenſe Of war; out of, as yet Of this little he had ſome to ſpare; among, as any clergyman Of my own acquaintance; by, as I was entertained Of the conſul; this ſenſe now not in uſe: according to, as they do Of right belong to you; noting power or ſpontaneity, as Of himſelf man is confeſſedly unequal to his duty; noting properties or qualities, as a man Of a decayed fortune, a body Of no colour; noting extraction, as a man Of an ancient family; noting adherence or belonging, as a Hebrew Of my tribe; noting the matter, as the chariot was Of cedar; noting the motive, as Of my own choice I undertook this work; noting preference or poſtponence, as I do not like the tower Of any place; noting change of, as O miſerable Of happy! noting cauſality, as good nature Of neceſſity will give allowance; noting proportion, as many Of a hundred; noting kind or ſpecies, as an affair Of the cabinet; Of late, lately.

OFF, óf'. ad. Of this adverb the chief uſe is to conjoin it with verbs, as, to come Off, to fly Off, to take Off; it is generally oppoſed to On, as, to lay On, to take Off; it ſignifies diſtance; it ſignifies evaneſcence, abſence, or departure; it ſignifies any kind of diſappointment, defeat, interruption, as the affair is Off; from, not toward; Off hand, not ſtudied.

OFF, óf'. interject. Depart.

OFF, óf'. prep. Not on; diſtant from.

OFFAL, óf'-fúl. ſ. Waſte meat, that which is not eaten at the table; carrion, coarſe fleſh; refuſe, that which is thrown away; any thing of no eſteem.

OFFENCE, óf-féns'. ſ. Crime, act of wickedneſs; a tranſgreſſion; injury; diſpleaſure given, cauſe of diſguſt, ſcandal; anger, diſpleaſure conceived; attack, act of the aſſailant.

OFFENCEFUL, óf-féns'-fúl. a. Injurious.

OFFENCELESS, óf-féns'-lés. a. Unoffending, innocent.

To OFFEND, óf-fénd'. v. a. To make angry; to aſſail, to attack; to tranſgreſs, to violate; to injure.

To OFFEND, óf-fénd'. v. n. To be criminal, to tranſgreſs the law; to cauſe anger; to commit tranſgreſſion.

OFFENDER, óf-fén'-dúr. ſ. A criminal, one who has committed a crime, tranſgreſſor; one who has done an injury.

OFFENDRESS, óf-fén'-drés. ſ. A woman that offends.

OFFENSIVE, óf-fén'-ſív. a. Cauſing anger, diſpleaſing, diſguſting; cauſing pain, injurious; aſſailant, not defenſive.

OFFENSIVELY, óf-fén'-ſív-lý. ad. Miſchievouſly, injuriouſly; ſo as to cauſe uneaſineſs or diſpleaſure; by way of attack, not defenſively.

OFFENSIVENESS, óf-fén'-ſív-nés. ſ. Injuriouſneſs, miſchief; cauſe of diſguſt.

To OFFER, óf'-fúr. v. a. To preſent to any one, to exhibit any thing ſo as that it may be taken or received; to ſacrifice, to immolate; to bid, as a price or reward; to attempt, to commence; to propoſe.

To OFFER, óf'-fúr. v. n. To be preſent, to be at hand, to preſent itſelf; to make an attempt.

OFFER, óf'-fúr. ſ. Propoſal of advantage to another; firſt advance; propoſal made; price bidden, act of bidding a price; attempt, endeavour; ſomething given by way of acknowledgment.

OFFERER, óf'-fér-úr. ſ. One who makes an offer; one who ſacrifices, or dedicates in worſhip.

OFFERING, óf'-fér-íng. ſ. A ſacrifice, any thing immolated, or offered in worſhip.

OFFERTORY, óf'-fér-túr-ý. ſ. The thing offered, the act of offering.

OFFICE, óf'-fís. ſ. A public charge or employment; agency, peculiar uſe; buſineſs; particular employment; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; act of worſhip; formulary of devotions; rooms in a houſe appropriated to particular buſineſs; place where buſineſs is tranſacted.

To OFFICE, óf'-fís. v. a. To perform, to diſcharge, to do.

OFFICER, óf'-fý-ſúr. ſ. A man employed by the publick; a commander in the army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals.

OFFICERED, óf'-fý-ſúrd. ſ. Commanded, ſupplied with commanders.

OFFICIAL, óf-fíſh'-él. a. Conducive, appropriate with regard to their uſe; pertaining to a publick charge.

OFFICIAL, óf-fíſh'-él. ſ. Official is that perſon to whom the cognizance of cauſes is committed by ſuch as have eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction.

OFFICIALLY, óf-fíſh'-ál-ý. ad. In a manner belonging to office.

OFFICIALTY, óf-fíſh'-él-tý. ſ. The charge or poſt of an official.

To OFFICIATE, ôf-fîſh'-ŷ-åte. v. a. To give in conſequence of office.

To OFFICIATE, ôf-fîſh'-ŷ-åte. v. n. To diſcharge an office, commonly in worſhip; to perform an office for another.

OFFICINAL, ôf-fîs'-ŷ-nål. a. Uſed in a ſhop, or belonging to it.

OFFICIOUS, ôf-fîſh'-ůs. a. Kind, doing good offices; over-forward.

OFFICIOUSLY, ôf-fîſh'-ůſ-lŷ. ad. Kindly, with unaſked kindneſs; with too great forwardneſs.

OFFICIOUSNESS, ôf-fîſh'-ůſ-nês. ſ. Forwardneſs of civility, or reſpect, or endeavour; over-forwardneſs.

OFFING, ôf'-fîng. ſ. The act of ſteering to a diſtance from the land.

OFFSCOURING, ôf'-ſkou-rîng. ſ. Recrement, part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.

OFFSET, ôf'-ſêt. ſ. Sprout, ſhoot of a plant.

OFFSPRING, ôf'-ſprîng. ſ. The thing propagated or generated, children; production of any kind.

To OFFUSCATE, ôf-fůs'-kåte. v. a. To dim, to cloud, to darken.

OFFUSCATION, ôf-fůſ-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of darkening.

OFT, å'ft. ad. Often, frequently, not rarely.

OFTEN, ôf'n. ad. Oft, frequently, many times.

OFTENTIMES, ôf'n-tîmz. ad. Frequently, many times, often.

OFTTIMES, å'ft-tîmz. ad. Frequently, often.

OGIVE, } ò-dzhè'. } ſ. A ſort of
OGEE, } } moulding in architecture, conſiſting of a round and a hollow.

To OGLE, ò'gl. v. a. To view with ſide glances as in fondneſs.

OGLER, ò'g-lůr. ſ. A ſly gazer, one who views by ſide glances.

OGLIO, ò'-lyò. ſ. A diſh made by mingling different kinds of meat, a medley.

OH, ò'. interject. An exclamation denoting pain, ſorrow, or ſurpriſe.

OIL, oi'l. ſ. The juice of olives expreſſed; any fat, greaſy, unctuous, thin matter; the juices of certain vegetables, expreſſed or drawn by the ſtill.

To OIL, oi'l. v. a. To ſmear or lubricate with oil.

OILCOLOUR, oi'l-kůl-lůr. ſ. Colour made by grinding coloured ſubſtances in oil.

OILINESS, oi'-lŷ-nês. ſ. Unctuouſneſs, greaſineſs, quality approaching to that of oil.

OILMAN, oi'l-mån. ſ. One who trades in oils and pickles.

OILSHOP, oi'l-ſhôp. ſ. A ſhop where oils and pickles are ſold.

OILY, oi'l-ŷ. a. Conſiſting of oil, containing oil, having the qualities of oil; fat, greaſy.

OILYGRAIN, oi'l-ŷ-gråne. ſ. A plant.

OILYPALM, oi'l-ŷ-på'm. ſ. A tree.

To OINT, oi'nt. v. a. To anoint, to ſmear. Out of uſe.

OINTMENT, oi'nt-mênt. ſ. Unguent, unctuous matter.

OKER, ò'-kůr. ſ. A colour. See Ochre.

OLD, ò'ld. a. Paſt the middle of life, not young; of long continuance, begun long ago; not new; ancient, not modern; of any ſpecified duration; ſubſiſting before ſomething elſe; long practiſed; Of old, long ago, from ancient times.

OLDFASHIONED, ò'ld-fåſh-ůnd. a. Formed according to obſolete cuſtom.

OLDEN, ò'ldn. a. Ancient. Not uſed.

OLDNESS, ò'ld-nês. ſ. Old age, antiquity.

OLEAGINOUS, ò-lè-ådzh'-în-ůs. a. Oily, unctuous.

OLEAGINOUSNESS, ò-lè-ådzh'-în-ůſ-nês. ſ. Oilineſs.

OLEANDER, ò-lè-ån'-důr. ſ. The plant roſebay.

OLEASTER, ò-lè-ås'-tůr. ſ. Wild olive.

OLEOSE, ò-lè-ò'ſe. a. Oily.

To OLFACT, ôl-fåkt'. v. n. To ſmell.

OLFACTORY, ôl-fåk'-tůr-ŷ. a. Having the ſenſe of ſmelling.

OLID, ôl'-lîd, } a. Stinking,
OLIDOUS, ôl'-lîd-ůs. } fetid.

OLIGARCHICAL, ôl-lŷ-gå′r-kŷ-kål. a. Pertaining to an oligarchy.

OLIGARCHY, ôl′-lŷ-går kŷ. ſ. A form of government which places the ſupreme power in a ſmall number, ariſtocracy.

OLIO, ô′-lyô. ſ. A mixture, a medley. See Oglio.

OLITORY, ôl′-lŷ-tůr-ŷ. a. Belonging to the kitchen garden.

OLIVASTER, ôl-lŷ-vås′-tůr. a. Darkly brown, tawny.

OLIVE, ôl′-lîv. ſ. A plant producing oil, the emblem of peace.

OMBRE, ô′m-bůr. ſ. A game of cards played by three; the perſon who plays the game, as quadrille.

OMEGA, ô-mê′-gå. ſ. The laſt letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the laſt.

OMELET, ôm′-lêt. ſ. A kind of pancake made with eggs.

OMEN, ô′-mên. ſ. A ſign good or bad, a prognoſtick.

OMENED, ô′-mênd. a. Containing prognoſticks.

OMENTUM, ô-mên′-tům. ſ. The cawl, the double membrane ſpread over the entrails, called alſo reticulum, from it's ſtructure, reſembling that of a net.

OMER, ô′-můr. ſ. A Hebrew meaſure of capacity.

To OMINATE, ôm′-mŷ-nâte. v. a. To foretoken, to ſhow prognoſticks.

OMINATION, ôm-mŷ-nå′-ſhůn. ſ. Prognoſtick.

OMINOUS, ôm′-mîn-ůs. a. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity, foreſhowing ill, inauſpicious; exhibiting tokens good or ill.

OMINOUSLY, ôm′-mîn-ůſ-lŷ. ad. With good or bad omen.

OMINOUSNESS, ôm′-mîn-ůſ-nês. ſ. The quality of being ominous.

OMISSION, ô-mîs′-ſhůn. ſ. Neglect to do ſomething; neglect of duty, oppoſed to commiſſion or perpetration of crimes.

To OMIT, ô-mît′. v. a. To leave out, not to mention; to neglect to practiſe.

OMITTANCE, ô-mît′-têns. ſ. Forbearance.

OMNIFARIOUS, ôm-nŷ-få′-rŷ-ůs. a. Of all varieties of kinds.

OMNIFEROUS, ôm-nîf′-ê-růs. a. All-bearing.

OMNIFICK, ôm-nîf′-fîk. a. All-creating.

OMNIFORM, ôm′-nŷ-fårm. a. Having every ſhape.

OMNIGENOUS, ôm-nîdzh′-ên-ůs. a. Conſiſting of all kinds.

OMNIPARITY, ôm-nŷ-pår′-î-tŷ. ſ. General equality.

OMNIPOTENCE, ôm-nîp′-pô-têns. }
OMNIPOTENCY, ôm-nîp′-pô-tên-ſŷ. } ſ.
Almighty power, unlimited power.

OMNIPOTENT, ôm-nîp′-pô-tênt. a. Almighty, powerful, without limit.

OMNIPRESENCE, ôm-nŷ-prêz′-êns. ſ. Ubiquity, unbounded preſence.

OMNIPRESENT, ôm-nŷ-prêz′-ênt. a. Ubiquitary, preſent in every place.

OMNISCIENCE, ôm-nîs′-ſhêns. }
OMNISCIENCY, ôm-nîs′-ſhên-ſŷ. } ſ.
Boundleſs knowledge, infinite wiſdom.

OMNISCIENT, ôm-nîs′-ſhênt. a. Infinitely wiſe, knowing without bounds.

OMNISCIOUS, ôm-nîs′-ſhůs. a. All-knowing.

OMNIVOROUS, ôm-nîv′-ô-růs. a. All-devouring.

OMOPLATE, ôm′-ô-plâte. ſ. The ſhoulder blade.

OMPHALOPTICK, ôm-få-lôp′-tîk. ſ. An optick glaſs that is convex on both ſides, commonly called a convex lens.

ON, ôn′. prep. It is put before the word, which ſignifies, that which is under, that by which any thing is ſupported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed; noting addition or accumulation, as miſchiefs On miſchiefs; noting a ſtate of progreſſion, as whither On thy way? noting dependance or reliance, as On God's providence their hopes depend; at, noting place; it denotes the motive or occaſion of any thing; it denotes the time at which any thing happens, as this happened On the firſt day; in forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened; noting invocation; noting ſtipulation or condition.

ON, ǒn'. ad. Forward, in ſucceſſion; forward, in progreſſion; in continuance, without ceaſing; upon the body, as part of dreſs; it notes reſolution to advance.

ON, ǒn'. interject. A word of incitement or encouragement.

ONANISM, ȏ'-nân-ìzm. ſ. Self-pollution.

ONCE, wûns'. ad. One time; a ſingle time; the ſame time; one time, though no more; at the time immediate; formerly, at a former time.

ONE, wûn'. a. Leſs than two, ſingle, denoted by an unit indefinitely, any; different, diverſe, oppoſed to Another; one of two, oppoſed to the Other; particularly one.

ONE, wûn'. ſ. A ſingle perſon; a ſingle maſs or aggregate; the firſt hour; the ſame thing; a perſon; a perſon by way of eminence; a diſtinct or particular perſon; perſons united; concord, agreement, one mind; any perſon, any man indefinitely; One has ſometimes a plural, when it ſtands for perſons indefinitely, as the great Ones of the world.

ONE-EYED, wûn'-ìde. a. Having only one eye.

ONEIROCRITICAL, ȏ-nì-rȏ-krìt'-ỳ-kâl. a. Interpretative of dreams.

ONEIROCRITICK, ȏ-nì-rȏ-krìt'-ìk. ſ. An interpreter of dreams.

ONENESS, wûn'-nès. ſ. Unity; the quality of being one.

ONERARY, ǒn'-nèr-èr-ỳ. a. Fitted for carriage or burdens.

To ONERATE, ǒn'-nè-râte. v. a. To load, to burden.

ONERATION, ǒn-nè-râ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of loading.

ONEROUS, ǒn'-nè-rûs. a. Burdenſome; oppreſſive.

ONION, ûn'-nyûn. ſ. A plant.

ONLY, ȏ'n-lỳ. a. Single, one and no more; this and no other; this above all other, as he is the Only man for muſick.

ONLY, ȏ'n-lỳ. ad. Simply, ſingly, merely, barely; ſo and no otherwiſe; ſingly without more, as, Only begotten.

ONOMANCY, ǒn'-nȏ-mân-ſỳ. ſ. Divination by the names.

ONOMANTICAL, ǒn-nȏ-mân'-tỳ-kèl. a. Predicting by name.

ONOMATOPŒIA, ǒn-nȏ-mâ-tȏ-pé'-yâ. ſ. A figure of ſpeech, in which the name or word is formed to reſemble the ſound made by the thing ſignified.

ONSET, ǒn'-ſèt. ſ. Attack, aſſault, firſt brunt.

ONSLAUGHT, ǒn'-ſlât. ſ. Attack, ſtorm, onſet. Not uſed.

ONTOLOGIST, ǒn-tǒl'-lȏ-dzhìſt. ſ. One who conſiders the affections of being in general, a metaphyſician.

ONTOLOGY, ǒn-tǒl'-lȏ-dzhỳ. ſ. The ſcience of the affections of being in general, metaphyſicks.

ONWARD, ǒn'-wûrd. ad. Forward, progreſſively; in a ſtate of advanced progreſſion; ſomewhat farther.

ONYCHA, ȏ'-nỳ-kâ. ſ. The odoriferous ſnail or ſhell; the ſtone named onyx.

ONYX, ȏ'-nìks, ſ. The Onyx is a ſemipellucid gem, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies.

OOZE, ȏ'z. ſ. Soft mud, mire at the bottom of water, ſlime; ſoft flow, ſpring; the liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE, ȏ'z. v. n. To flow by ſtealth, to run gently.

OOZY, ȏ'-zỳ. a. Miry, muddy, ſlimy.

To OPACATE, ȏ-pâ'-kâte. v. n. To ſhade, to darken.

OPACITY, ȏ-pâs'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Cloudineſs, want of tranſparency.

OPACOUS, ȏ-pâ'-kûs. a. Dark, obſcure, not tranſparent.

OPAL, ȏ'-pâl. ſ. A precious ſtone, reflecting various colours.

OPAQUE, ȍ-på'ke. a. Not tranſparent, dark, cloudy.

To OPE, ŏ'pe. } v. a. Ope is uſed
To OPEN, ȍ'pn. } only by poets.
To uncloſe, to unlock, the contrary to Shut; to ſhow, to diſcover; to divide, to break; to explain, to diſcloſe; to begin.

To OPE, ȍ'pe. } v. n. To uncloſe,
To OPEN, ŏ'pn. } not to remain ſhut; a term of hunting, when hounds give the cry.

OPE, ŏ'pe. } a. Uncloſed, not ſhut;
OPEN, ȍ'pn. } plain, apparent; not wearing diſguiſe, artleſs, ſincere; not clouded, clear; expoſed to view; uncovered; expoſed, without defence; attentive.

OPENER, ȍ'pn-ůr. ſ. One that opens, one that unlocks, one that uncloſes; explainer, interpreter; that which ſeparates, diſuniter.

OPENEYED, ŏ'pn-ȋde. a. Vigilant, watchful.

OPENHANDED, ȍpn-hȁn'-dȋd. a. Generous, liberal.

OPENHEARTED, ȍpn-hå'r-tȋd. a. Generous, candid, not meanly ſubtle.

OPENHEARTEDNESS, ȍpn-hå'r-tȋd-nȇs. ſ. Liberality, munificence, generoſity.

OPENING, ȍ'p-nȋng. ſ. Aperture, breach; diſcovery at a diſtance, faint knowledge, dawn.

OPENLY, ȍ'pn-lẏ. ad. Publickly, not ſecretly, in ſight; plainly, apparently, evidently, without diſguiſe.

OPENMOUTHED, ȍpn-mou'thd. a. Greedy, ravenous.

OPENNESS, ŏ'pn-nȇs. ſ. Plainneſs, clearneſs, freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity; freedom from diſguiſe.

OPERA, ŏp'-pȇr-rå. ſ. A poetical tale or fiction repreſented by vocal and inſtrumental muſick.

OPERABLE, ȍp'-pȇr-ȁbl. a. To be done, practicable.

OPERANT, ȍp'-pȇr-rȁnt. a. Active, having power to produce any effect.

To OPERATE, ŏp'-pȇr-råte. v. n. To act, to have agency, to produce effects.

OPERATICAL, ȍp-pȇr-rȁt'-ẏ-kȁl. a. Belonging to an opera.

OPERATION, ȍp-pȇr-rå'-ſhůn. ſ. Agency, production of effects, influence; action, effect; in chirurgery, that part of the art of healing which depends on the uſe of inſtruments; the motions or employments of an army.

OPERATIVE, ȍp'-pȇr-rå-tȋv. a. Having the power of acting, having forcible agency.

OPERATOR, ȍp'-pȇr-rå-tůr. ſ. One that performs any act of the hand, one who produces any effect.

OPEROSE, ȍp-pȇr-rȍ'ſe. a. Laborious, full of troubles.

OPHIOPHAGOUS, ŏ-fẏ-ŏf'-ȁ-gůs. a. Serpenteating.

OPHITES, ŏ-fȋ'-tȇz. ſ. A ſtone of a duſky greeniſh ground, with ſpots of a lighter green.

OPHTHALMICK, ȍf-thȁl'-mȋk. a. Relating to the eye.

OPHTHALMY, ȍf'-thȁl-mẏ. ſ. A diſeaſe of the eyes.

OPIATE, ŏ'-pyȇt. ſ. A medicine that cauſes ſleep.

OPIATE, ŏ'-pyȇt. a. Soporiferous, narcotick.

To OPINE, ȍ-pȋ'ne. v. n. To think, to judge.

OPINIATIVE, ȍ-pȋn'-nyȁt-tȋv. a. Stiff in a preconceived notion; imagined, not proved.

OPINIATOR, ȍ-pȋn-nẏ-å'-tůr. ſ. One fond of his own notion, inflexible. Little uſed.

OPINIATRE, ŏ-pȋn-nyå'tr. a. Obſtinate, ſtubborn. A French word little uſed.

OPINIATRETY, ȍ-pȋn-nyå'tr-tẏ. ſ. Obſtinacy, inflexibility, determination of mind.

OPINION, ȍ-pȋn'-nyůn. ſ. Perſuaſion of the mind, without proof; ſentiments, judgment, notion; favourable judgment.

OPINIONATIVE, ȍ-pȋn'-nyůn-nå-tȋv. a. Fond of preconceived notions.

OPINIONATIVELY, ȍ-pȋn'-yȍ-nå-tȋv-lẏ. ad. Stubbornly.

OPINIONATIVENESS, ȍ-pȋn'-yŏ-nå-tȋv-nȇs. ſ. Obſtinacy in opinion.

OPINIONIST, ŏ-pȋn'-nyůn-nȋſt. ſ. One fond of his own notions.

OPIUM, ò'-pỳům. ſ. A medicine uſed to promote ſleep.

OPPIDAN, òp'-pỳ-dèn. ſ. A townſman, an inhabitant of a town.

To **OPPIGNERATE**, òp-pìg'-nè-ràte. v. a. To pledge, to pawn.

To **OPPILATE**, òp'-pỳ-lâte. v. a. To heap up obſtruction.

OPPILATION, òp-pỳ-là'-ſhůn. ſ. Obſtruction, matter heaped together.

OPPILATIVE, òp'-pỳ-là-tìv. a. Obſtructive.

OPPLETED, òp-plé'-tìd. a. Filled, crowded.

OPPONENT, òp-pò'-nènt. a. Oppoſite, adverſe.

OPPONENT, òp-pò'-nènt. ſ. Antagoniſt, adverſary; one who begins the diſpute by raiſing objections to a tenet.

OPPORTUNE, òp-pòr-tů'n. a. Seaſonable, convenient, fit, timely.

OPPORTUNELY, òp-pòr-tů'n-lỳ. ad. Seaſonably, conveniently, with opportunity either of time or place.

OPPORTUNENESS, òp-pòr-tůn'-nès. ſ. Seaſonableneſs, the ſtate of being opportune.

OPPORTUNITY, òp-pòr-tů'-nìt-ỳ. ſ. Fit place, time, convenience, ſuitableneſs of circumſtances to any end.

To **OPPOSE**, òp-pò'ze. v. n. To act againſt, to be adverſe, to hinder, to reſiſt; to put in oppoſition, to offer as an antagoniſt or rival; to place as an obſtacle; to place in front.

To **OPPOSE**, òp-pò'ze. v. n. To act adverſely; to object in a diſputation, to have the part of raiſing difficulties.

OPPOSELESS, òp-pò'ze-lès. a. Irreſiſtible, not to be oppoſed.

OPPOSER, òp-pò'-zůr. ſ. One that oppoſes, antagoniſt, enemy.

OPPOSITE, òp'-pò-zìt. a. Placed in front, facing each other; adverſe, repugnant; contrary.

OPPOSITE, òp'-pò-zìt. ſ. Adverſary, opponent, antagoniſt.

OPPOSITELY, òp'-pò-zìt-lỳ. ad. In ſuch a ſituation as to face each other; adverſely.

OPPOSITENESS, òp'-pò-zìt-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being oppoſite.

OPPOSITION, òp-pò-zìſh'-ůn. ſ. Situation ſo as to front ſomething oppoſed; hoſtile reſiſtance; contrariety of affection; contrariety of intereſt, contrariety of meaſures, contraiety of meaning.

To **OPPRESS**, òp-près'. v. a. To cruſh by hardſhip or unreaſonable ſeverity; to overpower, to ſubdue.

OPPRESSION, òp-prèſh'-ůn. ſ. The act of oppreſſing, cruelty, ſeverity; the ſtate of being oppreſſed, miſery; hardſhip, calamity; dulneſs of ſpirits, laſſitude of body.

OPPRESSIVE, òp-près'-ſìv. a. Cruel, inhuman, unjuſtly exactious or ſevere; heavy, overwhelming.

OPPRESSIVENESS, òp-près'-ſìv-nès. ſ. The quality of being oppreſſive.

OPPRESSOR, òp-près'-ſůr. ſ. One who haraſſes others with unjuſt ſeverity.

OPPROBRIOUS, òp-prò'-brỳ-ůs. a. Reproachful, diſgraceful, cauſing infamy.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, òp-prò'-brỳ-ůs-lỳ. ad. Reproachfully, ſcurrilouſly.

OPPROBRIOUSNESS, òp-prò'-brỳ-ůſ-nès. ſ. Reproachfulneſs, ſcurrility.

OPPROBRIUM, òp-prò'-brỳ-ům. ſ. Diſgrace, infamy.

To **OPPUGN**, òp-pů'n. v. a. To oppoſe, to attack, to reſiſt.

OPPUGNANCY, òp-pùg'-nàn-ſỳ. ſ. Oppoſition.

OPPUGNER, òp-pů'-nůr. ſ. One who oppoſes or attacks.

OPSIMATHY, òp-sìm'-à-thỳ. ſ. Late education, late erudition.

OPSONATION, òp-ſò-nà'-ſhůn. ſ. Catering, a buying of proviſion.

OPTABLE, òp'-tàbl. a. Deſirable, to be wiſhed.

OPTATIVE, òp'-tà-tìv. a. Expreſſive of deſire; the name of that mode of a verb which expreſſes deſire.

OPTICAL, òp'-tỳ-kèl. a. Relating to the ſcience of opticks.

OPTICIAN, òp-tìſh'-ůn. ſ. One ſkilled in opticks.

OPTICK, òp'-tìk. a. Viſual, producing viſion, ſubſervient to viſion; relating to the ſcience of viſion.

OPTICK, òp'-tìk. ſ. An inſtrument of ſight, an organ of ſight.

OPTICKS, òp'-tìks. ſ. The ſcience of the nature and laws of viſion.

OPTIMACY, òp'-tŷ-mèſ-ŷ. ſ. Nobility, body of nobles.

OPTIMITY, òp-tìm'-mŷ-tŷ. ſ. The ſtate of being beſt.

OPTION, òp'-ſhùn. ſ. Choice, election.

OPULENCE, òp'-pû-lèns. } ſ.
OPULENCY, òp'-pû-lèn-ſŷ. }
Wealth, riches, affluence.

OPULENT, òp'-pû-lènt. a. Rich, wealthy, affluent.

OPULENTLY, òp'-pû-lènt-lŷ. ad. Richly, with ſplendour.

OR, òr'. conjunct. A disjunctive particle, marking diſtribution, and ſometimes oppoſition; it correſponds to Either, he muſt Either fall Or fly; before; Or Ever, is Before ever. In this laſt ſenſe obſolete.

ORACLE, òr'-ràkl. ſ. Something delivered by ſupernatural wiſdom; the place where, or perſon of whom the determinations of heaven are inquired; any perſon or place where certain deciſions are obtained; one famed for wiſdom.

To ORACLE, òr'-ràkl. v. n. To utter oracles. Not uſed.

ORACULAR, ò-ràk'-kû-lèr. } a.
ORACULOUS, ò-ràk'-kû-lùs. }
Uttering oracles, reſembling oracles.

ORACULOUSLY, ò-ràk'-kû-lùſ-lŷ. ad. In manner of an oracle.

ORACULOUSNESS, ò-ràk'-kû-lùſ-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being oracular.

ORAISON, òr'-rŷ-zûn. ſ. Prayer, verbal ſupplication.

ORAL, ò'-rål. a. Delivered by mouth, not written.

ORALLY, ò'-rål-ŷ. ad. By mouth, without writing.

ORANGE, òr'-rìndzh. ſ. The orange tree, the fruit of the tree.

ORANGE, òr'-rìndzh. a. Belonging to an orange, of the colour of an orange.

ORANGERY, ò-rå'n-zhèr-ŷ. ſ. ſ. Plantation of oranges.

ORANGEMUSK, òr'-rìndzh-mùſk. ſ. A ſpecies of pear.

ORANGE-PEEL, òr'-rìndzh-pêl. ſ. The rind of an orange.

ORANGETAWNY, òr'-rìndzh-tå'-nŷ. a. A ſpecies of red, reſembling an orange.

ORANGEWOMAN, òr'-rìndzh-wûm-ùn. ſ. One who ſells oranges.

ORATION, ò-rå'-ſhùn. ſ. A ſpeech made according to the laws of rhetorick.

ORATORICAL, òr-rå-tòr'-rŷ-kèl. a. Rhetorical, befitting an orator.

ORATORY, òr'-rå-tùr-ŷ. ſ. Eloquence, rhetorical ſkill; exerciſe of eloquence; a private place which is depûted and allotted for prayer alone.

ORATOUR, òr'-rå-tùr. ſ. A publick ſpeaker, a man of eloquence; a petitioner. This ſenſe is uſed in addreſſes to chancery.

ORB, å'rb. ſ. Sphere, orbicular body, circular body; mundane ſphere; celeſtial body; wheel, any rolling body; circle, line drawn round; circle deſcribed by any of the mundane ſpheres; period, revolution of time; ſphere of action.

ORBATION, òr-bå'-ſhùn. ſ. Privation of parents or children.

ORBED, { å'r-bìd. } a. Round, circular, orbicular; formed into a circle; rounded.
{ å'rbd. }

ORBICULAR, òr-bìk'-kû-lèr. a. Spherical; circular.

ORBICULARLY, òr-bìk'-kû-lèr-lŷ. ad. Spherically, circularly.

ORBICULARNESS, òr-bìk'-kû-lèr-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being orbicular.

ORBICULATED, òr-bìk'-kû-lå-tìd. a. Moulded into an orb.

ORBIT, å'r-bìt. ſ. The line deſcribed by the revolution of a planet.

ORBITY, å'r-bŷ-tŷ. ſ. Loſs, or want of parents or children.

ORC, å'rk. ſ. A ſort of ſea-fiſh.

ORCHAL, å'r-kèl. ſ. A kind of moſs from which a blue colour is made.

ORCHANET, å'r-kå-nèt. ſ. A herb.

ORCHARD, å'r-tſhèrd. ſ. A garden of fruit trees.

ORCHESTRA, òr-kèſ'-trå. } ſ. The place
ORCHESTRE, å'r-kèſ-tùr. }
where the muſicians are ſet at a publick ſhow.

To ORDAIN, òr-då'ne. v. a. To appoint, to decree; to eſtabliſh, to inſtitute;

ſtitute ; to ſet in an office ; to inveſt with miniſterial function, or ſacerdotal power.

ORDAINER, ȯr-då'ne-nůr. ſ. He who ordains.

ORDEAL, å'r-dŷ-ål. ſ. A trial by fire or water, by which the perſon accuſed appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron, or being thrown into the water.

ORDER, å'r-důr. ſ. Method, regular diſpoſition ; proper ſtate ; regularity, ſettled mode ; mandate, precept, command ; rule, regulation ; regular government ; a ſociety of dignified perſons diſtinguiſhed by marks of honour ; a rank or claſs ; a religious fraternity ; in the plural, hierarchical ſtate ; means to an end ; meaſures, care ; in architecture, a ſyſtem of the ſeveral members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilaſters.

To ORDER, å'r-důr. v. a. To regulate, to adjuſt, to manage, to conduct ; to methodiſe, to diſpoſe fitly ; to direct, to command.

To ORDER, å'r-důr. v. n. To give command, to give direction.

ORDERER, å'r-dėr-ůr. ſ. One that orders, methodiſes, or regulates.

ORDERLESS, å'r-důr-lės. a. Diſorderly, out of rule.

ORDERLINESS, å'r-důr-lŷ-nės. ſ. Regularity, methodicalneſs.

ORDERLY, å'r-důr-lŷ. a. Methodical, regular; well regulated; according with eſtabliſhed method.

ORDERLY, å'r-důr-lŷ. ad. Methodically, according to order, regularly.

ORDINABLE, å'r-dîn-ėbl. a. Such as may be appointed.

ORDINAL, å'r-dîn-ėl. a. Noting order.

ORDINAL, å'r-dîn-ėl. ſ. A ritual, a book containing orders.

ORDINANCE, å'r-dŷ-nėns. ſ. Law, rule, preſcript; obſervance commanded; appointment; a cannon or cannons, in which ſenſe it is now generally written for diſtinction Ordnance, and pronounced ård-nåns.

ORDINARILY, å'r-dŷ-nėr-ŷ-lŷ. ad. According to eſtabliſhed rules, according to ſettled method; commonly, uſually.

ORDINARY, å'r-dŷ-nėr-ŷ. a. Eſtabliſhed, methodical, regular; common, uſual; mean, of low rank; ugly, not handſome, as ſhe is an Ordinary woman.

ORDINARY, å'r-dŷ-nėr-ŷ. ſ. Eſtabliſhed judge of eccleſiaſtical cauſes; ſettled eſtabliſhment ; actual and conſtant office.

ORDINARY, å'rd-nėr-ŷ. ſ. Regular price of a meal; a place of eating eſtabliſhed at a certain price.

To ORDINATE, å'r-dŷ-nåte. v. a. To appoint.

ORDINATE, å'r-dŷ-nėt. a. Regular, methodical.

ORDINATION, år-dŷ-nå'-ſhůn. ſ. Eſtabliſhed order or tendency; the act of inveſting any man with ſacerdotal power.

ORDNANCE, å'rd-nåns. ſ. Cannon, great guns.

ORDONNANCE å'r-dȯ-nåns. ſ. Diſpoſition of figures in a picture.

ORDURE, å'r-důr. ſ. Dung, filth.

ORE, ȯ're. ſ. Metal unrefined, metal yet in it's mineral ſtate ; metal.

ORGAN, å'r-gůn. ſ. Natural inſtrument, as the tongue is the Organ of ſpeech ; an inſtrument of muſick conſiſting of pipes filled with wind, and of ſtops touched by the hand.

ORGANBUILDER, å'r-gůn-bîl'-důr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to conſtruct organs.

ORGANICAL, ȯr-gån'-nŷ-kėl. } a.
ORGANICK, ȯr-gån'-nîk. }
Conſiſting of various parts co-operating with each other; inſtrumental, acting as inſtruments of nature or art; reſpecting organs.

ORGANICALLY, ȯr-gån'-nŷ-kål-ŷ. ad. By means of organs or inſtruments.

ORGANICALNESS, ȯr-gån'-nŷ-kål-nės. ſ. State of being organical.

ORGANISM, å'r-gå-nîzm. ſ. Organical ſtructure.

ORGANIST, å'r-gå-nîſt. ſ. One who plays on the organ.

ORGANIZATION, å'r-gå-nŷ-zå'-ſhůn.

ſhůn. ſ. Conſtruction in which the parts are ſo diſpoſed as to be ſubſervient to each other.

To ORGANIZE, å'r-gå-nìze. v. a. To conſtruct ſo as that one part co-operates with another.

ORGANLOFT, å'r-gůn-låſt. ſ. The loft where the organs ſtand.

ORGANPIPE, å'r-gůn-pìpe. ſ. The pipe of a muſical organ.

ORGASM, å'r-gåzm. ſ. Sudden vehemence.

ORGIES, å'r-dzhýz. ſ. Mad rites of Bacchus, frantick revels.

ORICHALCH, ò'-rý-kålk. ſ. Braſs.

ORIENT, ò'-rý-ént. a. Riſing as the ſun; eaſtern, oriental; bright, ſhining.

ORIENT, ò'-rý-ént. ſ. The eaſt, the part where the ſun firſt appears.

ORIENTAL, ò-rý-én'-tél. a. Eaſtern, placed in the eaſt, proceeding from the eaſt.

ORIENTAL, ò-rý-én'-tél. ſ. An inhabitant of the eaſtern parts of the world.

ORIENTALISM, ò-rý-én'-tå-lìzm. ſ. An idiom of the eaſtern languages, an eaſtern mode of ſpeech.

ORIENTALIST, ò-rý-én'-tå-lìſt. ſ. One ſkilled in the eaſtern languages.

ORIENTALITY, ò-rý-én-tål'-ý-tý. ſ. State of being oriental.

ORIFICE, òr'-rý-fìs. ſ. Any opening or perforation.

ORIFLAMB, ò'-rý-flåm. ſ. The ſtandard of the ancient kings of France.

ORIGAN, òr'-ý-gån. ſ. Wild marjoram.

ORIGIN, òr'-rìdzh-ìn.
ORIGINAL, ò-rìdzh'-ìn-él. } ſ. Beginning, firſt exiſtence; fountain, ſource, that which gives beginning or exiſtence; firſt copy, archetype; derivation, deſcent.

ORIGINAL, ò-rìdzh'-ìn-él. a. Primitive, priſtine, firſt.

ORIGINALLY, ò-rìdzh'-ìn-nél-ý. ad. Primarily, with regard to the firſt cauſe; at firſt; as the firſt author.

ORIGINALNESS, ò-rìdzh'-ìn-nél-nés. ſ. The quality or ſtate of being original.

ORIGINARY, ò-rìdzh'-ìn-nér-ý. a. Productive, cauſing exiſtence; primitive, that which was the firſt ſtate.

To ORIGINATE, ò-rìdzh'-ìn-nåte. v. a. To bring into exiſtence.

To ORIGINATE, ò-rìdzh'-ìn-nåte. v. n. To take exiſtence.

ORIGINATION, ò-rìdzh-ìn-nå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of bringing into exiſtence.

ORISONS, òr'-rý-zůns. ſ. A prayer, a ſupplication.

ORNAMENT, å'r-nå-mént. ſ. Embelliſhment, decoration; honour, that which confers dignity.

To ORNAMENT, å'r-nå-mént. v. a. Te embelliſh, to decorate.

ORNAMENTAL, år-nå-mén'-tél. a. Serving to decoration, giving embelliſhment.

ORNAMENTALLY, år-nå-mén'-tél-ý. ad. In ſuch a manner as may confer embelliſhment.

ORNAMENTED, å'r-nå-mén-tìd. a. Embelliſhed, bedecked.

ORNATE, å'r-nåte. a. Bedecked, decorated, fine.

ORNATURE, å'r-nå-tůr. ſ. Decoration.

ORNITHOLOGIST, år-ný-thòl'-ò-dzhìſt. ſ. A deſcriber of birds, one ſkilled in ornithology.

ORNITHOLOGY, år-ný-thòl'-ò-dzhý. ſ. A diſcourſe on birds.

ORPHAN, å'r-fůn. ſ. A child who has loſt father or mother, or both.

ORPHAN, å'r-fůn. a. Bereft of parents.

ORPHANAGE, å'r-fån-ìdzh.
ORPHANISM, å'r-fån-nìzm. } ſ. State of an orphan.

ORPIMENT, å'r-pý-mént. ſ. A kind of mineral, the yellow arſenic, uſed by painters as a gold colour.

ORPINE, òr'-pìne. ſ. Liverer or roſe root.

ORRERY, òr'-rér-ý. ſ. An inſtrument which by many complicated movements repreſents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

ORRIS, òr'-rìs. ſ. A plant and flower.

ORTHODOX, å'r-thò-dòks. a. Sound in opinion and doctrinc, not heretical.

ORTHODOXLY, å'r-thô-dôkſ-lŷ. ad. With ſoundneſs of opinion.

ORTHODOXY, å'r-thô-dôk-ſŷ. ſ. Soundneſs in opinion and doctrine.

ORTHODROMICKS, å'r-thô-drôm-ìks. ſ. The art of ſailing in the arc of ſome great circle, which is the ſhorteſt or ſtraighteſt diſtance between any two points on the ſurface of the globe.

ORTHODROMY, å'r-thô-drôm-ŷ. ſ. Sailing in a ſtraight courſe.

ORTHOEPIST, ôr-thô'-ê-pìſt. ſ. One who ſtudies right pronunciation.

ORTHOEPY, ôr-thô'-è-pŷ. ſ. The juſt utterance of words.

ORTHOGON, å'r-thô-gôn. ſ. A rectangled figure.

ORTHOGONAL, år-thôg'-gô-nèl. a. Rectangular.

ORTHOGRAPHER, år-thôg'-grå-fûr. ſ. One who ſpells according to the rules of grammar.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, år-thô-gråf'-fŷ-kål. a. Rightly ſpelled; relating to the ſpelling; delineated according to the elevation.

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, år-thô-gråf'-ŷ-kål-ŷ. ad. According to the rules of ſpelling; according to the elevation.

ORTHOGRAPHY, år-thôg'-grå-fŷ. ſ. The part of grammar which teaches how words ſhould be ſpelled; the art or practice of ſpelling; the elevation of a building delineated.

ORTHOPNÆA, ôr-thôp-nè'-å. ſ. A diſorder in which reſpiration can be performed only in an erect poſture.

ORTIVE, å'r-tìv. a. Relating to the riſing of any planet or ſtar.

ORTOLAN, å'r-tûl-lûn. ſ. A ſmall bird accounted very delicious.

ORTS, å'rts. ſ. Refuſe, that which is left.

OSCILLATION, ôſ-sìl-lå'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCILLATORY, ôſ-sìl'-lå-tûr-ŷ. a. Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

OSCITANCY, ôs'-ſŷ-tèn-ſŷ. ſ. The act of yawning; unuſual ſleepineſs, careleſſneſs.

OSCITANT, ôs'-ſŷ-tènt. a. Yawning, unuſually ſleepy; ſleepy, ſluggiſh.

OSCITATION, ôſ-ſŷ-tå'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of yawning.

OSCULATION, ôſ-kû-lå'-ſhûn. ſ. Kiſſing, cloſe contact.

OSIER, ô'-zhèr. ſ. A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water.

OSPRAY, ôs'-prå. ſ. The ſea-eagle.

OSSEOUS, ôs'-ſhŷ-ûs. a. Bony, conſiſting of bone.

OSSICLE, ôs'-sìkl. ſ. A ſmall bone.

OSSIFICK, ôſ-sìf'-fìk. a. Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony ſubſtance.

OSSIFICATION, ôſ-ſŷ-fŷ-kå'-ſhûn. ſ. Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony ſubſtance.

OSSIFRAGE, ôs'-ſŷ-frådzh. ſ. A kind of eagle.

To **OSSIFY**, ôs'-ſŷ-fŷ. v. a. To change to bone.

OSSIVOROUS, ôſ-sìv'-vô-rûs. a. Devouring bones.

OSSUARY, ôs'-ſû-år-ŷ. ſ. A charnel houſe.

OSTENSIBLE, ôſ-tèn'-sìbl. a. Such as is proper or intended to be ſhown.

OSTENSIVE, ôſ-tèn'-sìv. a. Showing, betokening.

OSTENT, ôſ-tènt'. ſ. Appearance, air, manner, mien; ſhow, token; a portent, a prodigy.

OSTENTATION, ôs-tèn-tå'-ſhûn. ſ. Outward ſhow, appearance; ambitious diſplay, boaſt, vain ſhow.

OSTENTATIOUS, ôſ-tèn-tå'-ſhûs. a. Boaſtful, vain, fond of ſhow, fond to expoſe to view.

OSTENTATIOUSLY, ôſ-tèn-tå'-ſhûſ-lŷ. ad. Vainly, boaſtfully.

OSTENTATIOUSNESS, ôſ-tèn-tå'-ſhûſ-nès. ſ. Vanity, boaſtfulneſs.

OSTEOLOGY, ôſ-tè-ôl'-lô-dzhŷ. ſ. A deſcription of the bones.

OSTIARY, ôs'-tyå-rŷ. ſ. The opening at which a river diſembogues itſelf.

OSTLER, ôs'-lûr. ſ. The man who takes care of horſes at an inn.

OSTLERY, ôs'-lûr-ŷ. ſ. The place

or apartment belonging to the oſtler.

OSTRACISM, òs'-trà-sìzm. ſ. A manner of ſentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a ſhell; publick cenſure.

OSTRACITES, òs-trà-sì'-tèz. ſ. The common oyſter in it's foſſile ſtate.

OSTRICH, òs'-trìtſh. ſ. The largeſt of birds.

OTACOUSTICK, òt-tà-kou'ſ-tìk. ſ. An inſtrument to facilitate hearing.

OTHER, ùth'-ùr. pron. Not the ſame, different; correlative to Each; ſomething beſides; next; it is ſometimes put elliptically for Other thing.

OTHERGATES, ùth'-ùr-gàts. ſ. In another manner. Obſolete.

OTHERGUISE, ùth'-ùr-gìze. a. Of another kind.

OTHERWHERE, ùth'-ùr-hwère. ad. In other places.

OTHERWHILE, ùth'-ùr-hwìle. ad. At other times.

OTHERWISE, ùth'-ùr-wìze. ad. In a different manner; by other cauſes; in other reſpects.

OTTER, òt'-tùr. ſ. An amphibious animal that preys upon fiſh.

OVAL, ò'-vùl. a. Oblong, reſembling the longitudinal ſection of an egg.

OVAL, ò'-vùl. ſ. That which has the ſhape of an egg.

OVARIOUS, ò-và'-rỳ-ùs. a. Conſiſting of eggs.

OVARY, ò'-và-rỳ. ſ. The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

OVATION, ò-và'-ſhùn. ſ. A leſs triumph among the Romans.

OVEN, ùv'n. ſ. An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

OVER, ò'-vùr. prep. Above; acroſs, as he leaped Over the brook; through, as the world Over; Over night, the night before.

OVER, ò'-vùr. ad. Above the top; more than a quantity aſſigned; from ſide to ſide; from one to another; from a country beyond the ſea; on the ſurface; throughout; completely; with repetition, another time; in a great degree, in too great a quantity; Over and above, beſides, beyond what was firſt ſuppoſed or immediately intended; Over againſt, oppoſite, regarding in front; in compoſition it has a great variety of ſignifications, it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of ſpeech.

To OVER-ABOUND, ò'-vùr-à-boů"nd. v. n. To abound more than enough.

To OVER-ACT, ò'-vùr-àkt". v. a. To act more than enough.

OVERANXIOUS, ò-vùr-àngk'-ſhùs. a. Too anxious, too eager.

OVERANXIOUSLY, ò-vùr-àngk'-ſhùſ-lỳ. ad. With too great anxiety.

To OVER-ARCH, ò-vùr-à'rtſh. v. a. To cover as with an arch.

To OVER-AWE, ò-vùr-à'. v. a. To keep in awe by ſuperiour influence.

To OVER-BALANCE, ò'-vùr-bàl"-lèns. v. a. To weigh down, to preponderate.

OVER-BALANCE, ò"-vùr-bàl'-lèns. ſ. Something more than equivalent.

OVER-BATTLE, ò'-vùr-bàtl. a. Too fruitful, exuberant. Not uſed.

To OVER-BEAR, ò'-vùr-bè"re. v. a. To repreſs, to ſubdue, to bear down.

To OVER-BID, ò'-vùr-bìd". v. a. To offer more than equivalent.

To OVER-BLOW, ò-vùr-blò'. v. n. To be paſt it's violence.

To OVER-BLOW, ò-vùr-blò'. v. a. To drive away as clouds before the wind.

OVER-BOARD, ò'-vùr-bòrd. ad. Off the ſhip, out of the ſhip.

To OVER-BULK, ò'-vùr-bùlk". v. a. To oppreſs by bulk.

To OVER-BURDEN, ò'-vùr-bùr"dn. v. a. To load with too great a weight.

To OVER-BUY, ò'-vùr-bỳ". v. a. To buy too dear.

To OVER-CARRY, ò'-vùr-kàr"-rỳ. v. a. To hurry too far, to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

To OVER-CAST, ò-vùr-kàſt'. v. a. To cloud, to darken, to cover with gloom; to cover; to rate too high in computation.

To OVER-CHARGE, ỏ′-vủr-tſhả″rdzh. v. a. To oppreſs, to cloy, to ſurcharge; to load, to crowd too much; to burden; to rate too high; to fill too full; to load with too great a charge.

OVER-CHARGE, ỏ″-vủr-tſhả′rdzh. ſ. Too great a charge.

To OVER-CLOUD, ỏ-vủr-klou′d. v. a. To cover with clouds.

To OVERCLOY, ỏ-vủr-kloỷ′. v. a. To fill beyond ſatiety.

To OVERCOME, ỏ-vủr-kủm′. v. a. To ſubdue, to conquer, to vanquiſh; to ſurcharge; to come over or upon. Not in uſe in this laſt ſenſe.

To OVERCOME, ỏ-vủr-kủm′. v. n. To gain the ſuperiority.

OVERCOMER, ỏ-vủr-kủm′-mủr. ſ. He who overcomes.

To OVER-COUNT, ỏ′-vủr-kou″nt. v. a. To rate above the true value.

To OVERCOVER, ỏ-vủr-kủv′-ủr. v. a. To cover completely.

To OVERCROW, ỏ-vủr-krỏ′. v. a. To crow over as in triumph.

To OVERDO, ỏ′-vủr-dỏ″. v. a. To do more than enough.

To OVERDOSE, ỏ-vủr-dỏ′ſe. v. a. To load with too large a doſe.

To OVER-DRESS, ỏ′-vủr-drẻs″. v. a. To adorn laviſhly.

To OVER-DRIVE, ỏ′-vủr-drỉ″ve. v. a. To drive too hard, or beyond ſtrength.

To OVEREMPTY, ỏ-vủr-ẻmp′-tỷ. v. a. To make too empty.

To OVER-EYE, ỏ′-vủr-ỉ″. v. a. To ſuperintend; to obſerve, to remark.

OVERFAL, ỏ′-vủr-fảl. ſ. Cataract. Not uſed.

To OVER-FLOAT, ỏ-vủr-flỏ′te. v. n. To ſwim, to float.

To OVER-FLOW, ỏ-vủr-flỏ′. v. n. To be fuller than the brim can hold; to exuberate.

To OVER-FLOW, ỏ-vủr-flỏ′. v. a. To fill beyond the brim; to deluge, to drown, to over-run.

OVERFLOW, ỏ′-vủr-flỏ. ſ. Inundation, more than fulneſs, ſuch a quantity as runs over, exuberance.

OVERFLOWING, ỏ-vủr-flỏ′-ỉng. ſ. Exuberance, copiouſneſs.

OVERFLOWINGLY, ỏ-vủr-flỏ′-ỉng-lỷ. ad. Exuberantly.

To OVER-FLY, ỏ-vủr-flỷ′. v. a. To croſs by flight.

OVER-FORWARDNESS, ỏ′-vủr-fỏr″-wảrd-nẻs. ſ. Too great quickneſs; too great officiouſneſs.

To OVER-FREIGHT, ỏ′-vủr-frẻ″te. v. a. To load too heavily.

To OVERGET, ỏ-vủr-gẻt′. v. a. To overtake; to paſs.

To OVER-GLANCE, ỏ-vủr-glản′s. v. a. To look haſtily over.

To OVER-GO, ỏ-vủr-gỏ′. v. a. To ſurpaſs, to excel.

To OVER-GORGE, ỏ′-vủr-gả′rdzh. v. a. To gorge too much.

OVERGRASSED, ỏ-vủr-grảſt′. a. Overgrown with graſs.

OVER-GREAT, ỏ-vủr-grả′te. a. Too great.

To OVER-GROW, ỏ-vủr-grỏ′. v. a. To cover with growth; to riſe above.

To OVER-GROW, ỏ-vủr-grỏ′. v. n. To grow beyond the fit or natural ſize.

OVER-GROWTH, ỏ′-vủr-grỏth. ſ. Exuberant growth.

To OVER-HALE, ỏ-vủr-hả′l. v. a. To ſpread over; to examine over again.

To OVER-HANG, ỏ-vủr-hảng′. v. a. To jut over, to impend over.

To OVER-HANG, ỏ-vủr-hảng′. v. n. To jut over.

To OVER-HARDEN, ỏ′-vủr-hả″rdn. v. a. To make too hard.

OVER-HEAD, ỏ-vủr-hẻd′. ad. Aloft, in the zenith, above.

To OVER-HEAR, ỏ-vủr-hẻ′r. v. a. To hear thoſe who do not mean to be heard.

To OVER-HEAT, ỏ-vủr-hẻ′t. v. a. To heat too much.

To OVER-JOY, ỏ-vủr-dzhoy′. v. a. To tranſport, to raviſh.

OVER-JOY, ỏ′-vủr-dzhoy. ſ. Tranſport, ecſtaſy.

To OVER-LABOUR, ỏ′-vủr-lả″-bủr. v. a. To take too much pains on any thing, to haraſs with toil.

To OVERLADE, ỏ′-vủr-lả″de. v. a. To over-burden.

OVERLARGE, ỏ′-vủr-lả″rdzh. a. Larger than enough.

To OVERLAY, ỏ-vủr-lả′. v. a. To opprefs by too much weight or power; to ſmother; to cover ſuperficially; to join by ſomething laid over.

To OVERLEAP, ỏ-vủr-lẻ′p. v. a. To paſs by a jump.

OVERLEATHER, ỏ′-vủr-lẻth-ủr. ſ. The part of the ſhoe that covers the foot.

OVERLIGHT, ỏ′-vủr-lỉ″te. ſ. Too ſtrong light.

To OVERLIVE, ỏ-vủr-lỉv′. v. a. To live longer than another, to ſurvive, to outlive.

To OVERLIVE, ỏ-vủr-lỉv′. v. n. To live too long.

OVERLIVER, ỏ-vủr-lỉv′-ủr. ſ. Survivor, that which lives longeſt. Not uſed.

To OVERLOAD, ỏ-vủr-lỏ′de. v. a. To burden with too much.

OVERLONG, ỏ′-vủr-lỏng″. a. Too long.

To OVERLOOK, ỏ-vủr-lủk′. v. a. To view from a higher place; to view fully, to peruſe; to ſuperintend, to overſee; to review; to paſs by indulgently; to neglect, to ſlight; to paſs over unnoticed.

OVER-LOOKER, ỏ-vủr-lủk′-ủr. ſ. One who looks over his fellows.

OVERMASTED, ỏ-vủr-mảs′-tỉd. a. Having too much maſt.

OVERMASTER, ỏ-vủr-mảs′-tủr. v. a. To ſubdue, to govern.

To OVERMATCH, ỏ-vủr-mảtſh′. v. a. To be too powerful, to conquer.

OVERMATCH, ỏ′-vủr-mảtſh. ſ. One of ſuperiour powers.

OVERMEASURE, ỏ′-vủr-mẻz″-zhủr. ſ. Something given over the due meaſure.

To OVERMIX, ỏ-vủr-mỉks′. v. a. To mix with too much.

OVERMOST, ỏ′-vủr-mủſt. a. Higheſt, over the reſt in authority.

OVERMUCH, ỏ vủr-mủtſh′. a. Too much, more than enough.

OVERMUCH, ỏ-vủr-mủtſh′. ad. In too great a degree.

OVERMUCHNESS, ỏ-vủr-mủtſh′-nẻs. ſ. Exuberance, ſuperabundance. Not uſed.

To OVERNAME, ỏ-vủr-nả′me. v. a. To name in a ſeries.

OVERNIGHT, ỏ-vủr-nỉ′te. ſ. Night before bed-time.

To OVEROFFICE, ỏ-vủr-ỏf′-fỉs. v. a. To lord by virtue of an office.

OVEROFFICIOUS, ỏ-vủr-of-fỉſh″-ủs. a. Too buſy, too importunate.

To OVERPASS, ỏ-vủr-pảs′. v. a. To croſs; to overlook, to paſs with diſregard; to omit in a reckoning.

OVERPAST, ỏ-vủr-pảſt′. part. a. Gone, paſt by.

To OVERPAY, ỏ-vủr-pả′. v. a. To reward beyond the price.

To OVERPEER, ỏ-vủr-pẻ′r. v. a. To overlook, to hover above.

To OVERPERCH, ỏ-vủr-pẻrtſh′. v. a. To fly over.

OVERPLUS, ỏ′-vủr-plủs. ſ. Surplus, what remains more than ſufficient.

To OVERPLY, ỏ′-vủr-plỷ″. v. a. To employ too laboriouſly.

To OVERPOISE, ỏ′-vủr-poi″z. v. a. To outweigh.

OVERPOISE, ỏ′-vủr-poiz. ſ. Preponderant weight.

To OVERPOWER, ỏ-vủr-pow′-ủr. v. a. To be predominant over, to oppreſs by ſuperiority.

To OVERPRESS, ỏ′-vủr-prẻs″. v. a. To bear upon with irreſiſtible force, to overwhelm, to cruſh.

To OVERPRIZE, ỏ′-vủr-prỉ″ze. v. a. To value at too high price.

OVERRANK, ỏ-vủr-rảngk′. a. Too rank.

To OVERRATE, ỏ′-vủr-rả″te. v. a. To rate too much.

To OVERREACH, ỏ-vủr-rẻ′tſh. v. a. To riſe above; to deceive, to go beyond.

To OVERREACH, ỏ-vủr-rẻ′tſh. v. n. A horſe is ſaid to Over-reach, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, ſo as to ſtrike againſt his fore-feet.

OVERREACHER, ỏ-vủr-rẻ′tſh-ủr. ſ. A cheat, a deceiver.

To OVERREAD, ỏ-vủr-rẻ′d. v. To peruſe.

To OVER-RED, ò-vùr-rèd′. v. a. To ſmear with red.

To OVER-RIPEN, ò′-vùr-rì″pn. v. a. To make too ripe.

To OVERROAST, ò′-vùr-rò″ſt. v. a. To roaſt too much.

To OVERRULE, ò-vùr-rò′l. v. a. To influence with predominant power, to be ſuperiour in authority; to govern with high authority, to ſuperintend; to ſuperſede, as, in law, to Over-rule a plea is to reject it as incompetent.

To OVERRUN, ò-vùr-rùn′. v. a. To haraſs by incurſions, to ravage; to out-run; to overſpread, to cover all over; to miſchief by great numbers, to peſter.

To OVERRUN, ò-vùr-rùn′. v. n. To overflow, to be more than full.

To OVERSEE, ò-vùr-sè′. v. a. To ſuperintend; to overlook, to paſs by unheeded, to omit.

OVERSEEN, ò-vùr-sè′n. part. Miſtaken, deceived.

OVERSEER, ò-vùr-sè′-ùr. ſ. One who overlooks, a ſuperintendant; an officer who has the care of the parochial proviſion for the poor.

To OVERSET, ò-vùr-sèt′. v. a. To turn the bottom upwards, to throw off the baſis; to throw out of regularity.

To OVERSET, ò-vùr-sèt′. v. n. To fall off the baſis.

To OVERSHADE, ò-vùr-ſhà′de. v. a. To cover with darkneſs.

To OVERSHADOW, ò-vùr-ſhàd′-dò. v. a. To throw a ſhadow over any thing; to ſhelter, to protect.

To OVERSHOOT, ò-vùr-ſhò′t. v. n. To fly beyond the mark.

To OVERSHOOT, ò-vùr-ſhò′t. v. a. To ſhoot beyond the mark; with the reciprocal pronoun, to venture too far, to aſſert too much.

OVERSIGHT, ò′-vùr-sìte. ſ. Superintendence. Not uſed. Miſtake, errour.

To OVERSIZE, ò-vùr-sì′ze. v. a. To ſurpaſs in bulk; to plaſter over.

To OVERSKIP, ò-vùr-ſkìp′. v. a. To paſs by leaping; to paſs over; to eſcape.

To OVERSLEEP, ò-vùr-ſlè′p. v. a. To ſleep too long.

To OVERSLIP, ò-vùr-ſlìp′. v. a. To paſs undone, unnoticed, or unuſed; to neglect.

To OVERSNOW, ò-vùr-ſnò′. v. a. To cover with ſnow.

OVERSOLD, ò′-vùr-sò″ld. part. Sold at too high a price.

OVERSOON, ò′-vùr-sò″n. ad. Too ſoon.

OVERSPENT, ò′-vùr-ſpènt″. part. Wearied, haraſſed.

To OVERSPREAD, ò-vùr-ſprèd′. v. a. To cover over, to fill, to ſcatter over.

To OVERSTAND, ò′-vùr-ſtànd″. v. a. To ſtand too much upon conditions.

To OVERSTARE, ò-vùr-ſtà′re. v. a. To ſtare wildly.

To OVERSTOCK, ò′-vùr-ſtòk″. v. a. To fill too full, to crowd.

To OVERSTORE, ò′-vùr-ſtò″re. v. a. To ſtore with too much.

To OVERSTRAIN, ò′-vùr-ſtrà″ne. v. n. To make too violent efforts.

To OVERSTRAIN, ò′-vùr-ſtrà″ne. v. a. To ſtretch too far.

To OVERSWAY, ò-vùr-ſwà′. v. a. To over-rule, to bear down.

To OVERSWELL, ò-vùr-ſwèl′. v. a. To riſe above.

OVERT, ò′-vèrt. a. Open, publick, apparent.

To OVERTAKE, ò-vùr-tà′ke. v. a. To catch any thing by purſuit, to come up to ſomething going before; to take by ſurprize.

To OVERTASK, ò′-vùr-tàſk″. v. a. To burden with too heavy duties or injunctions.

To OVERTAX, ò′-vùr-tàks″. v. a. To tax too heavily.

To OVERTHROW, ò-vùr-thrò′. v. a. To turn upſide down; to throw down, to demoliſh; to defeat, to conquer; to deſtroy, to bring to nothing.

OVERTHROW, ò′-vùr-thrò. ſ. The ſtate of being turned upſide down; ruin, deſtruction; defeat, diſcomfiture; degradation.

OVERTHROWER, ò-vůr-thrò′-ůr. ſ. He who overthrows.

OVERTHWART, ò-vůr-thwå′rt. a. Oppoſite, being over-againſt; croſſing any thing perpendicularly; perverſe, adverſe, contradictious.

OVERTHWART, ò-vůr-thwå′rt. prep. Acroſs.

OVERTHWARTLY, ò-vůr-thwå′rt-lý. ad. Acroſs, tranſverſely; pervicaciouſlý, perverſely.

OVERTHWARTNESS, ò-vůr-thwå′rt-nès. ſ. Pervicacity, perverſeneſs.

OVERTLY, ò′-vèrt-lý. ad. Openly.

OVERTOOK, ò-vůr-tůk′. pret. and part. paſſ. of Overtake.

To OVERTOP, ò-vůr-tòp′. v. a. To riſe above, to raiſe the head above; to excel, to ſurpaſs; to obſcure, to make of leſs importance by ſuperiour excellence.

To OVERTRIP, ò-vůr-trìp′. v. a. To trip over, to walk lightly over.

OVERTURE, ò′-vèr-tůr. ſ. Opening, diſcloſure, diſcovery; propoſal, ſomething offered to conſideration; a piece of muſick intended to precede ſome publick performance.

To OVERTURN, ò-vůr-tůrn′. v. a. To throw down, to ſubvert, to ruin; to overpower, to conquer.

OVERTURNER, ò-vůr-tůr′-nůr. ſ. Subverter.

To OVERVALUE, ò′-vůr-vål″-lů. v. a. To rate at too high a price.

To OVERVEIL, ò-vůr-vå′le. v. a. To cover.

To OVERVOTE, ò-vůr-vò′te. v. a. To conquer by plurality of voices.

To OVERWATCH, ò′-vůr-wòtſh″. v. a. To ſubdue with long want of reſt.

OVERWEAK, ò′-vůr-wè″k. a. Too weak, too feeble.

To OVERWEARY, ò-vůr-wè′-rý. v. a. To ſubdue with fatigue.

To OVERWEATHER, ò-vůr-wèth′-ůr. v. a. To batter with violence of weather. Not uſed.

To OVERWEEN, ò-vůr-wè′n. v. n. To think too highly, to think with arrogance.

OVERWEENINGLY, ò-vůr-wè′n-ìng-lý. ad. With too much arrogance, with too high an opinion.

To OVERWEIGH, ò-vůr-wå′. v. a. To preponderate.

OVERWEIGHT, ò′-vůr-wåte. ſ. Preponderance.

To OVERWHELM, ò-vůr-hwèlm′. v. a. To cruſh underneath ſomething violent and weighty; to overlook gloomily.

OVERWHELMINGLY, ò-vůr-hwèl′-mìng-lý. ad. In ſuch a manner as to overwhelm.

OVERWISE, ò-vůr-wì′ze. a. Wiſe to affectation.

OVERWROUGHT, ò-vůr-rå″t. part. Laboured too much; worked too much.

OVERWORN, ò′-vůr-wò″rn. part. Worn out, ſubdued by toil; ſpoiled by time.

OVERYEARED, ò-vůr-yè′rd. a. Too old.

OVERZEALOUS, ò-vůr-zèl′-ůs. a. Too zealous.

OUGHT, å′t. ſ. Any thing, not nothing. More properly written Aught.

OUGHT, å′t. verb imperfect. Owed, was bound to pay, have been indebted. Not uſed in this ſenſe. To be obliged by duty; to be fit, to be neceſſary; a ſign of the potential mode.

OVIFORM, ò′-vý-fårm. a. Having the ſhape of an egg.

OVIPAROUS, ò-vìp′-pèr-ůs. a. Bringing forth eggs, not viviparous.

OUNCE, ou′ns. ſ. The ſixteenth part of a pound in Avoirdupois weight; the twelfth part of a pound in Troy weight; a beaſt of the cat kind, reſembling the panther.

OUPHE, ò′f. ſ. A fairy, a goblin.

OUPHEN, ò′fn. a. Elfiſh.

OUR, ou′r. pron. poſſ. Pertaining to us, belonging to us; when the ſubſtantive goes before, it is written Ours.

OURANOGRAPHY, ou-rå-nòg′-grå-fý. ſ. A deſcription of the heavens.

OURSELVES, our-sėlv'z. reciprocal pronoun. We, not others; us, not others, in the oblique caſes.

OURSELF, our-ſėlf'. Is uſed in the regal ſtyle.

OUSEL, ő'zl. ſ. A blackbird.

To **OUST**, ouſt'. v. a. To vacate, to take away.

OUT, out'. ad. Not within; it is generally oppoſed to In; in a ſtate of diſcloſure; not in confinement or concealment; from the place or houſe; from the inner part; not at home; in a ſtate of extinction; in a ſtate of being exhauſted; to the end; loudly, without reſtraint; not in the hands of the owner; in an errour; at a loſs, in a puzzle; away, at a loſs; it is uſed emphatically before Alas; it is added emphatically to verbs of diſcovery.

OUT, out'. interject. An expreſſion of abhorrence or expulſion, as Out upon this half-faced fellowſhip.

OUT OF, out'-ŏv. prep. From, noting produce; not in, noting excluſion or diſmiſſion; no longer in; not in, noting unfitneſs; not within, relating to a houſe; from, noting extraction; from, noting copy; from, noting reſcue; not in, noting exorbitance or irregularity; from one thing to ſomething different; to a different ſtate from, noting diſorder; not according to; to a different ſtate from, noting ſeparation; beyond; paſt, without, noting ſomething worn out or exhauſted; by means of; in conſequence of, noting the motive or reaſon; Out of hand, immediately, as that is eaſily uſed which is ready in the hand; Out at the elbows, one who has outrun his means.

To **OUT**, out'. v. a. To expel, to deprive. Not much uſed.

To **OUTACT**, out-ăkt'. v. a. To do beyond.

To **OUTBALANCE**, out-băl'-lėns. v. a. To overweigh, to preponderate.

To **OUTBAR**, out-bå'r. v. a. To ſhut out by fortification.

To **OUTBID**, out-bĭd'. v. a. To overpower by bidding a higher price.

OUTBIDDER, out-bĭd'-dûr. ſ. One that outbids.

OUTBLOWED, out-blő'de. a. Inflated, ſwollen with wind. A bad word.

OUTBORN, out'-bårn. a. Foreign, not native.

OUTBOUND, out'-bound. a. Deſtinated to a diſtant voyage.

To **OUTBRAVE**, out-brå've. v. a. To bear down and diſgrace by more daring, inſolent, or ſplendid appearance.

To **OUTBRAZEN**, out-brå'zn. v. a. To bear down with impudence.

OUTBREAK, out'-brėk. ſ. That which breaks forth, eruption.

To **OUTBREATHE**, out-brė'th. v. a. To weary by having better breath; to expire. Obſolete.

OUTCAST, out'-kåſt. part. a. Thrown into the air as refuſe; baniſhed, expelled.

OUTCAST, out'-kåſt. ſ. Exile, one rejected, one expelled.

To **OUTCRAFT**, out-kråſt'. v. a. To excel in cunning.

OUTCRY, out'-krŷ. ſ. Cry of vehemence, cry of diſtreſs, clamour of deteſtation.

To **OUTDARE**, out-då're. v. a. To venture beyond.

To **OUTDATE**, out-då'te. v. a. To antiquate.

To **OUTDO**, out-dő'. v. a. To excel, to ſurpaſs.

OUTDOING, out-dő'-ĭng. ſ. The act of doing beyond others, that which is done beyond others.

To **OUTDWEL**, out-dwėl'. v. a. To ſtay beyond.

OUTER, out'-tûr. a. That which is without.

OUTERLY, out-tûr-lŷ. ad. Towards the outſide.

OUTERMOST, out'-tûr-mûſt. a. Remoteſt from the midſt.

To **OUTFACE**, out-få'ſe. v. a. To brave, to bear down by ſhow of magnanimity; to ſtare down.

To **OUTFAWN**, out-få'n. v. a. To excel in fawning.

OUTFIT, out′-fìt. ſ. The act of fitting out a ſhip; the expenſe of fitting out a ſhip.

To **OUTFLY**, out-flỳ′. v. a. To leave behind in flight.

OUTFORM, out′-fårm. ſ. External appearance. Not uſed.

To **OUTFROWN**, out-frow′n. v. a. To frown down.

OUTGATE, out′-gåte. ſ. Outlet, paſſage outwards.

To **OUTGENERAL**, out-dzhèn′-è-rål. v. a. To beat by dint of ſkill.

To **OUTGIVE**, out-gìv′. v. a. To ſurpaſs in giving.

To **OUTGO**, out-gò′. v. a. To ſurpaſs, to excel; to go beyond, to leave behind in going; to circumvent, to over-reach.

OUTGOING, out-gò′-ìng. ſ. The act of going out, the ſtate of going out. It is frequently uſed in the plural for Expenſes, in oppoſition to Income.

To **OUTGROW**, out-grò′. v. a. To ſurpaſs in growth, to grow too great or too old for any thing.

OUTGUARD, out′-gård. ſ. One poſted at a diſtance from the main body, as a defence.

To **OUTJEST**, out-dzhèſt′. v. a. To overpower by jeſting.

To **OUTKNAVE**, out-nå′ve. v. a. To ſurpaſs in knavery.

OUTLANDISH, out-lån′-dìſh. a. Not native, foreign.

To **OUTLAST**, out-låſt′. v. a. To ſurpaſs in duration.

OUTLAW, out′-lå. ſ. One excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer, a robber, a bandit.

To **OUTLAW**, out′-lå. v. a. To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

OUTLAWRY, out′-lå-rỳ. ſ. A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

To **OUTLEAP**, out-lè′p. v. a. To paſs by leaping, to ſtart beyond.

OUTLEAP, ou′t-lèp. ſ. Sally, flight, eſcape.

OUTLET, out′-lèt. ſ. Paſſage outwards, diſcharge outwards.

OUTLINE, out′-lìne. ſ. Contour; line by which any figure is defined, extremity.

To **OUTLIVE**, out′-lìv. v. a. To live beyond, to ſurvive.

OUTLIVER, out-lìv′-ůr. ſ. A ſurviver.

To **OUTLOOK**, out-lůk′. v. a. To face down, to browbeat.

To **OUTLUSTRE**, out-lůs′-tůr. v. a. To excel in brightneſs.

OUTLYING, out′-lỳ-ìng. part. a. Exceeding others in lying; applied to a deer that has gotten out of it's park; applied to places lying at the extremities.

To **OUTMEASURE**, out-mèzh′-ůr. v. a. To exceed in meaſure.

To **OUTNUMBER**, out-nům′-bůr. v. a. To exceed in number.

To **OUTMARCH**, out-må′rtſh. v. a. To leave behind in the march.

OUTMOST, out′-můſt. a. Remoteſt from the middle.

To **OUTPACE**, out-på′ſe. v. a. To outgo, to leave behind.

OUTPARISH, out′-pår-ìſh. ſ. Pariſh not lying within the walls.

OUTPART, out′-pårt. ſ. Part remote from the centre or main body.

To **OUTPOUR**, out-pò′r. v. a. To emit, to ſend forth in a ſtream.

To **OUTPRIZE**, out-prì′ze. v. a. To exceed in the value ſet upon it.

To **OUTRAGE**, out′-rådzh. v. a. To injure violently or contumeliouſly, to inſult roughly and tumultuouſly.

OUTRAGE, out′-rèdzh. ſ. Open violence, tumultuous miſchief.

OUTRAGEOUS, out-rå′-dzhůs. a. Violent, furious, exorbitant, tumultuous, turbulent; exceſſive, paſſing reaſon or decency; enormous, atrocious.

OUTRAGEOUSLY, out-rå′-dzhůſ-lỳ. ad. Violently, tumultuouſly, furiouſly.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS, out-rå′-dzhůſ-nès. ſ. With fury, with violence.

OUTRAN, out-rån′. pret. of Outrun.

To OUTREACH, out-rè'tſh. v. a. To go beyond.

To OUTRIDE, out-rì'de. v. a. To paſs by riding.

OUTRIGHT, out-rì'te. ad. Immediately, without delay; completely.

To OUTROAR, out-rò're. v. a. To exceed in roaring.

OUTRODE, out-rò'de. pret. and part. of Outride.

OUTRODE, out'-ròde. ſ. Excurſion. Not uſed.

To OUTROOT, out-rò't. v. a. To extirpate, to eradicate.

To OUTRUN, out-rùn'. v. a. To leave behind in running; to exceed.

To OUTSAIL, out-ſà'le. v. a. To leave behind in ſailing.

OUTSCAPE, out'-ſcàpe. ſ. Power of eſcaping.

To OUTSCORN, out-ſkà'rn. v. a. To bear down or confront by contempt.

To OUTSEL, out-ſèl'. v. a. To exceed in the price for which a thing is ſold; to gain a higher price.

To OUTSHINE, out-ſhì'ne. v. a. To emit luſtre; to excel in luſtre.

OUTSHONE, out-ſhòn'. pret. and part of Outshine.

To OUTSHOOT, out'-ſhòt. v. a. To exceed in ſhooting; to ſhoot beyond.

OUTSIDE, out'-sìde. ſ. Superficies, ſurface, external part; extreme part, part remote from the middle; ſuperficial appearance; the utmoſt; perſon, external man; outer ſide; part not encloſed.

To OUTSIT, out-sìt'. v. a. To ſit beyond the time of any thing.

To OUTSLEEP, out-ſlè'p. v. a. To ſleep beyond.

To OUTSPEAK, out-ſpè'k. v. a. To ſpeak ſomething beyond.

To OUTSPORT, out-ſpò'rt. v. a. To ſport beyond.

To OUTSPREAD, out-ſprèd'. v. a. To extend, to diffuſe.

To OUTSTAND, out-ſtànd'. v. a. To ſupport, to reſiſt; to ſtand beyond the proper time. An improper uſe of the word.

To OUTSTAND, out-ſtànd'. v. n. To protuberate from the main body.

OUTSTANDING, out-ſtàn'-dìng. p. a. Standing beyond, ſtanding out as not yet gotten in, as outſtanding debts.

To OUTSTARE, out-ſtà're. v. a. To face down, to brow-beat, to outface with effrontery.

OUTSTREET, out'-ſtrèt. ſ. Street in the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRETCH, out-ſtrètſh'. v. a. To extend, to ſpread out.

To OUTSTRIP, out-ſtrìp'. v. a. To outgo, to leave behind.

To OUTSWEAR, out-ſwà're. v. a. To overpower by ſwearing.

OUTSWEETEN, out-ſwè'tn. v. a. To excel in ſweetneſs.

To OUTTALK, out-tà'k. v. a. To overpower by talk.

To OUTTONGUE, out-tùng'. v. a. To bear down by noiſe.

To OUTVALUE, out-vàl'-ù. v. a. To tranſcend in price.

To OUTVENOM, out-vèn'-ùm. v. a. To exceed in poiſon.

To OUTVIE, out-vỳ'. v. a. To exceed, to ſurpaſs.

To OUT-VILLAIN, out-vìl'-lèn. v. a. To exceed in villainy.

To OUTVOICE, out-voi's. v. a. To outroar, to excel in clamour.

To OUTVOTE, out-vò'te. v. a. To conquer by plurality of ſuffrages.

To OUTWALK, out-wà'k. v. a. To leave behind in walking.

OUTWALL, out'-wàl. ſ. Outward part of a building; ſuperficial appearance.

OUTWARD, out'-wèrd. a. External, oppoſed to inward; extrinſick, adventitious; foreign not inteſtine; tending to the out-parts; in theology, carnal, corporeal, not ſpiritual.

OUTWARD, out'-wèrd. ſ. External form.

OUTWARD, out'-wèrd. ad. To foreign parts, as a ſhip Outward bound; to the outer parts.

OUTWARDLY, out'-wèrd-lỳ. ad. Externally, oppoſed to inwardly; in appearance, not ſincerely.

OUTWARDS, out'-wèrdz. ad. Towards the out-parts.

To OUTWATCH, out-wòtſh'. v. a. To exceed in watching.

To OUTWEAR, out-wě're. v. a. To paſs tediouſly; to wear beyond.

To OUTWEED, out-wě'd. v. a. To extirpate as a weed.

To OUTWEIGH, out-wå'. v. a. To exceed in gravity; to preponderate, to excel in gravity or influence.

To OUTWIT, out-wit'. v. a. To cheat, to overcome by ſtratagem.

To OUTWORK, out'-wůrk. v. a. To do more work.

OUTWORK, out'-wůrk. ſ. The parts of a fortification next the enemy.

OUTWORN, out-wò'rn. part. Conſumed or deſtroyed by uſe.

To OUTWORTH, out-wůrth'. v. a. To excel in value. Not uſed.

To OUTWREST, out-rěſt'. v. a. To extort by violence.

OUTWROUGHT, out-rå't. part. Outdone, exceeded in efficacy.

To OWE, ò'. v. a. To be indebted; to be obliged for; to have from any thing as the conſequence of a cauſe; to poſſeſs, to be the right owner of. Obſolete in this ſenſe, the word Own being uſed in it's ſtead.

OWEN, ò'-ěn. irr. part. paſſ. of Owe.

OWING, ò'-ing. part. a. Conſequential; imputable to, as an agent.

OWL, owl. } ſ. A bird that
OWLET, ow'-lět. } flies about in the night and catches mice.

OWLER, owl'-ůr. ſ. One who carries contraband goods. Not in uſe.

OWN, ò'ne. ſ. This is a word of no other uſe than as it is added to the poſſeſſive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their; it is added generally by way of emphaſis or corroboration; ſometimes it is added to note oppoſition or contradiſtinction; domeſtick, not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.

To OWN, ò'ne. v. a. To acknowledge, to avow for one's own; to poſſeſs, to claim, to hold by right; to avow; to confeſs, not to deny.

OWNER, ò'ne-ůr. ſ. One to whom any thing belongs.

OWNERSHIP, ò'-nůr-ſhip. ſ. Property, rightful poſſeſſion.

OX, òks'. ſ. The general name for black cattle; a caſtrated bull.

OXBANE, òks'-båne. ſ. A plant.

OXEN, òks'n. plur. of Ox.

OXEYE, òks'-ì. ſ. A plant.

OXFLY, òks'-flŷ. ſ. A fly of a particular kind.

OXHEAL, oks'-hěl. ſ. A plant.

OXLIP, òks'-lip. ſ. The ſame with Cowslip, a vernal flower.

OXSTALL, òks'-ſtål. ſ. A ſtand for oxen.

OXTONGUE, òks'-tůng. ſ. A plant.

OXYCRATE, òk'-ſŷ-krět. ſ. A mixture of water and vinegar.

OXYGEN, òks'-ŷ-dzhěn. ſ. The principle that produces acids, the baſis of that part of atmoſpherick air which ſupports life and combuſtion.

To OXYGENATE, òks-idzh'-ŷ-nåte. v. a. To impregnate with oxygen.

OXYGENOUS, òks-idzh'-ŷ-nůs. a. Of the nature of oxygen.

OXYMEL, òk'-ſŷ-měl. ſ. A mixture of vinegar and honey.

OXYMORON, òk-ſŷ-mò'-ròn. ſ. A rhetorical figure in which an epithet of a contrary ſignification is added to a word.

OXYRRHODINE, òk-ſir'-ò-dìne. ſ. A mixture of oil of roſes and vinegar of roſes.

OYER, ò'-yůr. ſ. A court of Oyer and terminer is a judicature where cauſes are heard and determined.

OYES, ò-yis'. ſ. Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertiſement given by the publick criers. It is thrice repeated.

OYLETHOLE, ì'-lět-hòle. See Eyelet.

OYSTER, oys'-tůr. ſ. A bivalve teſtaceous fiſh.

OYSTERWENCH, oys'-tůr-wěntſh. } ſ.
OYSTERWOMAN, oys'-tůr-wům-ůn. }
A woman whoſe buſineſs it is to ſell oyſters.

OZÆNA, ò-zě'-nå. ſ. An ulcer in the inſide of the noſtrils that gives an ill ſtench.

P.

PABULAR, påb′-ů-lėr. a. Affording aliment or provender.

PABULATION, påb-ů-lå′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of feeding or procuring provender.

PABULOUS, påb′-ů-lůs. a. Alimental, affording aliment.

PABULUM, påb′-ů-lům. ſ. Food, ſupport. A technical word.

PACE, på′ſe. ſ. Step, ſingle movement in walking; gait, manner of walk; degree of celerity; ſtep, gradation of buſineſs; a particular movement which horſes are taught, though ſome have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the ſame ſide together; amble.

To **PACE**, på′ſe. v. n. To move on ſlowly; to move; uſed of horſes, to move by raiſing the legs on the ſame ſide together.

To **PACE**, på′ſe. v. a. To meaſure by ſteps; to direct to go.

PACED, på′ſt. a. Having a particular gait.

PACER, på′-ſůr. ſ. He that paces.

PACIFICATION, påſ-sîf-ŷ-kå′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of making peace; the act of appeaſing or pacifying.

PACIFICATOR, påſ-sîf-ŷ-kå′-tůr. ſ. Peace-maker.

PACIFICATORY, på-sîf″-fŷ-kå-tůr′-rŷ. a. Tending to make peace.

PACIFICK, på-sîf′-fîk. a. Peace making, mild, gentle, appeaſing.

PACIFIER, pås′-ſŷ-fî-ůr. ſ. One who pacifies.

To **PACIFY**, pås′-ſŷ-fŷ. v. a. To appeaſe, to ſtill reſentment, to quiet an angry perſon.

PACK, påk′. ſ. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage; a burden, a load; a due number of cards; a number of hounds hunting together; a number of people confederated in any bad deſign or practice; any great number, as to quantity and preſſure.

To **PACK**, påk′. v. a. To bind up for carriage; to ſend in a hurry; to ſort the cards ſo as that the game ſhall be iniquitouſly ſecured; to unite picked perſons in ſome bad deſign.

To **PACK**, påk′. v. n. To tie up goods; to go off in a hurry; to remove in haſte; to concert bad meaſures, to confederate in ill.

PACKCLOTH, påk′-klôth. ſ. A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PACKER, påk′-ůr. ſ. One who binds up bales for carriage.

PACKET, påk′-kît. ſ. A ſmall pack, a mail of letters.

To **PACKET**, påk′-kît. v. a. To bind up in parcels.

PACKET-BOAT, påk′-kît-bôte. ſ. An advice boat, a ſmall veſſel on a particular ſtation for conveying intelligence.

PACKHORSE, påk′-hôrs. ſ. A horſe of burden, a horſe employed in carrying goods.

PACKSADDLE, påk′-ſådl. ſ. A ſaddle on which burdens are laid.

PACKTHREAD, påk′-thrėd. ſ. Strong thread uſed in tying up parcels.

PACKWAX, påk′-wåks. ſ. The ſtrong aponeuroſes of the neck in ſome brutes.

PACT, påkt′. ſ. A contract, a bargain, a covenant.

PACTION, påk′-ſhůn. ſ. A bargain, a covenant.

PACTITIOUS, påk′-tîſh-ůs. a. Settled by covenant.

PAD, påd′. ſ. The road, a foot path; an eaſy paced horſe; a robber that inſeſts the roads on foot; a low ſoft ſaddle.

To **PAD**, påd'. v. n. To travel gently; to rob on foot; to beat a way ſmooth and level.

PADDER, påd'-dúr. ſ. A robber, a foot highwayman.

To **PADDLE**, påd'l. v. n. To row, to beat water as with oars; to play in the water, to finger.

PADDLE, påd'l. ſ. An oar, particularly that which is uſed by a ſingle rower in a boat; any thing broad like the end of an oar.

PADDLER, påd'-lùr. ſ. One who paddles.

PADDOCK, påd'-dùk. ſ. A great frog or toad; a ſmall encloſure for deer or other animals.

PADLOCK, påd'-lòk. ſ. A lock hung on a ſtaple to hold on a link.

To **PADLOCK**, påd'-lòk. v. a. To faſten with a padlock.

PÆAN, pè'-ån. ſ. A ſong of triumph.

PAGAN, på'-gån. ſ. A heathen, one not a Chriſtian.

PAGAN, på'-gån. a. Heatheniſh.

PAGANISM, på'-gå-nìzm. ſ. Heatheniſm.

PAGE, på'dzh. ſ. One ſide of the leaf of a book; a young boy attending on a great perſon.

To **PAGE**, på'dzh. v. a. To mark the pages of a book; to attend as a page. In this laſt ſenſe not uſed.

PAGEANT, pådzh'-ènt. ſ. A ſtatue in a ſhow; any ſhow, a ſpectacle of entertainment.

PAGEANT, pådzh'-ènt. a. Showy, pompous, oſtentatious.

To **PAGEANT**, pådzh'-ènt. v. a. To exhibit in ſhows, to repreſent. Not uſed.

PAGEANTRY, pådzh'-èn-trý. ſ. Pomp, ſhow.

PAGINAL, pådzh'-ìn-èl. a. Conſiſting of pages. Not uſed.

PAGOD, på'-gòd. ſ. An Indian idol; the temple of the idol.

PAGODA, på-gò'-då. ſ. The ſame with Pagod.

PAID, på'de. pret. and part. paſſ. of Pay.

PAIL, på'le. ſ. A wooden veſſel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

PAILFUL, på'le-fùl. ſ. The quantity that a pail will hold.

PAILMAIL, pèl'-mèl'. a. Violent, boiſterous. This word is commonly written Pellmell.

PAIN, på'ne. ſ. Puniſhment denounced; penalty; puniſhment; ſenſation of uneaſineſs; in the plural, labour, work, toil; uneaſineſs of mind; the throws of child-birth.

To **PAIN**, på'ne. v. a. To afflict, to make uneaſy; to ſtrive with, to labour.

PAINFUL, på'ne-fùl. a. Full of pain, miſerable, beſet with affliction; giving pain, afflictive; difficult, requiring labour; induſtrious, laborious.

PAINFULLY, på'ne-fùl-lý. ad. With great pain or affliction; laboriouſly, diligently.

PAINFULNESS, på'ne-fùl-nès. ſ. Affliction, ſorrow, grief; induſtry, laboriousneſs.

PAINIM, på'-nìm. ſ. A Pagan, an infidel.

PAINIM, på'-nìm. a. Pagan, infidel.

PAINLESS, på'ne-lès. a. Without pain, without trouble.

PAINSTAKER, på'nz-tå-kùr. ſ. Labourer, laborious perſon.

PAINSTAKING, på'nz-tå-kìng. a. Laborious, induſtrious.

To **PAINT**, på'nt. v. a. To repreſent by delineation and colours; to deſcribe; to colour; to deck with artificial colours.

To **PAINT**, på'nt. v. n. To lay colours on the face.

PAINT, på'nt. ſ. Colours repreſentative of any thing; colours laid on the face.

PAINTER, på'n-tùr. ſ. One who profeſſes the art of repreſenting objects by colours.

PAINTING, på'n-tìng. ſ. The art of repreſenting objects by delineation and colour; picture, the painted reſemblance; colours laid on.

PAINTURE på'n-tùr. ſ. The art of painting.

PAIR, på're. ſ. Two things ſuiting one another, as a Pair of gloves; a man and wife; two of a ſort; a couple, a brace.

To PAIR, på′re v. n. To be joined in pairs, to couple; to ſuit, to fit as a counterpart.

To PAIR, på′re. v. a. To join in couples; to unite as correſpondent or oppoſite.

PALACE, pål′-lås. ſ. A royal houſe, a houſe eminently ſplendid.

PALACIOUS, på-lå′-ſhùs. a. Royal, noble, magnificent.

PALANQUIN, pål-ån-kê′n. ſ. Is a kind of covered carriage, uſed in the eaſtern countries, that is ſupported on the ſhoulders of ſlaves.

PALATABLE, pål′-lèt-tèbl. a. Guſtful, pleaſing to the taſte.

PALATE, pål′-lèt. ſ. The inſtrument of taſte; mental reliſh, intellectual taſte.

PALATICK, pål-låt′-tìk. a. Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth.

PALATINATE, pål-låt′-tì-nâte. ſ. The ſigniory poſſeſſed by a palatine; one of the electorates of the German empire.

PALATINE, pål′-lå-tìne. ſ. One inveſted with regal rights and prerogatives; a ſubject of a palatinate.

PALATINE, pål′-lå-tìne. a. Poſſeſſing royal privileges.

PALE, på′le. a. Not ruddy, not freſh of colour, wan, white of look; not high coloured, approaching to tranſparency; not bright, not ſhining, faint of luſtre, dim.

PALE, på′le. ſ. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to encloſe grounds; any encloſure; any diſtrict or territory; the Pale is the third and middle part of the ſcutcheon.

To PALE, på′le. v. a. To make pale; to encloſe with pales; to encloſe, to encompaſs.

PALEEYED, på′le-ìde. a. Having eyes dimmed.

PALEFACED, på′le-fåſt. a. Having the face wan.

PALELY, på′le-lŷ. ad. Wanly, not freſhly, not ruddily.

PALENDAR, pål′-lèn-dèr. ſ. A kind of coaſting veſſel.

PALENESS, på′le-nès. ſ. Wanneſs, want of colour, want of freſhneſs; want of luſtre.

PALEOUS, på′-lyùs. a. Huſky, chaffy.

PALETTE, pål′-lèt. ſ. A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

PALFREY, pål′-frŷ. ſ. A ſmall horſe fit for ladies.

PALFREYED, pål′-frŷd. a. Riding on a palfrey.

PALIFICATION, pål-ìf-ŷ-kå′-ſhùn. ſ. The act or practice of making ground firm with piles.

PALINDROME, pål′-ìn-dròm. ſ. A word or ſentence which is the ſame read backward or forwards.

PALING, på′-lìng. ſ. The act of encloſing with pales; a fence of pales.

PALINODE, pål′-lìn-ôde. }
PALINODY, pål′-lìn-ô-dŷ. } ſ. A recantation.

PALISADE, pål-ŷ-så′de. }
PALISADO, pål-ŷ-så′-dò. } ſ. Pales ſet by way of encloſure or defence.

To PALISADE, pål-ŷ-så′de. v. a. To encloſe with paliſades.

PALISH, på′le-ìſh. a. Somewhat pale.

PALL, på′l. ſ. A cloak or mantle of ſtate; the mantle of an archbiſhop; the covering thrown over the dead.

To PALL, på′l. v. a. To cloak, to inveſt; to make inſipid or vapid; to impair ſpriteling ſs, to diſpirit; to weaken; to cloy.

To PALL, på′l. v. n. To grow vapid, to become inſipid.

PALLET, pål′-lìt. ſ. A ſmall bed, a mean bed; a ſmall meaſure formerly uſed by ſurgeons.

PALLIAMENT, pål′-lyå-mènt. ſ. A dreſs, a robe.

To PALLIATE, pål′-lŷ-âte. v. a. To cover with excuſe; to extenuate, to ſoften by favourable repreſentations; to cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically.

PALLIATION, pål-lŷ-å′-ſhùn. ſ. Extenuation, alleviation, favourable repreſentation; imperfect or temporary, not radical cure.

PALLIATIVE, pål′-lŷ-å-tìv. a. Extenuating, favourably repreſentative;

tive; mitigating, not removing, not radically curative.

PALLIATIVE, pål'-lŷ-å-tîv. ſ. Something mitigating.

PALLID, pål'-lîd. a. Pale, not high-coloured.

PALLMALL, pêl'-mêl'. ſ. A play in which the ball is ſtruck with a mallet through an iron ring.

PALM, på'm. ſ. A tree of which the branches were worn in token of victory; victory, triumph; the inner part of the hand; a meaſure of length, compriſing three inches.

To PALM, på'm. v. a. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers; to impoſe by fraud; to handle; to ſtroke with the hand.

PALMER, pål'-můr. ſ. A pilgrim: they who returned from the Holy Land carried palm.

PALMETTO, pål-mět'-tô. ſ. A ſpecies of the palm-tree: in the Weſt Indies the inhabitants thatch their houſes with the leaves.

PALMIFEROUS, pål-mîf'-ěr-ůs. a. Bearing palms.

PALMIPEDE, pål'-mŷ-pêd. a. Web-footed.

PALMISTER, pål'-mîſ-tůr. ſ. One who deals in palmiſtry.

PALMISTRY, pål'-mîſ-trŷ. ſ. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.

PALM SUNDAY, på'm-ſůn'-dŷ. ſ. The laſt Sunday in Lent.

PALMY, pål'-mŷ. a. Bearing palms.

To PALP, pål'p'. v. a. To feel, to examine by the touch.

PALPABILITY, pål-på-bîl'-ît-ŷ. ſ. Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

PALPABLE, pål'-påbl. a. Perceptible by the touch; groſs, coarſe, eaſily detected; plain; eaſily perceptible.

PALPABLENESS, pål'-påbl-nês. ſ. Quality of being palpable, plainneſs, groſſneſs.

PALPABLY, pål'-på-blŷ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to be perceived by the touch; groſsly, plainly.

PALPATION, pål-på'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of feeling.

To PALPITATE, pål'-pŷ-tåte. v. a. To beat as the heart, to flutter.

PALPITATION, pål-pŷ-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. Beating or panting, that alteration in the pulſe of the heart, which makes it felt.

PALSGRAVE, på'lz-gråv. ſ. A count or earl who has the overſeeing of a palace.

PALSICAL, på'l-zŷ-kêl. a. Afflicted with a palſy, paralytick.

PALSIED, på'l-zŷd. a. Diſeaſed with a palſy.

PALSY, på'l-zŷ. ſ. A privation of motion or ſenſe of feeling, or both.

To PALTER, på'l-tůr. v. n. To ſhift, to dodge.

PALTERER, på'l-těr-ůr. ſ. An unſincere dealer, a ſhifter.

PALTRINESS, på'l-trŷ-nês. ſ. The ſtate of being paltry.

PALTRY, på'l-trŷ. a. Sorry, deſpicable, mean.

PALY, på'le-ŷ. a. Pale.

PAM, påm'. ſ. The knave of clubs.

To PAMPER, påm'-půr. v. a. To glut, to fill with food.

PAMPHLET, påm'-flît. ſ. A ſmall book, properly a book ſold unbound.

To PAMPHLET, påm'-flît. v. n. To write ſmall books.

PAMPHLETEER, påm-flît-tě'r. ſ. A ſcribbler of ſmall books.

PAN, pån. ſ. A veſſel broad and ſhallow, the part of the lock of a gun that holds the powder; any thing hollow, as the brain Pan.

PANACEA, pån-å-ſê'-å. ſ. An univerſal medicine; a herb.

PANADA, på-nå'-då. } ſ. Food made
PANADO, på-nå'-dô. } by boiling
bread in water.

PANCAKE, pån'-kåke. ſ. Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.

PANCREAS, pån'-krê-ås. ſ. The ſweet-bread.

PANCREATICK, pån-krê-åt'-îk. a. Contained in the pancreas.

PANCY, pån'-ſŷ. ſ. A flower, a kind of violet.

PANDECT, pån'-děkt. ſ. A treatiſe that comprehends the whole of any ſcience.

PANDEMICK, pån-děm'-mîk. a. Incident to a whole people.

PANDER, pån′-důr. ſ. A pimp, a male bawd, a procurer.

To PANDER, pån′-důr. v. a. To pimp, to be ſubſervient to luſt or paſſion. Not uſed.

PANDERLY, pån′-důr-lý. a. Pimping, pimplike.

PANDICULATION, pån-dìk-ků-lå′-ſhůn. ſ. The reſtleſſneſs, ſtretching, and uneaſineſs that uſually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

PANE, på′ne. ſ. A ſquare of glaſs; a piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

PANEGYRICAL, pån-ý-dzhèr′-ìk-ål. a. Containing praiſe, encomiaſtick.

PANEGYRICK, pån-ý-dzhèr′-ìk. ſ. An elogy, an encomiaſtick piece.

PANEGYRIST, pån-ý-dzhèr′-ìſt. ſ. One that writes praiſe, encomiaſt.

PANEL, pån′-nìl. ſ. A ſquare, or piece of any matter inſerted between other bodies; a ſchedule or roll, containing the names of ſuch jurors as the ſheriff provides to paſs upon a trial.

PANG, pång′. ſ. Extreme pain, ſudden paroxyſm of torment.

To PANG, pång′. v. a. To torment cruelly.

PANICK, pån′-nìk. a. Violent without cauſe.

PANICK, pån′-nìk. ſ. A groundleſs fear.

PANNEL, pån′-nìl. ſ. A kind of ruſtick ſaddle; the ſtomach of a hawk.

PANNICK, pån′-nìk. } ſ. A plant.
PANNICLE, pån′-nìkl. }

PANNIER, pån′-nyèr. ſ. A baſket, a wicker veſſel, in which fruit or other things are carried on a horſe.

PANOPLY, pån′-nò-plý. ſ. Complete armour.

PANSY, pån′-ſý. ſ. A kind of violet. See PANCY.

To PANT, pånt′. v. n. To palpitate, to beat as the heart in ſudden terrour or after hard labour; to have the breaſt heaving, as for want of breath; to long, to wiſh earneſtly.

PANT, pånt′. ſ. Palpitation, motion of the heart.

PANTALOON, pån-tå-lô′n. ſ. A man's garment in which the breeches and ſtockings are all of a piece; a character in a pantomime.

PANTHEON, pån-thè′-òn. ſ. A temple of all the gods.

PANTHER, pån′-thůr. ſ. A ſpotted wild beaſt, a lynx, a pard.

PANTILE, pån′-tìle. ſ. A gutter tile.

PANTINGLY, pån′-tìng-lý. ad. With palpitation.

PANTLER, pånt′-lůr. ſ. The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread.

PANTOFLE, pån-tô′fl. ſ. A ſlipper.

PANTOMIME, pån′-tò-mìme. ſ. One who has the power of univerſal mimickry, one who expreſſes his meaning by mute action; a ſcene, a tale exhibited only in geſture and dumb-ſhow.

PANTRY, pån′-trý. ſ. The room in which proviſions are repoſited.

PAP, påp′. ſ. The nipple, a dug; food made for infants with bread boiled in water; the pulp of fruit.

PAPA, på-på′. ſ. A fond name for father, uſed in many languages.

PAPACY, på′-på-ſý. ſ. Popedom, office and dignity of biſhops of Rome.

PAPAL, på′-pål. a. Popiſh, belonging to the pope, annexed to the biſhoprick of Rome.

PAPAVEROUS, på-påv′-vèr-ůs. a. Reſembling poppies.

PAPER, på′-půr. ſ. Subſtance on which men write and print.

PAPER, på′-půr. a. Any thing ſlight or thin.

To PAPER, på′-půr. v. a. To regiſter. Not uſed. To furniſh with paper hangings.

PAPERMAKER, på′-půr-må-kůr. ſ. One who makes paper.

PAPERMILL, på′-půr-mìl. ſ. A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

PAPESCENT, på-pès′-ſènt. a. Containing pap, pulpy.

PAPILIO, på-pìl′-yò. ſ. A butterfly.

PAPILIONACEOUS, på-pìl-yò-rå′-ſhůs. a. Reſembling a butterfly. Applied chiefly to the flowers of ſome plants.

PAPILLARY, på-pìl′-lèr-ý. } a. Having
PAPILLOUS, på-pìl′-lůs. }

emulgent veſſels, or reſemblances of paps.

PAPIST, på'-pìſt. ſ. One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

PAPISTICAL, på-pìs'-tỳ-kėl. a. Popiſh, adherent to popery.

PAPISTRY, på'-pìſ-trỳ. ſ. Popery, the doctrine of the Romiſh church.

PAPPOUS, påp'-pùs. a. Having ſoft light down growing out of the ſeeds of ſome plants, ſuch as thiſtles; downy.

PAPPY, påp'-pỳ. a. Soft, ſucculent, eaſily divided.

PAR, på'r. ſ. State of equality, equivalence, equal value.

PARABLE, pår'-åbl. ſ. A ſimilitude, a relation under which ſomething elſe is figured.

PARABOLA, på-råb'-bò-lå. ſ. One of the conick ſections.

PARABOLICAL, pår-å-bòl'-ỳ-kėl.
PARABOLICK, pår-å-bòl'-ìk. } a.
Expreſſed by parable or ſimilitude; having the nature or form of a parabola.

PARABOLICALLY, pår-å-bòl'-ỳ-kėl-ỳ. ad. By way of parable or ſimilitude; in the form of a parabola.

PARABOLIFORM, pår-rå-bòl'-ỳ-fòrm. a. Having the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM, på-råb'-bò-lìzm. ſ. In algebra, the diviſion of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the firſt term.

PARABOLOID, på-råb'-bò-loid. ſ. A paraboliform curve in geometry.

PARACENTESIS, pår-å-ſėn-tė'-ſìs. ſ. The operation of tapping for a dropſy.

PARACENTRICAL, pår-å-ſėn'-trỳ-kėl.
PARACENTRICK, pår-å-ſėn'-trìk. } a.
Deviating from circularity.

PARACHUTE, pår'-å-ſhòt. ſ. A machine to deſcend through the air by.

PARACLETE, pår'-å-klėt. ſ. A comforter; an advocate.

PARADE, på-rå'de. ſ. Show, oſtentation; military order; place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard; guard, poſture of defence.

To PARADE, på-rå'de. v. a. To draw up on the parade.

To PARADE, på-rå'de. v. n. To make a ſhow, to walk or ride with oſtentation.

PARADIGM, pår'-å-dìm. ſ. Example.

PARADISE, pår'-å-dìſe. ſ. The bliſsful regions in which the firſt pair was placed; any place of felicity.

PARADISIACAL, pår-å-dìſ-ì'-å-kėl. a. Suiting paradiſe, making paradiſe.

PARADOX, pår'-å-dòks. ſ. A tenet contrary to received opinion; an aſſertion contrary to appearance.

PARADOXICAL, pår-å-dòk'-ſỳ-kėl. a. Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADOXICALLY, pår-å-dòk'-ſỳ-kėl-ỳ. ad. In a paradoxical manner.

PARADOXICALNESS, pår-å-dok'-ſỳ-kėl-nės. ſ. State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOLOGY, pår-å-dòk-ſòl'-lò-dzhỳ. ſ. The uſe of paradoxes.

PARAGOGE, pår-å-gò'-dzhė. ſ. A figure whereby a letter or ſyllable is added at the end of a word.

PARAGON, pår'-å-gùn. ſ. A model, a pattern, ſomething ſupremely excellent.

To PARAGON, pår'-å-gùn. v. a. To compare; to equal.

PARAGRAPH, pår'-å-gråf. ſ. A diſtinct part of a diſcourſe.

PARAGRAPHICALLY, pår-å-gråf'-fỳ-kėl-ỳ. ad. By paragraphs.

PARALLACTICAL, pår-å-låk'-tỳ-kėl.
PARALLACTICK, pår-å-låk'-tìk. } a.
Pertaining to a parallax.

PARALLAX, pår'-å-låks. ſ. The diſtance between the true and apparent

rent place of any ſtar viewed from the earth.

PARALLEL, pår'-å-lèl. a. Extended in the ſame direction, and preſerving always the ſame diſtance; having the ſame tendency; continuing the reſemblance through many particulars, equal.

PARALLEL, pår'-å-lèl. ſ. Lines continuing their courſe, and ſtill remaining at the ſame diſtance from each other; lines on the globe marking the latitude; direction conformable to that of another line; reſemblance, conformity continued through many particulars; compariſon made; any thing reſembling another.

To PARALLEL, pår'-å-lèl. v. a. To place ſo as always to keep the ſame direction with another line; to keep in the ſame direction, to level; to correſpond to; to be equal to, to reſemble through many particulars; to compare.

PARALLELISM, pår'-å-lèl-ìzm. ſ. State of being parallel.

PARALLELOGRAM, pår-å-lèl'-lô'-gråm. ſ. In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, the oppoſite ſides of which are parallel and equal.

PARALLELOGRAMICAL, pår-å-lèl-ô-gråm'-ý-kål. a. Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELOPIPED, på-rå-lèl-ŏ'-pìp-ìd. ſ. A ſolid figure contained under ſix parallelograms.

PARALOGISM, på-rål'-ô-dzhìzm. ſ. A falſe argument.

To PARALOGIZE, på-rål'-ô-gìze. v. n. To reaſon ſophiſtically.

PARALOGY, på-rål'-ô-dzhý. ſ. Falſe reaſoning.

PARALYSIS, på-rål'-ý-sìs. ſ. A palſy.

PARALYTICAL, pår-å-lìt'-ý-kél. }
PARALYTICK, pår-å-lìt'-ìk. } a.
Palſied, inclined to palſy.

PARAMOUNT, pår'-å-mount. a. Superiour, having the higheſt juriſdiction; as lord Paramount, the chief of the ſeigniory; eminent, of the higheſt order.

PARAMOUNT, pår'-å-mount. ſ. The chief.

PARAMOUR, pår'-å-mòre. ſ. A lover or wooer; a miſtreſs.

PARANYMPH, pår'-å-nìmf. ſ. A brideman, one who leads the bride to her marriage; one who countenances or ſupports another. Not uſed.

PARAPEGM, pår'-å-pèm. ſ. A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; a table of aſtronomical obſervations.

PARAPET, pår'-å-pèt. ſ. A wall breaſt high.

PARAPH, pår'-åf. ſ. A kind of flouriſh under a name, to render the ſignature more difficult to counterfeit.

PARAPHERNALIA, pår-å-fèr-nå'-lyå. ſ. Goods in the wife's diſpoſal.

PARAPHIMOSIS, pår-å-fì-mô'-sìs. ſ. A diſeaſe when the prepuce cannot be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHRASE, pår'-å-fråze. ſ. A looſe interpretation, an explanation in many words.

To PARAPHRASE, pår'-å-fråze. v. a. To interpret with laxity of expreſſion, to tranſlate looſely.

PARAPHRAST, pår'-å-fråſt. ſ. A lax interpreter, one who explains in many words.

PARPAHRASTICAL, pår-å-fràs'-tý-kél. }
PARAPHRASTICK, pår-å-fràs'-tìk. } a.
Lax in interpretation, not literal, not verbal.

PARAPHRENITIS, pår-å-frè-nì'-tìs. ſ. An inflammation of the diaphragm.

PARASANG, pår'-å-sång. ſ. A Perſian meaſure of length.

PARASITE pår'-å-sìte. ſ. One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

PARASITICAL, pår-å-sìt'-ý-kél. }
PARASITICK, pår-å-sìt'-ìk. } a.
Flattering, wheedling; living upon others.

PARASOL, pår'-å-sòle. ſ. A ſmall

ſort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head.

PARATHESIS, på-råth'-ŷ-sìs. ſ. A figure in grammar where two or more ſubſtantives are put in the ſame caſe, oppoſition; in rhetorick a ſhort hint with a promiſe of future enlargement; the matter contained between two crotchets.

To PARBOIL, på'r-boil. v. a. To half boil.

PARCEL, på'r-sìl. ſ. A ſmall bundle; a part of the whole taken ſeparately; a quantity or maſs; a number of perſons, in contempt; any number or quantity, in contempt.

To PARCEL, på'r-sìl. v. a. To divide into portions; to make up into a maſs.

To PARCH, på'rtſh. v. a. To burn ſlightly and ſuperficially.

To PARCH, på'rtſh. v. n. To be ſcorched.

PARCHMENT, på'rtſh-mènt. ſ. Skins dreſſed for the writer.

PARD, på'rd. } ſ. The leo-
PARDALE, på'r-dåle. } pard; in poetry any of the ſpotted beaſts.

To PARDON, på'rdn. v. a. To excuſe an offender; to forgive a crime; to remit a penalty; Pardon me, is a word of civil denial or ſlight apology.

PARDON, på'rdn. ſ. Forgiveneſs of an offender; forgiveneſs of a crime, indulgence; remiſſion of penalty; forgiveneſs received; warrant of forgiveneſs, or exemption from puniſhment.

PARDONABLE, på'rdn-èbl. a. Venial, excuſable.

PARDONABLENESS, på'rdn-èbl-nès. ſ. Venialneſs, ſuſceptibility of pardon.

PARDONABLY, på'rdn-èb-lŷ. ad. Venially, excuſably.

PARDONER, på'rdn-ůr. ſ. One who forgives another; fellows that carried about the pope's indulgencies, and ſold them to ſuch as would buy them.

To PARE, på're. v. a. To cut off extremities or the ſurface, to cut away by little and little, to diminiſh.

PAREGORICK, pår-è-gòr'-ìk. a. Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and aſſuage.

PARENCHYMA, på-rèn'-kŷ-må. ſ. A ſpongy or porous ſubſtance; the pith of a plant.

PARENCHYMATOUS, på-rèn-kìm'-å-tůs. }
PARENCHYMOUS, på-rèn'-kŷ-můs. } a.
Relating to the parenchyma, ſpongy, pithy.

PARENETICK, pår-è-nèt'-ìk. a. Hortatory.

PARENESIS, pår-è'-nè-sìs. ſ. Perſuaſion.

PARENT, på'-rènt. ſ. A father or mother.

PARENTAGE, pår'-èn-tìdzh. ſ. Extraction, birth, condition with reſpect to parents.

PARENTAL, på-rèn'-tèl. a. Becoming parents, pertaining to parents.

PARENTATION, på-rèn-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. Something done or ſaid in honour of the dead.

PARENTHESIS, på-rèn'-thè-sìs. ſ. A ſentence ſo included in another ſentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the ſenſe of that which encloſes it; being commonly marked thus ( ).

PARENTHETICAL, på-rèn-thèt'-ŷ-kèl. a. Pertaining to a parentheſis.

PARER, på're-ůr. ſ. An inſtrument to cut away the ſurface.

PARERGY, pår'-èr-dzhŷ. ſ. Something unimportant, ſomething done by the by.

PARGET, på'r-dzhèt. ſ. Plaſter laid upon roofs of rooms.

To PARGET, på'r-dzhèt. v. a. To cover with plaſter.

PARGETER, på'r-dzhèt-ůr. ſ. A plaſterer.

PARHELION, pår-hè'-lŷ-òn. ſ. A mock ſun.

PARIETAL, på-rì'-è-tèl. a. Conſtituting the ſides or walls.

PARING, på'-rìng. ſ. That which is pared off any thing, the rind.

PARISH, pår'-ìſh. ſ. The particular

charge of the ſecular prieſt; a particular diviſion or diſtrict, having officers of it's own, and generally a church.

PARISH, pår'-ìſh. a. Belonging to the pariſh, having the care of the pariſh; maintained by the pariſh.

PARISHIONER, på-rìſh'-ŭn-ŭr. ſ. One that belongs to the pariſh.

PARISYLLABICAL, pår-ý-sìl-låb'-ý-kål. a. Having an equal number of ſyllables.

PARITOR, pår'-ý-tŭr. ſ. A beadle, a ſummoner of the courts of civil law.

PARITY, pår'-ìt-ý. ſ. Equality, reſemblance.

PARK, på'rk. ſ. A piece of ground encloſed and ſtored with deer and other beaſts of chaſe.

To **PARK**, på'rk. v. a. To encloſe as in a park.

PARKER, på'rk-ŭr. ſ. A park-keeper.

PARKLEAVES, på'rk-lèvz. ſ. A herb.

PARLE, på'rl. ſ. Converſation, talk, oral treaty.

To **PARLEY**, på'r-lý. v. n. To treat by word of mouth, to talk, to diſcuſs any thing orally.

PARLEY, på'r-lý. ſ. Oral treaty, talk, conference, diſcuſſion by word of mouth.

PARLIAMENT, på'r-lý-mènt. ſ. The aſſembly of the king, lords and commons; which aſſembly is of all others the higheſt, and of greateſt authority.

PARLIAMENTARY, pår-lý-mèn'-tèr-ý. a. Enacted by parliament, ſuiting the parliament, pertaining to parliament.

PARLOUR, på'r-lŭr. ſ. A room in monaſteries, where the religious meet and converſe; a room in houſes on the ground floor, elegantly furniſhed for reception or entertainment.

PARLOUS, på'r-lŭs. a. Keen, ſprightly, waggiſh. Not in uſe.

PAROCHIAL, på-rŏ'-kyèl. a. Belonging to a pariſh.

PARODY, pår'-ŏ-dý. ſ. A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a ſlight change adapted to ſome new purpoſe.

To **PARODY**, pår'-ŏ-dý. v. a. To copy by way of parody.

PARONYMOUS, på-rŏn'-ý-mŭs. a. Reſembling another word.

PAROLE, på-rŏ'le. ſ. Word given as an aſſurance.

PARONOMASIA, pår-ŏ-nŏ-må'-zhý-å. ſ. A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or ſyllable, ſeveral things are alluded to.

PAROQUET, pår'-ŏ-kèt. ſ. A ſmall ſpecies of parrot.

PAROTID, på-rŏt'-ìd. a. Belonging to the glands under and behind the ear.

PAROTIS, på-rŏ'-tìs. ſ. A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears.

PAROXYSM, pår'-ŏk-sìzm. ſ. A fit, periodical exacerbation of a diſeaſe.

PARRICIDE, pår'-rý-sìde. ſ. One who deſtroys his father; one who deſtroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence; the murder of a father, murder of one to whom reverence is due.

PARRICIDAL, pår-rý-sì'-dèl. } a.
PARRICIDIOUS, pår-rý-sìd'-yŭs. }
Relating to parricide, committing parricide.

PARROT, pår'-rŭt. ſ. A particoloured bird of the ſpecies of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

To **PARRY**, pår'-rý. v. n. To put by thruſts, to fence.

To **PARSE**, på'rs. v. a. To reſolve a ſentence into the elements or parts of ſpeech.

PARSIMONIOUS, pår-sý-mŏ'-nyŭs. a. Covetous, frugal, ſparing.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, pår-ſý-mŏ'-nyŭſ-lý. ad. Frugally, ſparingly.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, pår-sý-mŏ'-nyŭſ-nès. ſ. A diſpoſition to ſpare and ſave.

PARSIMONY, på'r-sý-mŭn-ý. ſ.

Frugality, covetouſneſs, niggardlineſs.

PARSLEY, på'rſ-lẙ. ſ. A plant.

PARSNEP, på'rſ-nip. ſ. A plant.

PARSON, på'rſn. ſ. The prieſt of a pariſh, one that has a parochial charge or cure of ſouls; a clergyman; it is applied to the teachers of the Preſbyterians.

PARSONAGE, på'rſn-ėdzh. ſ. The benefice of a pariſh.

PART, på'rt. ſ. Something leſs than the whole, a portion, a quantity taken from a larger quantity; that which in diviſion falls to each; ſhare; ſide, party; particular office or character; character appropriated in a play; buſineſs, duty; relation reciprocal; in good part, in ill part, as well done, as ill done. In the plural, qualities, powers, faculties; quarters, regions, diſtricts.

PART, på'rt. ad. Partly, in ſome meaſure. Not in uſe.

To PART, på'rt. v. a. To divide, to ſhare, to diſtribute; to ſeparate, to diſunite; to break into pieces; to keep aſunder; to ſeparate combatants; to ſecern.

To PART, på'rt. v. n. To be ſeparated; to take farewell; to have ſhare; to go away, to ſet out; To part with, to quit, to reſign, to loſe.

PARTABLE, på'rt-ėbl. a. Diviſible, ſuch as may be parted.

PARTAGE, på'r-tådzh. ſ. Diviſion, act of ſharing or parting.

To PARTAKE, pår-tå'ke. v. n. To have ſhare of any thing; to participate, to have ſomething of the property, nature, or right; to be admitted to, not to be excluded.

To PARTAKE, pår-tå'ke. v. a. To ſhare, to have part in.

PARTAKEN, pår-tå'kn. Paſſ. part. of PARTAKE.

PARTAKER, pår-tå'-kůr. ſ. A partner in poſſeſſions, a ſharer of any thing, an aſſociate with; accomplice, aſſociate.

PARTER, på'rt-ůr. ſ. One that parts or ſeparates.

PARTERRE, pår-tė're. ſ. A level diviſion of ground.

PARTIAL, på'r-ſhål. a. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cauſe, or one ſide of the queſtion more than the other; inclined to favour without reaſon; affecting only one part, ſubſiſting only in a part, not univerſal.

PARTIALITY, pår-ſhål'-ẙ-tẙ. ſ. Unequal ſtate of the judgment and favour of one above the other.

To PARTIALIZE, på'r-ſhål-ize. v. a. To make partial.

PARTIALLY, på'r-ſhål-ẙ. ad. With unjuſt favour or diſlike; in part, not totally.

PARTIBILITY, pår-tẙ-bil'-ẙ-tẙ. ſ. Diviſibility, ſeparability.

PARTIBLE, på'rt-ibl. a. Diviſible, ſeparable.

PARTICIPABLE, pår-tis'-sẙ-pėbl. a. Such as may be ſhared or partaken.

PARTICIPANT, pår-tis'-sẙ-pėnt. a. Sharing, having ſhare or part.

To PARTICIPATE, pår-tis'-sẙ-påte, v. n. To partake, to have ſhare; to have part of more things than one; to have part of ſomething in common with another.

To PARTICIPATE, pår-tis'-sẙ-påte. v. a. To partake, to receive part of, to ſhare.

PARTICIPATION, pår-tiſ-sẙ-på'-ſhůn. ſ. The ſtate of ſharing ſomething in common; the act or ſtate of partaking or having part of ſomething; diſtribution, diviſion into ſhares.

PARTICIPIAL, pår-tẙ-sip'-pyål. a. Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICIPIALLY, pår-tẙ-sip'-pyål-ẙ. ad. In the ſenſe and manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE, på'r-tẙ-sipl. ſ. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

PARTICLE, på'r-tikl. ſ. Any ſmall portion of a greater ſubſtance; a word unvaried by inflexion.

PARTICULAR, pår-tik'-ů-lėr. a. Relating to ſingle perſons, not general; individual, one diſtinct from others; noting properties or things peculiar; attentive to things ſingle and diſtinct; ſingle, not general; odd, having ſomething that eminently diſtinguiſhes him from others.

PARTICULAR, pår-tik´-ů-lėr. ſ. A ſingle inſtance, a ſingle point; individual, private perſon; private intereſt; private character, ſingle ſelf, ſtate of an individual; a minute detail of things ſingly enumerated; diſtinct, not general recital.

PARTICULARITY, pår-tik-ků-lår´-ý-tý. ſ. Diſtinct notice or enumeration, not general aſſertion; ſingleneſs, individuality; petty account, private incident; ſomething peculiar.

To **PARTICULARIZE**, pår-tik´-ů-lå-rize. v. a. To mention diſtinctly, to detail, to ſhow minutely.

PARTICULARLY, pår-tik´-ů-lėr-lý. ad. Diſtinctly, ſingly, not univerſally; in an extraordinary degree.

PARTING, på̊r´-ting. ſ. A diviſion, an opening; the ceremony in taking leave.

PARTISAN, pår-tý-zån´. ſ. A kind of pike or halberd; an adherent to a faction; the commander of a party.

PARTITION, pår-tiſh´-ůn. ſ. The act of dividing, a ſtate of being divided; diviſion, ſeparation, diſtinction; part divided from the reſt, ſeparate part; that by which different parts are ſeparated; part where ſeparation is made.

To **PARTITION**, pår-tiſh´-ůn. v. a. To divide into diſtinct parts. Little uſed.

PARTLET, på´rt-lit. ſ. A name given to a hen, the original ſignification being a ruff or band.

PARTLY, på´rt-lý, ad. In ſome meaſure, in ſome degree.

PARTNER, på´rt-nůr. ſ. Partaker, ſharer, one who has part in any thing; one who dances with another.

To **PARTNER**, på´rt-nůr. v. a. To join, to aſſociate with a partner. Little uſed.

PARTNERSHIP, på´rt-nůr-ſhip. ſ. Joint intereſt or property; the union of two or more in the ſame trade.

PARTOOK, pår-tůk´. Preterite of Partake.

PARTRIDGE, på´r-tridzh. ſ. A bird of game.

PARTURIENT, pår-tů´-rý-ènt. a. About to bring forth.

PARTURITION, pår-tů-iſh´-ůn. ſ. The ſtate of being about to bring forth.

PARTY, på´r-tý. ſ. A number of perſons confederated by ſimilarity of deſigns or opinions in oppoſition to others; one of two litigants; one concerned in any affair; ſide, perſons engaged againſt each other; cauſe, ſide; a ſelect aſſembly; particular perſon, a perſon diſtinct from, or oppoſed to, another; a detachment of ſoldiers.

PARTY-COLOURED, på´r-tý-kůl-lůrd. a. Having diverſity of colours.

PARTY-JURY, på´r-tý-dzhů´-rý. ſ. A jury compoſed of natives and foreigners.

PARTY-MAN, på´r-tý-mån. ſ. A factious perſon; an abettor of a party.

PARTY-WALL, på´r-tý-wål. ſ. Wall that ſeparates one houſe from the next.

PARVITUDE, på´r-vý-tůd. ſ. Littleneſs, minuteneſs.

PARVITY, på´r-vý-tý. ſ. Littleneſs, minuteneſs.

PASCHAL, pås´-kål. a. Relating to the paſſover; relating to Eaſter.

To **PASH**, påſh´. v. a. To ſtrike, to cruſh.

PASQUE-FLOWER, påſk´-flow-ůr. ſ. A plant.

PASQUIL, pås´-kwil.
PASQUIN, pås´-kwin. } ſ.
PASQUINADE, påſ-kwin-å´de.
A lampoon.

To **PASS**, pås´. v. n. To go, to move from one place to another, to be progreſſive; to go, to make way; to make tranſition from one thing to another; to vaniſh, to be loſt; to be ſpent, to go away; to be at an end, to be over; to be changed by regular gradation; to be enacted; to gain reception, to become current; to occur, to be tranſacted; to determine finally, to judge capitally; to exceed; to thruſt, to make a puſh in fencing; to omit; to go through the alimentary duct; to be in a tolerable ſtate; To Paſs away, to be loſt, to glide off; to vaniſh; to come to Paſs, to be effected.

To PASS, pås´. v. a. To go beyond; to go through, as the horſe Paſſed the river; to ſpend time; to move haſtily; to transfer to another proprietor; to ſtrain, to percolate; to vent, to let out; to utter ceremoniouſly; to utter ſolemnly; to tranſmit; to put an end to; to ſurpaſs, to excel; to omit, to neglect; to tranſcend, to tranſgreſs; to admit, to allow; to enact a law; to impoſe fraudulently; to practiſe artfully, to make ſucceed; to ſend from one place to another; To Paſs away, to ſpend, to waſte; To Paſs by, to excuſe, to forgive; to neglect, to diſregard; To Paſs over, to omit, to let go unregarded.

PASS, pås´. ſ. A narrow entrance, an avenue; paſſage, road; a permiſſion to go or come any where; an order by which vagrants or impotent perſons are ſent to their place of abode; puſh, thruſt, in fencing; ſtate, condition.

PASSABLE, pås´-såbl. a. Poſſible to be paſſed or travelled through or over; ſupportable, tolerable, allowable; capable of admiſſion or reception.

PASSADO, påſ-så´-dô. ſ. A puſh, a thruſt.

PASSAGE, pås´-sIdzh. ſ. Act of paſſing, travel, courſe, journey; road, way; entrance or exit, liberty to paſs; intellectual admittance, mental acceptance, unſettled ſtate; incident, tranſaction; part of a book, ſingle place in a writing.

PASSED, påſt´. Pret. and part. of Pass.

PASSENGER, pås´-sIn-dzhûr. ſ. A traveller, one who is upon the road, a wayfarer; one who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

PASSER, pas´-sûr. ſ. One who paſſes, one that is upon the road.

PASSIBILITY, pås-sŷ-bIl´-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents.

PASSIBLE, pås´-sIbl. a. Suſceptive of impreſſions from external agents.

PASSIBLENESS, pås´-sIbl-nès. ſ. Quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents.

PASSING, pås´-sIng. part. a. Supreme, ſurpaſſing others, eminent; it is uſed adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word; exceeding.

PASSINGBELL, pås´-sIng-bèl. ſ. The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the paſſing ſoul; it is often uſed for the bell which rings immediately after death.

PASSION, påſh´-ûn. ſ. Any effect cauſed by external agency; violent commotion of the mind; anger; zeal, ardour; love; eagerneſs; emphatically, the laſt ſuffering of the Redeemer of the world.

PASSION-FLOWER, påſh´-ûn-flow-ûr. ſ. A plant.

PASSION-WEEK, påſh´-ûn-wêk. ſ. The week immediately preceding Eaſter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PASSIONATE, påſh´-ô-nèt. a. Moved by paſſion, cauſing or expreſſing great commotion of mind; eaſily moved to anger.

PASSICNATELY, påſh´-ô-nèt-lŷ. ad. With paſſion, with deſire, love, or hatred, with great commotion of mind; angrily.

PASSIONATENESS, påſh´-ô-nèt-nès. ſ. State of being ſubject to paſſion; vehemence of mind.

PASSIVE, pås´-sIv. a. Receiving impreſſion from ſome external agent; unreſiſting, not oppoſing; ſuffering, not acting; in grammar, a verb Paſſive is that which ſignifies paſſion.

PASSIVELY, pås´-sIv-lŷ. ad. With a paſſive nature.

PASSIVENESS, pås´-sIv-nès. ſ. Quality of receiving impreſſion from external agents; paſſibility, power of ſuffering.

PASSIVITY, pås-sIv´-It-ŷ. ſ. Paſſiveneſs.

PASSOVER, pås'-ô-vůr. ſ. A feaſt inſtituted among the Jews, in memory of the time when God, ſmiting the firſt-born of the Egyptians, Paſſed over the habitations of the Hebrews; the ſacrifice killed.

PASSPORT, pås'-pôrt. ſ. Permiſſion of paſſage.

PAST, påſt'. participial a. Not preſent, not to come; ſpent, gone through, undergone.

PAST, påſt'. ſ. Elliptically uſed for paſt time.

PAST, påſt'. prep. Beyond in time; no longer capable of; beyond, out of reach of; beyond, further than; above, more than.

PASTE, på'ſte. ſ. Any thing mixed up ſo as to be viſcous and tenacious; flower and water boiled together, ſo as to make a cement; artificial mixture, in imitation of precious ſtones.

To **PASTE**, på'ſte. v. a. To faſten with paſte.

PASTEBOARD, på'ſte-bôrd. ſ. A kind of coarſe, thick, ſtiff paper.

PASTEBOARD, på'ſte-bôrd. a. Made of paſteboard.

PASTERN, pås'-tèrn. ſ. The diſtance between the joint next the foot and the coronet of a horſe; the legs of any animal in drollery.

PASTIL, pås'-til. ſ. A roll of paſte; a kind of pencil.

PASTIME, pås'-time. ſ. Sport, amuſement, diverſion.

PASTOR, pås'-tůr. ſ. A ſhepherd; a clergyman who has the care of a flock.

PASTORAL, pås'-tůr-ěl. a. Rural, ruſtick, beſeeming ſhepherds, imitating ſhepherds; relating to the care of ſouls.

PASTORAL, pås'-tůr-ěl. ſ. A poem relative to the incidents in a country life, an idyl, a bucolick.

PASTRY, på's-trý. ſ. The act of making pies; pies or baked paſte; the place where paſtry is made.

PASTRY-COOK, på's-trý-kůk. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make and ſell things baked in paſte.

PASTURABLE, pås'-tůr-ěbl. a. Fit for paſture.

PASTURAGE, pås'-tůr-ědzh. ſ. The buſineſs of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the uſe of paſture.

PASTURE, pås'-tůr. ſ. Food, the act of feeding; ground on which cattle feed; human culture, education.

To **PASTURE**, pås'-tůr. v. a. To place in a paſture.

To **PASTURE**, pås'-tůr. v. n. To graze on the ground.

PASTY, pås'-tý. ſ. A pye of cruſt raiſed without a diſh; a pye.

PAT, påt'. a. Fit, convenient, exactly ſuitable. A low word.

PAT, påt'. ſ. A light quick blow, a tap; a ſmall lump of matter beaten into ſhape with the hand.

To **PAT**, påt'. v. a. To ſtrike lightly, to tap.

PATACOON, påt-å-kô'n. ſ. A Spaniſh coin worth four ſhillings and eight pence Engliſh.

To **PATCH**, påtſh'. v. a. To cover with a piece ſewed on; to decorate the face with ſmall ſpots of black ſilk; to mend clumſily, to mend ſo as that the original ſtrength or beauty is loſt; to make up of ſhreds or different pieces.

PATCH, påtſh'. ſ. A piece ſewed on to cover a hole; a piece inſerted in Moſaick or variegated work; a ſmall ſpot of black ſilk put on the face; a ſmall particle, a parcel of land.

PATCHER, påtſh'-ůr. ſ. One that patches, a botcher.

PATCHERY, påtſh'-ůr-ý. ſ. Botchery, bungling work. Out of uſe.

PATCHWORK, påtſh'-wůrk. ſ. Work made by ſewing ſmall pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

PATE, på'te. ſ. The head.

PATED, på'-tîd. a. Having a pate.

PATEFACTION, påt-tè-fåk'-ſhůn. ſ. Act or ſtate of opening.

PATEN, påt'-ěn. ſ. A plate. Obſolete.

PATENT, påt'-těnt. a. Open to the

peruſal of all, as letters Patent; ſomething appropriated by letters patent.

PATENT, påt'-tènt. ſ. A writ conferring ſome excluſive right or privilege.

PATENTEE, påt-tèn-tè'. ſ. One who has a patent.

PATERNAL, på-tèr'-nèl. a. Fatherly, having the relation of a father; hereditary, received in ſucceſſion from one's father.

PATERNITY, på-tèr'-nìt-ỳ. ſ. Fatherſhip, the relation of a father.

PATH, på'th. ſ. Way, road, tract.

PATHETICAL på-thèt'-ỳ-kèl. } a.
PATHETICK, på-thèt'-ìk. }
Affecting the paſſions, paſſionate, moving.

PATHETICALLY, på-thèt'-ỳ-kèl-ỳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as may ſtrike the paſſions.

PATHETICALNESS, på-thèt'-ỳ-kèl-nès. ſ. Quality of being pathetick, quality of moving the paſſions.

PATHLESS, på'th-lès. a. Untrodden, not marked with paths.

PATHOGNOMONICK, på-thòg-nò-mòn'-ìk. a. Such ſigns of a diſeaſe as are inſeparable, deſigning the eſſence or real nature of the diſeaſe; not ſymptomatick.

PATHOLOGICAL, på-thò-lòdzh'-ỳ-kèl. a. Relating to the tokens or diſcoverable effects of a diſtemper.

PATHOLOGIST, på-thòl'-ò-dzhìſt. ſ. One who treats of pathology.

PATHOLOGY, på-thòl'-ò-dzhỳ. ſ. That part of medicine which relates to the diſtempers, with their differences, cauſes, and effects incident to the human body.

PATHOS, på'-thòs. ſ. Paſſion, warmth, affection of mind.

PATHWAY, på'th-wå. ſ. A road, ſtrictly a narrow way to be paſſed on foot.

PATIBLE, påt'-ìbl. a. Sufferable, tolerable.

PATIBULARY, på-tìb'-ù-lèr-ỳ. a. Belonging to the gallows.

PATIENCE, på'-ſhèns. ſ. The power of ſuffering, endurance, the power of expecting long without rage or diſcontent, the power of ſupporting injuries without revenge; ſufferance, permiſſion; a herb.

PATIENT, på'-ſhènt. a. Having the quality of enduring; calm under pain or affliction; not revengeful againſt injuries, not eaſily provoked; not haſty, not viciouſly eager or impetuous.

PATIENT, på'-ſhènt. ſ. That which receives impreſſion from external agents; a perſon diſeaſed.

PATIENTLY, på'-ſhènt-ly. ad. Without rage under pain or affliction; without vicious impetuoſity.

PATINE, påt'-ìn. ſ. The cover of a chalice.

PATLY, påt'-lỳ. ad. Commodiouſly, fitly.

PATNESS, påt'-nès. ſ. Fitneſs, convenience.

PATRIARCH, på'-trỳ-årk. ſ. One who governs by paternal right, the father and ruler of a family; a biſhop ſuperiour to archbiſhops.

PATRIARCHAL, på-trỳ-å'r-kèl. a. Belonging to patriarchs, ſuch as was poſſeſſed or enjoyed by patriarchs; belonging to hièrarchical patriarchs.

PATRIARCHATE, på-trỳ-å'r-kèt. } ſ.
PATRIARCHSHIP, på'-trỳ-årk-ſhìp. }
A biſhoprick, ſuperiour to archbiſhopricks.

PATRIARCHY, på'-trỳ-år-kỳ. ſ. Juriſdiction of a patriarch, patriarchate.

PATRICIAN, på-trìſh'-èn. a. Senatorial, noble, not plebeian.

PATRICIAN, på-trìſh'-èn. ſ. A nobleman.

PATRIMONIAL, påt-trỳ-mò'-nyèl. a. Poſſeſſed by inheritance.

PATRIMONIALLY, påt-trỳ-mò'-nyèl-ỳ. ad. By inheritance.

PATRIMONY, påt'-trỳ-mùn-ỳ. ſ. An eſtate poſſeſſed by inheritance.

PATRIOT, på'-trỳ-ùt. ſ. One whoſe ruling paſſion is the love of his country.

PATRIOT, { på'-trỳ-ùt. } a.
PATRIOTICK, { på-trỳ-òt'-ìk. }
Actuated

Actuated by the care of one's country, belonging to a patriot.

PATRIOTISM, på′-trŷ-ůt-ìzm. ſ. Love of one's country, zeal for one's country.

PATROL, på-trò′le. ſ. The act of going the rounds in a garriſon to obſerve that orders are kept; they that go the rounds.

To **PATROL**, på-trò′le. v. n. To go the rounds in a camp or garriſon.

PATRON, på′-trůn. ſ. One who countenances, ſupports, or protects; a guardian ſaint; advocate, defender, vindicator; one who has donation of eccleſiaſtical preferment.

PATRONAGE, påt′-trò-nìdzh. ſ. Support, protection; guardianſhip of ſaints; donation of a benefice, right of conferring a benefice.

PATRONAL, påt′-trò-nål. a. Protecting, ſupporting, guarding, defending.

PATRONESS, på′-trůn-ès. ſ. A female that defends, countenances, or ſupports; a female guardian ſaint.

To **PATRONISE**, påt′-trò-nìze. v. a. To protect, to ſupport, to defend, to countenance.

PATRONYMICK, påt-trò-nìm′-mìk. ſ. Name expreſſing the name of the father or anceſtor.

PATTEN, påt′-tìn. ſ. The baſe of a pillar; a ſhoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common ſhoe by women.

PATTENMAKER, påt′-tìn-må-kůr. ſ. He that makes pattens.

PATTEPAN, påt′-tè-pån. ſ. A pan to bake a tart or ſmall pie.

To **PATTER**, påt′-tůr. v. n. To make a noiſe like the quick ſteps of many feet, or like the beating of hail.

PATTERN, påt′-tůrn. ſ. The original propoſed to imitation, the archetype, that which is to be copied; a ſpecimen, a part ſhown as a ſample of the reſt; an inſtance, an example; any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

PATULOUS, påt′-ů-lůs. a. Open, expanded.

PAUCILOQUENT, på-sìl′-ò-kwènt. a. Uſing few words.

PAUCILOQUY, på-sìl′-ò-kwŷ. ſ. Sparing and rare ſpeech.

PAUCITY, på′-sìt-ŷ. ſ. Fewneſs, ſmallneſs of number; ſmallneſs of quantity.

To **PAVE**, på′ve. v. a. To lay with brick or ſtone, to floor with ſtone; to make a paſſage eaſy.

PAVEMENT, på′ve-mènt. ſ. Stones or bricks laid on the ground, ſtone-floor.

PAVER, på′-vůr. } ſ. One who lays
PAVIER, på′-vyůr. } with ſtones.

PAVILION, på-vìl′-lyůn. ſ. A tent, a temporary or moveable houſe.

To **PAVILION**, på-vìl′-lyůn. v. n. To furniſh with tents; to be ſheltered by a tent.

PAUNCH, på′ntſh. ſ. The belly, the region of the guts.

To **PAUNCH**, på′ntſh. v. a. To pierce or rip the belly, to exenterate.

PAUPER, på′-půr. ſ. A poor perſon.

PAUSE, på′z. ſ. A ſtop, a place or time of intermiſſion; ſuſpenſe, doubt; break, paragraph; apparent ſeparation of the parts of a diſcourſe; place of ſuſpending the voice marked in writing; a ſtop or intermiſſion in muſick.

To **PAUSE**, på′z. v. n. To wait, to ſtop, not to proceed, to forbear for a time; to deliberate; to be intermitted.

PAUSER, på′-zůr. ſ. He who pauſes, he who deliberates.

PAW, på′. ſ. The foot of a beaſt of prey; hand, ludicrouſly.

To **PAW**, på′. v. n. To draw the fore-foot along the ground, a mark of impatience in a horſe.

To **PAW**, på′. v. a. To ſtrike with the fore-foot; to handle roughly.

PAWED, på′d. a. Having paws; broadfooted.

To **PAWN**, på′n. v, a. To pledge, to give in pledge.

PAWN, på′n. ſ. Something given in pledge as a ſecurity for money borrowed or a promiſe made; the ſtate of being pledged; a common man at cheſs.

PAWNBROKER, på′n-brò-kůr. ſ. One who lends money upon pledge.

To **PAY**, på′. v. a. To diſcharge a

debt; to diſmiſs one to whom any thing is due with his money; to atone, to make amends by ſuffering; to beat; to reward, to recompenſe; to give the equivalent for any thing bought.

PAY, på'. ſ. Wages, hire, money given in return for ſervice.

PAYABLE, på'-èbl. a. Due, to be paid; ſuch as there is power to pay.

PAYDAY, på'-då. ſ. Day on which debts are to be diſcharged or wages paid.

PAYER, på'-ùr. ſ. One that pays.

PAYMASTER, på'-màſ-tùr. ſ. One who is to pay, one from whom wages or reward is received.

PAYMENT, på'-mènt. ſ. The act of paying; the diſcharge of debt or promiſe; a reward; chaſtiſement, ſound beating.

PEA, pé'. ſ. A well known kind of pulſe.

PEACE, pé's. ſ. Reſpite from war; quiet from ſuits or diſturbances; reſt from any commotion; reconciliation of differences; a ſtate not hoſtile; reſt, freedom from terrour, heavenly reſt; ſilence, ſuppreſſion of the thoughts.

PEACE, pé's. interj. A word commanding ſilence.

PEACE-OFFERING, péſ-òf'-fèr-ìng. ſ. Among the Jews, a ſacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

PEACEABLE, pé'ſ-âbl. a. Free from war, free from tumult; quiet, undiſturbed; not quarrelſome, not turbulent.

PEACEABLENESS, pé'ſ-âbl-nès. ſ. Quietneſs, diſpoſition to peace.

PEACEABLY, pé'ſ-âb-lý. ad. Without war, without tumult; without diſturbance.

PEACEFUL, pé'ſ-fùl. a. Quiet, not in war; pacifick, mild; undiſturbed, ſtill, ſecure.

PEACEFULLY, pé'ſ-fùl-lý. ad. Quietly, without diſturbance; mildly, gently.

PEACEFULNESS, pé'ſ-fùl-nès. ſ. Quiet, freedom from diſturbance.

PEACEMAKER, pé'ſ-må-kùr. ſ. One who reconciles differences.

PEACEOFFICER, péſ-of'-fý-ſùr. ſ. An officer to keep the peace, a conſtable.

PEACEPARTED, pé'ſ-pår-tìd. a. Diſmiſſed from the world in peace.

PEACH, pé'tſh. ſ. A fruit-tree; the fruit.

To PEACH, pé'tſh. v. n. Corrupted from IMPEACH; to accuſe of ſome crime.

PEACH-COLOURED, pé'tſh-kùl-lùrd. a. Of a colour like a peach.

PEACHICK, pé'-tſhìk. ſ. The chicken of a peacock.

PEACOCK, pé'-kòk. ſ. A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

PEAHEN, pé'-hèn. ſ. The female of the peacock.

PEAK, pé'k. ſ. The top of a hill or eminence; any thing accuminated; the riſing forepart of a head-dreſs.

To PEAK, pé'k. v. n. To look ſickly; to make a mean figure, to ſneak.

PEAL, pé'l. ſ. A ſucceſſion of loud ſounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon.

To PEAL, pé'l. v. n. To play ſolemnly and loud.

To PEAL, pé'l. v. a. To aſſail with noiſe.

PEAR, på're. ſ. The name of a well-known fruit-tree; the fruit.

PEARL, pèrl'. ſ. A gem generated in the body of a teſtaceous fiſh; a ſpeck on the eye.

PEARLED, pèr'ld. a. Adorned or ſet with pearls.

PEARLEYED, pèrl'-ìde. a. Having a ſpeck in the eye.

PEARLGRASS, pèrl'-gràs.
PEARLPLANT, pèrl'-plânt. } ſ.
PEARLWORT, pèrl'-wûrt.
Plants.

PEARLY, pèrl'-ý. a. Abounding with pearls, containing pearls; reſembling pearls.

PEARMAIN, påre-må'ne. ſ. An apple.

PEARTREE, på're-trè. ſ. The tree that bears pears.

PEASANT, pèz'-zènt. ſ. A hind, one whoſe buſineſs is rural labour.

PEASANTRY, pèz'-zènt-rý. ſ. Peaſants, ruſticks, country people.

PEASCOD, pé'z-kòd. } ſ. The huſk,
PEASHELL, pé'-ſhèl. } that contains peas.

PEASE, pé'z. ſ. Food of peaſe.

PEAT, pé't. ſ. A ſpecies of turf uſed for fire.

PEBBLE, pèb'l. } ſ.
PEBBLESTONE, pèb'l-ſtòne. }
A ſtone diſtinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous maſs; a round hard ſtone, rather ſmooth on the ſurface; a ſort of baſtard gem.

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, pèb'l-krìſ-tùl. ſ. Cryſtal in form of nodules.

PEBBLED, pèb'ld. a. Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

PEBBLY, pèb'-blý. a. Full of pebbles.

PECCABILITY, pèk-å-bìl'-ìt-ý. ſ. State of being ſubject to ſin.

PECCABLE, pèk'-kèbl. a. Incident to ſin.

PECCADILLO, pèk-å-dìl'-ò. ſ. A petty fault, a ſlight crime, a venial offence.

PECCANCY, pèk'-kèn-ſý. ſ. Bad quality.

PECCANT, pèk'-kànt. a. Guilty, criminal; ill diſpoſed, offenſive to the body; wrong, deficient, unformal.

PECK, pèk'. ſ. The fourth part of a buſhel; proverbially, in low language, a great deal.

To **PECK**, pèk'. v. a. To ſtrike with the beak as a bird; to pick up food with the beak; to ſtrike with any pointed inſtrument; to peck at, to be continually finding fault with.

PECKER, pèk'-kůr. ſ. One that pecks; a kind of bird, as the wood-Pecker.

PECKLED, pèk'ld. a. Spotted, varied with ſpots.

PECTINATED, pèk'-tì-nå-tìd. a. Standing from each other like the teeth of a comb.

PECTINATION, pèk-tì-nå'-ſhůn. ſ. The ſtate of being pectinated.

PECTORAL, pèk'-tůr-èl. a. Belonging to the breaſt; ſuited to ſtrengthen the breaſt and ſtomach.

PECTORAL, pèk'-tůr-èl. ſ. A breaſt-plate; a medicine proper to ſtrengthen the breaſt and ſtomach.

PECULATE, pèk'-ků-låte. } ſ.
PECULATION, pèk-ů-lå'-ſhůn. }
Robbery of the publick, theft of publick money.

PECULATOR, pèk'-ků-lå-tůr. ſ. Robber of the publick.

PECULIAR, pè-ků'-lyèr. a. Appropriate, belonging to any one with excluſion of others; particular, ſingle.

PECULIAR, pè-ků'-lyèr. ſ. The property, the excluſive property; ſomething abſcinded from the ordinary juriſdiction.

PECULIARITY, pè-ků-lý-àr'-ìt-ý. ſ. Particularity, ſomething found only in one.

PECULIARLY, pè ků'-lyèr-lý. ad. Particularly, ſingly; in a manner not common to others.

PECUNIARY, pè-ků'-nyèr-ý. a. Relating to money; conſiſting of money.

PEDAGOGICAL, pèd-å-gòdzh'-ý-kàl. a. Suiting or belonging to a ſchoolmaſter.

PEDAGOGUE, pèd'-å-gòg. ſ. One who teaches boys, a ſchoolmaſter, a pedant.

To **PEDAGOGUE**, pèd'-å-gòg. v. a. To teach with ſuperciliouſneſs.

PEDAGOGY, pèd'-å-gò-dzhý. ſ. Preparatory diſcipline.

PEDAL, pé'-dèl. a. Belonging to a foot.

PEDALS, pé'-dèlz. ſ. The large pipes of an organ.

PEDANEOUS, pè-då'-nyůs. a. Going on foot.

PEDANT, pèd'-dènt. ſ. A ſchoolmaſter; a man vain of low knowledge.

PEDANTICK, pè-dàn'-tìk. } a.
PEDANTICAL, pè-dàn'-tý-kèl. }
Awkwardly oſtentatious of learning.

PEDANTICALLY, pè-dàn'-tý-kàl-ý. ad. With awkward oſtentation of learning.

PEDANTRY, pèd'-dèn-trý. ſ. Awkward oſtentation of needleſs learning.

To **PEDDLE**, pèd'l. v. n. To be buſy about trifles.

PEDESTAL, pèd'-dèſ-tèl. ſ. The

lower member of a pillar, the baſis of a ſtatue.

PEDESTRIAN, pė-dės'-trŷ-ån. a. Going on foot, not on horſeback or in a carriage.

PEDESTRIOUS, pė-dės'-trŷ-ůs. a. Not winged, going on foot.

PEDICLE, pėd'-ikl. ſ. The footſtalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

PEDICULAR, pė-dik'-ků-lėr. a. Having the phthyriaſis or louſy diſtemper.

PEDIGREE, pėd'-dŷ-grŷ. ſ. Genealogy, lineage, account of deſcent.

PEDIMENT, pėd'-dŷ-mėnt. ſ. In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finiſhes the fronts of buildings, and ſerves as a decoration over gates.

PEDLER, pėd'-lėr. ſ. One who travels the country with ſmall commodities.

PEDLERY, pėd'-lėr-ŷ. ſ. Wares ſold by pedlers.

PEDLING, pėd'-ling. a. Petty dealing, ſuch as pedlers have.

PEDOBAPTISM, pé'-dô-båp''-tizm. ſ. Infant baptiſm.

PEDOBAPTIST, pé'-dô-båp''-tiſt. ſ. One that holds or practiſes infant baptiſm.

PEDOMANCY, pé'-dô-mån-ſŷ. ſ. Divination by the lines of the ſoles of the feet.

PEDOMETER, pė-dôm'-ė-tůr. ſ. The perambulator; an inſtrument to meaſure the ſpace walked over.

To PEEL, pé'l. v. a. To decorticate, to flay; to plunder. In the laſt ſenſe according to analogy it ſhould be written PILL.

PEEL, pé'l. ſ. The ſkin or thin rind of any thing; a broad thin board with a long handle, uſed by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

PEELER, pé'l-ůr. ſ. One who ſtrips or flays; a robber, a plunderer.

To PEEP, pé'p. v. n. To make the firſt appearance; to look ſlily, cloſely, or curiouſly.

PEEP, pé'p. ſ. Firſt appearance, as at the Peep and firſt break of day; a ſly look.

PEEPER, pép'-ůr. ſ. Young chicken juſt breaking the ſhell; one that peeps.

PEEPHOLE, pé'p-hôle. } ſ.
PEEPINGHOLE, pép'-ing-hôle. }
Hole through which one may look without being diſcovered.

PEER, pé'r. ſ. An equal, one of the ſame rank; one equal in excellence or endowments; a companion, a fellow; a nobleman.

To PEER, pé'r. v. n. by contraction from APPEAR. To come juſt in ſight; to look narrowly, to peep.

PEERAGE, pé'r-idzh. ſ. The dignity of a peer; the body of peers.

PEERDOM, pé'r-dům. ſ. Peerage.

PEERESS, pé'r-ės. ſ. The lady of a peer, a woman ennobled.

PEERLESS, pé'r-lės. a. Unequalled, having no peer.

PEERLESSNESS, pé'r-lėſ-nės. ſ. Univerſal ſuperiority.

PEEVISH, pé'-viſh. a. Petulant, waſpiſh, eaſily offended, irritable, hard to pleaſe.

PEEVISHLY, pé'-viſh-lŷ. ad. Angrily, querulouſly, moroſely.

PEEVISHNESS, pé'-viſh-nės. ſ. Iraſcibility, querulouſneſs, fretfulneſs; perverſeneſs.

PEG, pėg'. ſ. A piece of wood driven into a hole; the pins of an inſtrument in which the ſtrings are ſtrained; To take a Peg lower, to depreſs, to ſink; the nickname of Margaret.

To PEG, pėg'. v. a. To faſten with a peg.

PELF, pėlf'. ſ. Money, riches.

PELICAN, pėl'-lŷ-kėn. ſ. A bird of which there are two ſorts; one lives upon fiſh, the other keeps in deſerts, and feeds upon ſerpents: the Pelican is ſuppoſed to admit it's young to ſuck blood from it's breaſt.

PELLET, pėl'-lėt. ſ. A little ball; a bullet, a ball.

PELLETED, pėl'-lėt-tid. a. Conſiſting of bullets.

PELLICLE, pėl'-likl. ſ. A thin ſkin; it is often uſed for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with ſalt or other ſubſtances, and evaporated by heat.

PELLITORY, pél'-lý-tùr-ý. ſ. A herb.

PELLMELL, pél'-mél'. ad. Confuſedly, tumultuouſly, one among another.

PELLS, pélz'. ſ. Clerk of the Pells, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called Pellis acceptorum, the roll of receipts.

PELLUCID, pél-lú'-sìd. a. Clear, tranſparent, not opake, not dark.

PELLUCIDITY, pél-lú-sìd'-ìt-ý. }
PELLUCIDNESS, pél-lú'-sìd-nés. }
ſ. Tranſparency, clearneſs, not opacity.

PELT, pélt'. ſ. Skin, hide; the quarry of a hawk all torn.

PELT-MONGER, pélt'-mùng-gùr. ſ. A dealer in raw hides.

To **PELT**, pélt'. v. a. To ſtrike with ſomething thrown; to throw, to caſt.

PELTING, pélt'-ìng. a. This word in Shakſpeare ſignifies paltry, pitiful. Obſolete.

PELVIS, pél'-vìs. ſ. The lower part of the belly.

PEN, pén. ſ. An inſtrument of writing; feather; wing; a ſmall encloſure, a coop.

To **PEN**, pén'. v. a. To coop, to ſhut up, to incage, to impriſon in a narrow place; to write.

PENAL, pé'-nàl. a. Denouncing puniſhment, enacting puniſhment; uſed for the purpoſes of puniſhment, vindictive.

PENALITY, pé-nàl'-ìt-ý. ſ. Liableneſs to puniſhment, condemnation to puniſhment.

PENALTY, pén'-nàl-tý. ſ. Puniſhment, cenſure, judicial infliction; forfeiture upon non-performance.

PENANCE, pén'-néns. ſ. Infliction either publick or private, ſuffered as an expreſſion of repentance for ſin.

PENCASE, pén'-kàſe. ſ. A caſe to carry pens in.

PENCE, pén's. ſ. The plural of Penny.

PENCIL, pén'-sìl. ſ. A ſmall bruſh of hair which painters dip in their colours; any inſtrument of writing without ink.

To **PENCIL**, pén'-sìl. v. a. To paint.

PENDANT, pén'-dént. ſ. A jewel hanging in the ear; any thing hanging by way of ornament; a ſmall flag in ſhips, pronounced Pén'-nént.

PENDENCE, pén'-déns. ſ. Slopeneſs, inclination.

PENDENCY, pén'-dén-ſý. ſ. Suſpenſe, delay of deciſion.

PENDENT, pén'-dént. a. Hanging; jutting over; ſupported above the ground.

PENDING, pén'-dìng. a. Depending, remaining yet undecided.

PENDULOSITY, pén-dú-lós'-ìt-ý. }
PENDULOUSNESS, pén'-dú-lùſ-nés. } ſ.
The ſtate of hanging, ſuſpenſion.

PENDULOUS, pén'-dú-lùs. a. Hanging, not ſupported below.

PENDULUM, pén'-dú-lùm. ſ. Any weight hung ſo as that it may eaſily ſwing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that it's oſcillations are always performed in equal times.

PENETRABILITY, pén-é-trà-bìl'-ìt-ý. ſ. Suſceptibility of impreſſion from another body.

PENETRABLE, pén'-né-trébl. a. Such as may be pierced, ſuch as may admit the entrance of another body; ſuſceptive of moral or intellectual impreſſion.

PENETRANCY, pén'-né-trén-ſý. ſ. Power of entering or piercing.

PENETRANT, pén'-né-trént. a. Having the power to pierce or enter, ſharp, ſubtile.

To **PENETRATE**, pén'-né-tràte. v. a. To pierce, to enter beyond the ſurface, to make way into a body; to affect the mind; to reach the meaning.

To **PENETRATE**, pén'-né-tràte. v. n. To make way.

PENETRATION, pén-é-trà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of entering into any body; mental entrance into any thing abſtruſe; acuteneſs, ſagacity.

PENETRATIVE, pén'-né-trà-tìv. a. Piercing, ſharp, ſubtile, acute; ſagacious, diſcerning; having the power to impreſs the mind.

PENETRATIVENESS, pén'-né-trâ-tìv-nés. ſ. The quality of being penetrative.

PENGUIN, pén'-gwìn. ſ. A bird, though he be no higher than a large gooſe, yet he weighs ſometimes ſixteen pounds; a fruit very common in the Weſt Indies, of a ſharp acid flavour.

PENINSULA, pè-nìn'-ſû-lâ. ſ. A piece of land almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea.

PENINSULATED, pè-nìn'-ſû-lâ-tìd. a. Almoſt ſurrounded with water.

PENITENCE, pén'-nŷ-téns. ſ. Repentance, ſorrow for crimes, contrition for ſin, with amendment of life or change of the affections.

PENITENT, pén'-nŷ-tént. a. Repentant, contrite for ſin, ſorrowful for paſt tranſgreſſions, and reſolutely amending life.

PENITENT, pén'-nŷ-tént. ſ. One ſorrowful for ſin; one under cenſures of the church, but admitted to penance; one under the direction of a confeſſor.

PENITENTIAL, pén-ŷ-tén'-ſhél. a. Expreſſing penitence, enjoined as penance.

PENITENTIAL, pén-ŷ-tén'-ſhél. ſ. A book directing the degrees of penance.

PENITENTIARY, pén-ŷ-tén'-ſhér-ŷ. ſ. One who preſcribes the rules and meaſures of penance; a penitent, one who does penance; the place where penance is enjoined.

PENITENTLY, pén'-nŷ-tént-lŷ. ad. With repentance, with ſorrow for ſin, with contrition.

PENKNIFE, pén'-nìfe. ſ. A knife uſed to cut pens.

PENMAN, pén'-mân. ſ. One who profeſſes the art of writing; an author, a writer.

PENMANSHIP, pén'-mân-ſhìp. ſ. The act of writing, the uſe of the pen.

PENNANT, pén'-nént. ſ. A ſmall flag, enſign, or colours; a tackle for hoiſting things on board.

PENNATED, pén'-nâ-tìd. a. Winged; Pennated, among botaniſts, are thoſe leaves of plants that grow directly one againſt another on the ſame rib or ſtalk, as thoſe of aſh and walnut-tree.

PENNER, pén'-ûr. ſ. A writer.

PENNILESS, pén'-nŷ-lés. a. Moneyleſs, wanting money.

PENNON, pén'-nûn. ſ. A ſmall flag or colour.

PENNY, pén'-nŷ. ſ. A ſmall coin of which twelve make a ſhilling; a penny is the radical denomination from which Engliſh coin is numbered; proverbially, a ſmall ſum; money in general.

PENNYROYAL, pén-nŷ-roy'-él. ſ. A well-known herb.

PENNYWEIGHT, pén'-nŷ-wête. ſ. A weight containing twenty-four grains Troy weight.

PENNYWISE, pén''-nŷ-wìze. a. Saving ſmall ſums at the hazard of larger.

PENNYWORTH, pén'-nŷ-wûrth. ſ. As much as is bought for a penny; any purchaſe, any thing bought or ſold for money; ſomething advantageouſly bought, a purchaſe gotten for leſs than it is worth; a ſmall quantity.

PENSILE, pén'-ſìl. a. Hanging, ſuſpended; ſupported above the ground.

PENSILENESS, pén'-ſìl-nés. ſ. The ſtate of hanging.

PENSION, pén'-ſhûn. ſ. An allowance made to any one without an equivalent.

To **PENSION**, pén'-ſhûn. v. a. To ſupport by a yearly allowance.

PENSIONARY, pén'-ſhûn-ér-ŷ. a. Maintained by penſions.

PENSIONARY, pén'-ſhûn-ér-ŷ. ſ. The prime miniſter of a regency in Holland.

PENSIONER, pén'-ſhûn-ûr. ſ. One who is ſupported by an allowance paid at the will of another, a dependant.

PENSIVE, pén'-ſìv. a. Sorrowfully thoughtful, mournfully ſerious.

PENSIVELY, pén'-ſìv-lŷ. ad. With melancholy, ſorrowfully.

PENSIVENESS, pén'-ſìv-nés. ſ. Melancholy, ſorrowfulneſs.

PENT, pênt'. part. paſſ. of PEN. Shut up.

PENTACAPSULAR, pên-tâ-kâp'-ſû-lêr. a. Having five cavities.

PENTACHORD, pôn'-tâ-kârd. ſ. An inſtrument with five ſtrings.

PENTAEDROUS, pên-tâ-ê'-drûs. a. Having five ſides.

PENTAGON, pên'-tâ-gôn. ſ. A figure with five angles.

PENTAGONAL, pên-tâg'-gô-nêl. a. Quinquangular, having five angles.

PENTAGRAPH, pên'-tâ-grâf. ſ. An inſtrument for copying deſigns in any proportion.

PENTAMETER, pên-tâm'-mê-tûr. ſ. A Latin verſe of five feet.

PENTANGULAR, pên-tâng'-gû-lêr. a. Five cornered.

PENTAPETALOUS, pên-tâ-pêt'-tâ-lûs. a. Having five petals.

PENTASTICH, pên-tâs'-tîk. ſ. A poem or ſtanza conſiſting of five verſes.

PENTASTYLE, pên'-tâ-ſtîle. ſ. In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

PENTATEUCH, pên'-tâ-tûk. ſ. The five books of Moſes.

PENTECOST, pên'-tê-kôſt. ſ. A feaſt among the Jews.

PENTECOSTAL, pên-tê-kôs'-tâl. a. Belonging to the Pentecoſt; belonging to Whitſuntide.

PENTHOUSE, pênt'-hous. ſ. A ſhed hanging out aſlope from the main wall.

PENTICE, pên'-tîs. ſ. A ſloping roof.

PENTILE, pên'-tîle. ſ. A tile formed to cover the ſloping part of the roof.

PENT UP, pênt'-ûp. part. a. Shut up.

PENULTIMA, pê-nûl'-tŷ-mâ. ſ. The laſt ſyllable but one.

PENULTIMATE, pê-nûl'-tŷ-mêt. a. Laſt but one.

PENUMBRA, pê-nûm'-brâ. ſ. An imperfect ſhadow.

PENURIOUS, pê-nû'-rŷ-ûs. a. Niggardly, ſparing, ſordidly mean; ſcant, not plentiful.

PENURIOUSLY, pê-nû'-rŷ-ûſ-lŷ. ad. Sparingly, not plentifully.

PENURIOUSNESS, pê-nû'-rŷ-ûſ-nês. ſ. Niggardlineſs, parſimony.

PENURY, pên'-nû-rŷ. ſ. Poverty, indigence.

PEONY, pê'-ô-nŷ. ſ. A flower.

PEOPLE, pê'pl. ſ. A nation, thoſe who compoſe a community; the vulgar; the commonalty, not the princes or nobles; perſons of a particular claſs; men, or perſons in general.

To PEOPLE, pê'pl. v. a. To ſtock with inhabitants.

PEPASTICK, pê-pâs'-tîk. ſ. A medicine to help the rawneſs of the ſtomach and digeſt crudities.

PEPPER, pêp'-pûr. ſ. An aromatick pungent kind of grain brought from India.

To PEPPER, pêp'-pûr. v. a. To ſprinkle with pepper; to beat, to mangle with ſhot or blows.

PEPPERBOX, pêp'-pûr-bôks. ſ. A box for holding pepper.

PEPPERCORN, pêp'-pûr-kârn. ſ. Any thing of inconſiderable value.

PEPPERMINT, pêp'-pûr-mînt. ſ. Mint eminently hot.

PEPPERWORT, pêp'-pûr-wûrt. ſ. A plant.

PEPTICK, pêp'-tîk. a. What helps digeſtion.

PERACUTE, pêr-â-kû't. a. Very ſharp, very violent.

PERADVENTURE, pêr-âd-vên'-tûr. ad. Perhaps, may be, by chance, doubt, queſtion.

To PERAGRATE, pêr'-â-grâte. v. a. To wander over, to ramble through.

PERAGRATION, pêr-â-grâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of paſſing through any ſtate or ſpace.

To PERAMBULATE, pêr-âm'-bû-lâte. v. a. To walk through; to ſurvey by paſſing through.

PERAMBULATION, pêr-âm-bû-lâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of paſſing through or wandering over; a travelling ſurvey.

PERAMBULATOR, pêr-âm'-bû-lâ-tûr. ſ. An inſtrument with a wheel to meaſure roads.

PERCEIVABLE, pêr-sê'v-êbl. a. Perceptible, ſuch as falls under perception.

PERCEIVABLY, pêr-sê'v-êb-lŷ. ad.

In ſuch a manner as may be obſerved or known.

To PERCEIVE, pėr-sė´v. v. a. To diſcover by ſome ſenſible effects; to know, to obſerve; to be affected by.

PERCEPTIBILITY, pėr-ſėp-tў-bîl´-lt-ў. ſ. The ſtate of being an object of the ſenſes or mind; perception, the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIBLE, pėr-ſėp´-tîbl. a. Such as may be known or obſerved.

PERCEPTIBLY, pėr-ſėp´-tîb-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as may be perceived.

PERCEPTION, pėr-ſėp´-ſhůn. ſ. The power of perceiving, conſciouſneſs; the act of perceiving; notion, idea; the ſtate of being affected by ſomething.

PERCEPTIVE, pėr-ſėp´-tîv. a. Having the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIVITY, pėr-ſėp-tîv´-ît-ў. ſ. The power of perception or thinking.

PERCH, pėrtſh´. ſ. The name of a fiſh; a meaſure of five yards and a half, a pole; ſomething on which birds rooſt or ſit.

To PERCH, pėrtſh´. v. n. To ſit or rooſt as a bird.

To PERCH, pėrtſh´. v. a. To place on a perch.

PERCHANCE, pėr-tſhåns´. ad. Perhaps, peradventure.

PERCIPIENT, pėr-ſîp´-yėnt. a. Perceiving, having the power of perception.

PERCIPIENT, pėr-ſîp´-yėnt. ſ. One that has the power of perceiving.

To PERCOLATE, pėr´-kô-låte. v. a. To ſtrain.

PERCOLATION, pėr-kô-lå´-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſtraining, purification or ſeparation by ſtraining.

To PERCUSS, pėr-kůs´. v. a. To ſtrike.

PERCUSSION, pėr-kůſh´-ůn. ſ. The act of ſtriking, ſtroke; effect of ſound in the ear.

PERCUSSIVE, pėr-kůs´-ſîv. a. Striking, ſtriking againſt.

PERCUTIENT, pėr-kû´-ſhėnt. ſ. Striking, having the power to ſtrike.

PERDITION, pėr-dîſh´-ůn. ſ. Deſtruction, ruin, death; loſs; eternal death.

PERDUE, pėr-dů´. ad. Cloſe, in ambuſh.

PERDULOUS, pėr´-dů-lůs. a. Loſt, thrown away.

PERDURABLE. pėr´-dů-rėbl. a. Laſting, long continued.

PERDURABLY, pėr´-dů-rėb-lў. ad. Laſtingly.

PERDURATION, pėr-dů-rå´-ſhůn. ſ. Long continuance.

To PEREGRINATE, pėr´-rў-grў-nåte. v. n. To travel, to live in foreign countries.

PEREGRINATION, pėr-rў-grў-nå´-ſhůn. ſ. Travel, abode in foreign countries.

PEREGRINE, pėr´-rў-grîn. a. Foreign, not native, not domeſtick.

To PEREMPT, pėr-ėmpt´. v. a. To kill, to cruſh. A law term.

PEREMPTION, pėr-ėm´p-ſhůn. ſ. Cruſh, extinction. Law term.

PEREMPTORILY, pėr´-rėm-tůr-ў-lў. ad. Abſolutely, poſitively, ſo as to cut off all farther debate.

PEREMPTORINESS, pėr´-rėm-tůr-ў-nės. ſ. Poſitiveneſs, abſolute deciſion, dogmatiſm.

PEREMPTORY, pėr´-rėm-tůr-ў. a. Dogmatical, abſolute, ſuch as deſtroys all further expoſtulation.

PERENNIAL, pėr-ėn´-nyėl. a. Laſting through the year; perpetual; unceaſing.

PERENNITY, pėr-ėn´-nў-tў. ſ. Quality of laſting through all ſeaſons, perpetuity.

PERFECT, pėr´-fėkt. a. Complete, conſummate, finiſhed, neither defective nor redundant; fully informed, fully ſkilful; pure, blameleſs, clear, immaculate.

To PERFECT, pėr´-fėkt. v. a. To finiſh, to complete, to conſummate, to bring to its due ſtate; to make ſkilful, to inſtruct fully.

PERFECTER, pėr´-fėk-tůr. ſ. One that makes perfect.

PERFECTIBILITY, pėr-fėk-tў-bîl´-ў-tў. ſ. Capability of being rendered perfect.

PERFECTION, pėr-fėk´-ſhůn. ſ.

The ſtate of being perfect; ſomething that concurs to produce ſupreme excellence; attribute to God.

PERFECTIONAL, pèr-fèk'-ſhùn-èl. a. Making perfect.

To PERFECTIONATE, pèr-fèk'-ſhô-nâte. v. a. To make perfect, to advance to perfection.

PERFECTIVE, pèr-fèk'-tìv. a. Conducing to bring to perfection.

PERFECTIVELY, pèr-fèk'-tìv-lỳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as brings to perfection.

PERFECTLY, pèr'-fèkt-lỳ. ad. In the higheſt degree of excellence; totally, completely; exactly, accurately.

PERFECTNESS, pèr'-fèkt-nès. ſ. Completeneſs; goodneſs, virtue, a ſcriptural word; ſkill.

PERFIDIOUS, pèr-fìd'-yùs. a. Treacherous, falſe to truſt, guilty of violated faith.

PERFIDIOUSLY, pèr-fìd'-yùſ-lỳ. ad. Treacherouſly, by breach of faith.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, pèr-fìd'-yùſ-nès. ſ. The quality of being perfidious.

PERFIDY, pèr'-fì-dỳ. ſ. Treachery, want of faith, breach of faith.

PERFLABLE, pèr'-flåbl. a. Capable of being blown through.

To PERFLATE, pèr'-flâte. v. a. To blow through.

PERFLATION, pèr-flå'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of blowing through.

To PERFORATE, pèr'-fô-râte. v. a. To pierce with a tool, to bore.

PERFORATION, pèr-fô-rå'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of piercing or boring; hole, place bored.

PERFORATOR, pèr'-fô-rå-tùr. ſ. The inſtrument of boring.

PERFORCE, pèr-fô'rſe. ad. By violence, violently.

To PERFORM, pèr-få'rm. v. a. To execute, to do; to diſcharge, to achieve an undertaking.

To PERFORM, pèr-få'rm. v. n. To ſucceed in an attempt.

PERFORMABLE, pèr-få'rm-èbl. a. Practicable, ſuch as may be done.

PERFORMANCE, pèr-få'r-mèns. ſ. Completion of ſomething deſigned, execution of ſomething promiſed; compoſition, work; action, ſomething done.

PERFORMER, pèr-få'r-mùr. ſ. One that performs any thing; it is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his ſkill.

To PERFRICATE, pèr'-frỳ-kâte. v. n. To rub over.

PERFRICATION, pèr-frỳ-kå'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of rubbing thoroughly.

PERFUMATORY, pèr-fù'-må-tùr-ỳ. a. That which perfumes.

PERFUME, pèr'-fùm. ſ. Strong odour of ſweetneſs uſed to give ſcents to other things; ſweet odour, fragrance.

To PERFUME, pèr-fù'm. v. a. To ſcent, to impregnate with ſweet ſcent.

PERFUMER, pèr-fù'-mùr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to ſell things made to gratify the ſcent.

PERFUNCTORILY, pèr-fùngk'-tùr-ỳ-lỳ. ad. Careleſsly, negligently.

PERFUNCTORINESS, pèr-fùngk'-tùr-ỳ-nès. ſ. Careleſſneſs, negligence.

PERFUNCTORY, pèr-fùngk'-tùr-ỳ. a. Slight, careleſs, negligent.

To PERFUSE, pèr-fù'z. v. a. To tincture, to overſpread.

PERFUSION, pèr-fù'-zhùn. ſ. The act of pouring out upon any thing.

PERHAPS, pèr-håps'. ad. Peradventure, it may be.

PERIAPT, pèr'-rỳ-åpt. ſ. An amulet, a charm worn as a preſervative againſt diſeaſes or miſchief. Obſolete.

PERICARDIUM, pèr-ỳ-kå'r-dỳ-ùm. ſ. The Pericardium is a thin membrane of a conick figure that reſembles a purſe, and contains the heart in it's cavity.

PERICARPIUM, pèr-ỳ-kå'r-pỳ-ùm. ſ. In botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompaſſing the fruit or grain of a plant.

PERICLITATION, pèr-ỳ-klỳ-tå'-ſhùn. ſ. The ſtate of being in danger; trial, experiment.

PERICRANIUM, pèr-ỳ-krå'-nyùm. ſ. The

ſ. The Pericranium is the membrane that covers the ſkull.

PERICULOUS, pé-rik'-kù-lùs. a. Dangerous, hazardous.

PERIERGY, pér'-ŷ-èr-dzhŷ. ſ. Needleſs caution in an operation, unneceſſary diligence.

PERIGEE, pér'-ŷ-dzhé.
PERIGEUM, pèr-ŷ-dzhé'-ùm. } ſ.
A point in the heavens, wherein a planet is ſaid to be in it's leaſt diſtance poſſible from the earth.

PERIHELIUM, pèr-ŷ-hé'-lyùm. ſ. That point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is neareſt the ſun.

PERIL, pér'-ril. ſ. Danger, hazard, jeopardy; denunciation, danger denounced.

PERILOUS, pér'-ril-ùs. a. Dangerous, hazardous, full of danger; it is uſed by way of emphaſis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad; ſmart, witty. In this laſt ſenſe out of uſe.

PERILOUSLY, pér'-ril-ùſ-lŷ. ad. Dangerouſly.

PERILOUSNESS, pér'-ril-ùſ-nès. ſ. Dangerouſneſs.

PERIMETER, pé-rim'-mé-tùr. ſ. The compaſs or ſum of all the ſides which bound any figure of what kind ſoever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

PERIMETRICAL, pér-ŷ-mét'-trŷ-kèl. a. Pertaining to the circumference.

PERIOD, pé'-rŷ-ùd. ſ. A circuit; time in which any thing is performed, ſo as to begin again in the ſame manner; a ſtated number of years, a round of time at the end of which the things compriſed within the calculation ſhall return to the ſtate in which they were at the beginning; the end or concluſion; the ſtate at which any thing terminates; length of duration; a complete ſentence from one full ſtop to another.

To PERIOD, pé'-rŷ-ùd. v. a. To put an end to. A bad word.

PERIODICK, pé-rŷ-òd'-ik.
PERIODICAL, pé-rŷ-òd'-ŷ-kèl. } a.
Circular, making a circuit, making a revolution; happening by revolution at ſome ſtated time; regular, performing ſome action at ſtated times; relating to periods or revolutions.

PERIODICALLY, pé-rŷ-òd'-ŷ-kèl-ŷ. ad. At ſtated periods.

PERIOSTEUM, pèr-ŷ-òs'-tŷ-ùm. ſ. The membrane that covers the bones.

PERIPATETICK, pèr-ŷ-pà-tèt'-ik. ſ. One of an ancient ſect of philoſophers, ſo called becauſe they uſed to diſpute walking up and down in the Lycæum at Athens; a follower of Ariſtotle.

PERIPHERY, pé-rif'-fè-rŷ. ſ. Circumference.

To PERIPHRASE, pèr'-ŷ-fràze. v. a. To expreſs by circumlocution.

PERIPHRASIS, pé-rif'-frà-ſis. ſ. Circumlocution, uſe of many words to expreſs the ſenſe of one.

PERIPHRASTICAL, pèr-ŷ-fràs'-tŷ-kèl. a. Circumlocutory, expreſſing the ſenſe of one word in many.

PERIPHRASTICALLY, pèr-ŷ-fràs'-tŷ-kèl-ŷ. ad. Circumlocutorily.

PERIPNEUMONY, pèr-ip-nù'-mò-nŷ.
PERIPNEUMONIA, pèr-ip-nù-mò'-nŷ-à. } ſ.
An inflammation of the lungs.

To PERISH, pèr'-riſh. v. n. To die, to be deſtroyed, to be loſt, to come to nothing; to be in a perpetual ſtate of decay; to be loſt eternally.

PERISHABLE, pèr'-iſh-èbl. a. Liable to periſh, ſubject to decay, of ſhort duration.

PERISHABLENESS, pèr'-iſh-èbl-nès. ſ. Liableneſs to be deſtroyed, liableneſs to decay.

PERISTALTICK, pèr-ŷ-ſtàl'-tik. a. Periſtaltick motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the ſpiral fibres, whereby the excrements are preſſed downwards and voided.

PERISTERION, pèr-iſ-té'-rŷ-ùn. ſ. The herb vervain.

PERISTYLE, pèr'-ŷ-ſtŷle. ſ. A circular range of pillars.

PERISYSTOLE pér-ŷ-sìs′-tò-lè. ſ. The pauſe or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulſe.

PERITONEUM, pér-ŷ-tò-nè′-ùm. ſ. A thin and ſoft membrane which lies immediately under the muſcles of the lower belly, and encloſes all the bowels.

To PERJURE, pér′-dzhùr. v. a. To forſwear, to taint with perjury.

PERJURER, pér′-dzhèr-ùr. ſ. One that ſwears falſely.

PERJURY, pér′-dzhèr-ŷ. ſ. Falſe oath.

PERIWIG, pér′-rŷ-wìg. ſ. Adſcititious hair, hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldneſs.

To PERIWIG, pér′-rŷ-wìg. v. a. To dreſs in falſe hair.

PERIWINKLE, pér′-rŷ-wìngkl. ſ. A ſmall ſhell fiſh, a kind of fiſh ſnail; a plant.

To PERK, pérk′. v. n. To hold up the head with an affected briſkneſs.

To PERK, pérk′. v. a. To dreſs, to prank.

PERLOUS, pér′-lùs. a. Dangerous, full of hazard. Now written PERILOUS.

PERMANENCE, pér′-mà-nèns. }
PERMANENCY, pér′-mà-nèn-sŷ. } ſ.
Duration, conſiſtency, continuance in the ſame ſtate.

PERMANENT, pér′-mà-nènt. a. Durable, not decaying, unchanged.

PERMANENTLY, pér′-mà-nènt-lŷ. ad. Durably, laſtingly.

PERMANSION, pér-màn′-ſhùn. ſ. Continuance.

PERMEABLE, pér′-mè-àbl. a. Such as may be paſſed through.

PERMEANT, pér′-mè-ànt. a. Paſſing through.

To PERMEATE, pér′-mè-àte. v. a. To paſs through.

PERMEATION, pér-mè-à′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of paſſing through.

PERMISCIBLE, pér-mìs′-sìbl. a. Such as may be mingled.

PERMISSIBLE, pér-mìs′-sìbl. a. What may be permitted.

PERMISSION, pér-mìſh′-ùn. ſ. Allowance, grant of liberty.

PERMISSIVE, pér-mìs′-sìv. a. Granting liberty, not favouring; not hindering, though not approving; granted, ſuffered without hindrance, not authoriſed or favoured.

PERMISSIVELY, pér-mìs′-sìv-lŷ. ad. By bare allowance, without hindrance.

PERMISTION, pér-mìs′-tſhùn. ſ. The act of mixing.

To PERMIT, pér-mìt′. v. a. To allow without command; to ſuffer without authoriſing or approving; to allow, to ſuffer; to give up, to reſign. In this laſt ſenſe not very properly uſed.

PERMIT, pér′-mìt. ſ. A written permiſſion from an officer for tranſporting goods from place to place, ſhowing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMITTANCE pér-mìt′-tèns. ſ. Allowance, forbearance of oppoſition, permiſſion.

PERMIXTION, pér-mìks′-tſhùn. ſ. The act of mingling, the ſtate of being mingled.

PERMUTATION, pér-mù-tà′-ſhùn. ſ. Exchange of one for another.

To PERMUTE, pér-mùt′. v. a. To exchange.

PERMUTER, pér-mù′-tùr. ſ. An exchanger, he who permutes.

PERNICIOUS, pér-nìſh′-ùs. a. Miſchievous in the higheſt degree, deſtructive; quick, in this ſenſe very improperly uſed by Milton.

PERNICIOUSLY, pér-nìſh′-ùſ-lŷ. ad. Deſtructively, miſchievouſly, ruinouſly.

PERNICIOUSNESS, pér-nìſh′-ùſ-nès. ſ. The quality of being pernicious.

PERNICITY, pér-nìs′-ìt-ŷ. ſ. Swiftneſs, celerity.

PERORATION, pér-ò-rà′-ſhùn. ſ. The concluſion of an oration.

To PERPEND, pér-pénd′. v. a. To weigh in the mind, to conſider attentively.

PERPENDICLE, pér-pén′-dìkl. ſ. Any thing hanging down by a ſtraight line.

PERPENDICULAR, pér-pén-dìk′-ù-lèr.

û-lér. a. Croſſing at right angles; cutting the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULAR, pėr-pėn-dik′-û-lér. ſ. A line croſſing the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULARITY, pėr-pėn-dik-û-lår′-ît-ŷ. ſ. The ſtate of being perpendicular.

PERPENDICULARLY, pėr-pėn-dik′-û-lér-lŷ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to cut another line at right angles; in the direction of a ſtraight line up and down.

PERPENSION, pėr-pėn′-ſhûn. ſ. Conſideration.

To PERPETRATE, pėr′-pė-tråte. v. a. To commit, to act. Always in an ill ſenſe.

PERPETRATION, pėr-pė-trå′-ſhûn. ſ. The act of committing a crime; a bad action.

PERPETUAL, pėr-pėt′-tû-ėl. a. Never ceaſing; continual, uninterrupted.

PERPETUALLY, pėr-pėt′-tû-ėl-ŷ. ad. Conſtantly, continually, inceſſantly.

To PERPETUATE, pėr-pėt′-tû-åte. v. a. To make perpetual, to preſerve from extinction, to eternize; to continue without ceſſation or intermiſſion.

PERPETUATION, pėr-pėt-tû-å′-ſhûn. ſ. The act of making perpetual, inceſſant continuance.

PERPETUITY, pėr-pė-tû′-ît-ŷ. ſ. Duration to all futurity; exemption from intermiſſion or ceſſation; ſomething of which there is no end.

To PERPLEX, pėr-plėks′. v. a. To diſturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to embarraſs, to make intricate.

PERPLEXEDLY, pėr-plėks′-îd-lŷ. ad. Intricately, with involution.

PERPLEXEDNESS, pėr-plėks′-îd-nės. ſ. Embarraſſment, anxiety; intricacy, involution, difficulty.

PERPLEXITY, pėr-plėks′-ît-ŷ. ſ. Anxiety, diſtraction of mind; entanglement, intricacy.

PERPOTATION, pėr-pô-tå′-ſhûn. ſ. The act of drinking largely.

PERQUISITE, pėr′-kwîz-ît. ſ. Something gained by a place or office over and above the ſettled wages.

PERQUISITED, pėr′-kwîz-ît-îd. a. Supplied with perquiſites.

PERQUISITION, pėr-kwîz-îſh′-ûn. ſ. An accurate inquiry, a thorough ſearch.

PERRY, pėr′-rŷ. ſ. Cider made of pears.

To PERSECUTE, pėr′-ſė-kût. v. a. To haraſs with penalties, to purſue with malignity; to purſue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity; to importune much.

PERSECUTION, pėr-ſė-kû′-ſhûn. ſ. The act or practice of perſecuting; the ſtate of being perſecuted.

PERSECUTOR, pėr′-ſė-kû-tûr. ſ. One who haraſſes others with continued malignity.

PERSEVERANCE, pėr-ſė-vė′-rėns. ſ. Perſiſtance in any deſign or attempt, ſteadineſs in purſuits, conſtancy in progreſs.

PERSEVERANT, pėr-ſė-vė′-rėnt. a. Perſiſting, conſtant.

To PERSEVERE, pėr-ſė-vė′r. v. n. To perſiſt in an attempt, not to give over, not to quit the deſign.

PERSEVERINGLY, pėr-ſė-vė′r-îng-lŷ. ad. With perſeverance.

To PERSIST, pėr-ſîſt′. v. n. To perſevere, to continue firm, not to give over.

PERSISTANCE, pėr-ſîs′-tåns. } ſ.
PERSISTENCY, pėr-ſîs′-tėn-ſŷ. }

The ſtate of perſiſting, ſteadineſs, conſtancy, perſeverance in good or bad; obſtinacy, contumacy.

PERSISTIVE, pėr-ſîs′-tîv. a. Steady, not receding from a purpoſe, perſevering.

PERSON, pėr′ſn. ſ. Individual or particular man or woman; human being; a general looſe term for a human being; one's ſelf, not a repreſentative; exterior appearance; man or woman repreſented in a fictitious dialogue; character; character of office; in grammar, the quality of the noun that modifies the verb.

PERSONABLE, pėr′ſn-ėbl. a. Handſome, graceful, of good appearance.

PERSONAGE, pêr'ſn-ìdzh. ſ. A conſiderable perſon, man or woman of eminence; exterior appearance, air; ſtature; character aſſumed; character repreſented.

PERSONAL, pêr'-ſŭn-ĕl. a. Belonging to men or women not to things, not real; affecting individuals or particular people, peculiar, proper to him or her, relating to one's private actions or character; preſent, not acting by repreſentative; exterior, corporal; in law, ſomething moveable, ſomething appendant to the perſon; in grammar, a perſonal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three perſons, oppoſed to imperſonal that has only the third.

PERSONALITY, pêr-ſô-năl'-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. The exiſtence or individuality of any one.

PERSONALLY, pêr'-ſŭn-ĕl-ŷ. ad. In perſon, in preſence, not by repreſentative; with reſpect to an individual particularly; with regard to numerical exiſtence.

To PERSONATE, pêr'-ſŭn-àte. v. a. To repreſent by a fictitious or aſſumed character ſo as to paſs for the perſon repreſented; to repreſent by action or appearance, to act; to pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun; to counterfeit, to feign; to reſemble; to make a repreſentative of as in a picture, out of uſe; to deſcribe, out of uſe.

PERSONATION, pêr-ſŭn-à'-ſhŭn. ſ. Counterfeiting of another perſon.

PERSONIFICATION, pêr-ſŏn'-ìf-ŷ-kà"-ſhŭn. ſ. Proſopopœia, the change of things to perſons.

To PERSONIFY, pêr-ſŏn'-ŷ-fŷ. v. a. To change from a thing to a perſon.

PERSPECTIVE, pêr-ſpĕk'-tìv. ſ. A glaſs through which things are viewed; the ſcience by which things are ranged in a picture, according to their appearance in their real ſituation; view, viſto.

PERSPECTIVE, pêr-ſpĕk'-tìv. a. Relating to the ſcience of viſion, optick, optical.

PERSPICACIOUS, pêr-ſpŷ-kà'-ſhŭs. a. Quickſighted, ſharp of ſight. Mentally applied.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, pêr-ſpŷ-kà'-ſhŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Quickneſs of ſight.

PERSPICACITY, pêr-ſpŷ-kăs'-ìt-ŷ. ſ. Quickneſs of ſight, of mental ſight.

PERSPICIENCE, pêr-ſpìſh'-ĕns. ſ. The act of looking ſharply. Little uſed.

PERSPICIL, pêr'-ſpŷ-ſìl. ſ. A glaſs through which things are viewed, an optick glaſs.

PERSPICUITY, pêr-ſpŷ-kù'-ìt-ŷ. ſ. Clearneſs to the mind, eaſineſs to be underſtood, freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity; tranſparency.

PERSPICUOUS, pêr-ſpìk'-kù-ŭs. a. Tranſparent, clear, ſuch as may be ſeen through; clear to the underſtanding, not obſcure, not ambiguous.

PERSPICUOUSLY, pêr-ſpìk'-kù-ŭſ-lŷ. ad. Clearly, not obſcurely.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, pêr-ſpìk'-kù-ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Clearneſs, freedom from obſcurity.

PERSPIRABLE, pêr-ſpì'-rĕbl. a. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores; perſpiring, emitting perſpiration.

PERSPIRATION, pêr-ſpŷ-rà'-ſhŭn. ſ. Excretion by the cuticular pores.

PERSPIRATIVE, pêr-ſpì'-rà-tìv. a. Performing the act of perſpiration.

To PERSPIRE, pêr-ſpì're. v. n. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores; to be excreted by the ſkin.

PERSUADABLE, pêr-ſwà'-dĕbl. a. Such as may be perſuaded.

To PERSUADE, pêr-ſwà'de. v. a. To bring to any particular opinion; to influence by argument or expoſtulation. Perſuaſion ſeems rather applicable to the paſſions, and Argument to the reaſon; but this is not always obſerved. To inculcate by argument or expoſtulation.

PERSUADER, pêr-ſwà'-dŭr. ſ. One who influences by perſuaſion, an importunate adviſer.

PERSUASIBLE, pêr-ſwà'-ſìbl. a. To be influenced by perſuaſion.

PERSUASIBLENESS, pêr-ſwà'-ſìbl-nės. ſ. The quality of being flexible by perſuaſion.

PERSUASION, pėr-ſwá'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of perſuading, the act of influencing by expoſtulation, the act of gaining or attempting the paſſions; the ſtate of being perſuaded, opinion.

PERSUASIVE, pėr-ſwá'-sĭv. a. Having the power of perſuading, having influence on the paſſions.

PERSUASIVELY, pėr-ſwá'-sĭv-lý. ad. In ſuch a manner as to perſuade.

PERSUASIVENESS, pėr-ſwá'-sĭv-nės. ſ. Influence on the paſſions.

PERSUASORY, pėr-ſwá'-sŭr-ý. a. Having the power to perſuade.

PERT, pėrt'. a. Briſk, ſmart; ſaucy, petulant.

To PERTAIN, pėr-tá'ne. v. n. To belong, to relate to.

PERTEREBRATION, pėr-tėr-ý-brá'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of boring through.

PERTINACIOUS, pėr-tý-ná'-ſhŭs. a. Obſtinate, ſtubborn, perverſely reſolute; reſolute, conſtant, ſteady.

PERTINACIOUSLY, pėr-tý-ná'-ſhŭſ-lý. ad. Obſtinately, ſtubbornly.

PERTINACITY, pėr-tý-nás'-ſĭ-tý.
PERTINACIOUSNESS, pėr-tý-ná'-ſhŭſ-nės. } ſ.
Obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs; reſolution, conſtancy.

PERTINACY, pėr'-tý-ná-sý. ſ. Obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs, perſiſtency; reſolution, ſteadineſs, conſtancy.

PERTINENCE, pėr'-tý-nėns.
PERTINENCY, pėr'-tý-nėn-sý. } ſ.
Juſtneſs of relation to the matter in hand, propriety to the purpoſe, appoſiteneſs.

PERTINENT, pėr'-tý-nėnt. a. Related to the matter in hand, juſt to the purpoſe; appoſite; relating, regarding, concerning.

PERTINENTLY, pėr'-tý-nėnt-lý. ad. Appoſitely, to the purpoſe.

PERTINENTNESS, pėr'-tý-nėnt-nės. ſ. Appoſiteneſs.

PERTINGENCE, pėr-tĭn'-dzhėns.
PERTINGENCY pėr-tĭn'-dzhėn-sý. } ſ.
Reaching to, coming into contact with.

PERTINGENT, pėr-tĭn'-dzhėnt. a. Reaching to, touching.

PERTLY, pėrt'-lý. ad. Briſkly, ſmartly, ſaucily, petulantly.

PERTNESS, pėrt'-nės. ſ. Briſk folly, ſaucineſs, petulance; petty livelineſs, ſpritelineſs without force.

PERTRANSIENT, pėr-trán'-ſhėnt. a. Paſſing over.

To PERTURB, pėr-tŭrb'.
To PERTURBATE, pėr-tŭr'-bâte. } v. a.
To diſquiet, to diſturb; to diſorder, to confuſe.

PERTURBATION, pėr-tŭr-bá'-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſquiet of mind; reſtleſſneſs of paſſions; diſorder; cauſe of diſquiet; commotion of paſſions.

PERTURBATOUR, pėr-tŭr-bá'-tŭr. ſ. Raiſer of commotions.

PERTUSED, pėr-tŭ'zd. a. Bored, punched, pierced with holes.

PERTUSION, pėr-tŭ'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of piercing or punching; a hole made by punching or piercing.

To PERVADE, pėr-vá'de. v. a. To paſs through an aperture, to permeate; to paſs through the whole extenſion.

PERVASION, pėr-vá'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of pervading or paſſing through.

PERVERSE, pėr-vėrs'. a. Diſtorted from the right; obſtinate in the wrong, ſtubborn, untractable; petulant, vexatious.

PERVERSELY, pėr-vėrs'-lý. ad. Peeviſhly, vexatiouſly, ſpitefully, croſsly.

PERVERSENESS, pėr-vėrs'-nės. ſ. Petulance, peeviſhneſs, ſpiteful croſſneſs.

PERVERSION, pėr-vėr'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of perverting, change to worſe.

PERVERSITY, pėr-vėr'-sĭt-ý. ſ. Perverſeneſs, croſſneſs.

To PERVERT, pėr-vėrt'. v. a. To diſtort from the true end or purpoſe;

poſe; to corrupt, to turn from the right.

PERVERTER, pĕr-vĕrt′-ŭr. ſ. One that changes any thing from good to bad, a corrupter; one who diſtorts any thing from the right purpoſe.

PERVERTIBLE, pĕr-vĕrt′-ĭbl. a. That may be eaſily perverted.

PERVICACIOUS, pĕr-vy̆-kå′-ſhŭs. a. Spitefully obſtinate, peeviſhly contumacious.

PERVICACIOUSLY, pĕr-vy̆-kå′-ſhŭ′-ly̆. ad. With ſpiteful obſtinacy.

PERVICACIOUSNESS, pĕr-vy̆-kå′-ſhŭſ-nĕs.
PERVICACITY, pĕr-vy̆-kăs′-ĭt-y̆.
PERVICACY, pĕr′-vy̆-kă-ſy̆. } ſ. Spiteful obſtinacy.

PERVIOUS, pĕr′-vyŭs. a. Admitting paſſage, capable of being permeated; pervading, permeating.

PERVIOUSNESS, pĕr′-vyŭs-nĕs. ſ. Quality of admitting a paſſage.

PERUKE, pĕr′-rŭk. ſ. A cap of falſe hair, a perriwig.

To **PERUKE**, pĕr′-rŭk. v. a. To dreſs in adſcititious hair.

PERUKEMAKER, pĕr′-rŭk-må-kŭr. ſ. A maker of perukes, a wigmaker.

PERUSAL, pĕ-rŭ′-zĕl. ſ. The act of reading.

To **PERUSE**, pĕ-rŭ′z. v. a. To read; to obſerve, to examine.

PERUSER, pĕ-rŭ′-zŭr. ſ. A reader, examiner.

PEST, pĕſt′. ſ. Plague, peſtilence; any thing miſchievous or deſtructive.

To **PESTER**, pĕs′-tŭr. v. a. To diſturb, to perplex, to haraſs; to encumber.

PESTERER, pĕs′-tĕr-ŭr. ſ. One that peſters or diſturbs.

PESTEROUS, pĕs′-tĕr-ŭs. a. Encumbering, troubleſome.

PESTHOUSE, pĕſt′-hous. ſ. An hoſpital for perſons infected with the plague.

PESTIFEROUS, pĕſ-tĭf′-ĕr-ŭs. a. Deſtructive; peſtilential, infectious.

PESTILENCE, pĕs′-ty̆-lĕns. ſ. Plague, peſt, contagious diſtemper.

PESTILENT, pĕs′-ty̆-lĕnt. a. Producing plagues, malignant; miſchievous, deſtructive.

PESTILENTIAL, pĕſ-ty̆-lĕn′-ſhĕl. a. Partaking of the nature of peſtilence, producing peſtilence, infectious, contagious; miſchievous, deſtructive.

PESTILENTLY, pĕs′-ty̆-lĕnt-ly̆. ad. Miſchievouſly, deſtructively.

PESTILLATION, pĕſ-tĭl-lå′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.

PESTLE, pĕſt′l. ſ. An inſtrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

PET, pĕt′. ſ. A ſlight paſſion, a ſlight fit of anger; a lamb taken into the houſe, and brought up by hand; any animal tamed and much fondled; a favourite.

To **PET**, pĕt′. v. a. To ſpoil by too much fondling.

PETAL, pĕt′-ăl. ſ. Petal is a term in botany, ſignifying thoſe fine coloured leaves that compoſe the flowers of all plants.

PETALOUS, pĕt′-tă-lŭs. a. Having petals.

PETAR, pĕ-tår′.
PETARD, pĕ-tård′. } ſ. A piece of ordnance reſembling a high crowned hat, chiefly uſed to break down a barrier.

PETECHIAL, pĕ-tĕ′-kyăl. a. Peſtilentially ſpotted.

PETER-WORT, pĕ′-tŭr-wŭrt. ſ. This plant differs from St John's-wort.

PETITION, pĕ-tĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Requeſt, entreaty, ſupplication, prayer; ſingle branch or article of a prayer.

To **PETITION**, pĕ-tĭſh′-ŭn. v. a. To ſolicit, to ſupplicate.

PETITIONARILY, pĕ-tĭſh′-ŭn-ĕr-ĭl-y̆. ad. By way of begging the queſtion.

PETITIONARY, pĕ-tĭſh′-ŭn-ĕr-y̆. a. Supplicatory, coming with petitions; containing petitions or requeſts.

PETITIONER, pĕ-tĭſh′-ŭn-ŭr. ſ. One who offers a petition.

PETITORY, pét′-tý-tůr-ý. a. Petitioning, claiming the property of any thing.

PETRE, pé′-tér. ſ. Nitre, ſalt-petre.

PETRESCENT, pé-trés′-ſént. a. Growing ſtone, becoming ſtone.

PETRIFACTION, pét-trý-fåk′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of turning to ſtone, the ſtate of being turned to ſtone; that which is made ſtone.

PETRIFACTIVE, pét-trý-fåk′-tiv. a. Having the power to form ſtone.

PETRIFICATION, pét-trý-fý-kå′-ſhůn. ſ. A body formed by changing other matter to ſtone.

PETRIFICK, pé-trif′-ik. a. Having the power to change to ſtone.

To **PETRIFY**, pét′-trý-fý. v. a. To change to ſtone.

To **PETRIFY**, pét′-trý-fý. v. n. To become ſtone.

PETROL, pé′-trôl.
PETROLEUM, pé-trô′-lý-ům. } ſ.
ſ. A liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of ſprings.

PETRONEL, pét′-trô-nél. ſ. A piſtol, a ſmall gun uſed by a horſeman.

PETTCOY, pét′-koy. ſ. A herb.

PETTICOAT, pét′-tý-kôte. ſ. The lower part of a woman's dreſs.

PETTIFOGGER, pét′-tý-fôg-gůr. ſ. A petty ſmall-rate lawyer.

PETTIFOGGING, pét′-tý-fôg-ing. a. Low, mean, unbecoming.

PETTINESS, pét′-tý-nés. ſ. Smallneſs, littleneſs, inconſiderableneſs, unimportance.

PETTISH, pét′-tiſh. a. Fretful, peeviſh.

PETTISHNESS, pét′-tiſh-nés. ſ. Fretfulneſs, peeviſhneſs.

PETTITOES, pét′-tý-tôze. ſ. The feet of a ſucking pig; feet in contempt.

PETTO, pét′-tô. ſ. The breaſt; figuratively privacy.

PETTY, pét′-tý. a. Small, inconſiderable, little.

PETULANCE, pét′-tů-léns.
PETULANCY, pét′-tů-lén-ſý. } ſ.
Saucineſs, peeviſhneſs, wantonneſs.

PETULANT. pét′-tů-lént a. Saucy, perverſe, wanton.

PETULANTLY, pét′-tů-lént-lý. ad. With petulance, with ſaucy pertneſs.

PEW, pů′. ſ. A ſeat encloſed in a church.

PEWET, pé′-wit. ſ. A water fowl; the lapwing.

PEWTER, pů′-tůr. ſ. A compound of metals, an artificial metal; the plates and diſhes in a houſe.

PEWTERER, pů′-tér-ůr. ſ. A ſmith who works in pewter.

PHÆNOMENON, fé-nôm′-in-ôn. ſ. this has ſometimes Phænomena in the plural. An appearance in the works of nature. See Phenomenon.

PHAETON, få′-é-tůn. ſ. A kind of high open carriage for pleaſure.

PHAGEDENA, fåd-zhé-dé′-nå. ſ. An eating ulcer.

PHAGEDENICK, fåd-zhé-dén′-ik.
PHAGEDENOUS, få-dzhé-dé′-nůs. }
a. Eating, corroding.

PHALANX, få′-långks. ſ. A troop of men cloſely embodied.

PHANTASM, fån′-tåzm.
PHANTASMA, fån-tåz′-må. } ſ.
Vain and airy appearance, ſomething appearing only to imagination.

PHANTASTICAL, fån-tås′-tý-kél.
PHANTASTICK, fån-tås′-tik. }
See Fantastical.

PHANTOM, fån′-tům. ſ. A ſpectre, an apparition; a fancied viſion.

PHARISAICAL, får-rý-så′-ý-kél. a. Ritual, externally religious, from the ſect of the Phariſees whoſe religion conſiſted almoſt wholly in ceremonies.

PHARMACEUTICAL, får-må-ſů′-tý-kél.
PHARMACEUTICK, får-må-ſů′-tik. } a.
Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.

PHARMACOLOGIST, får-må-kôl′-lô-dzhiſt. ſ. One who writes upon drugs.

PHARMACOLOGY, får-må-kôl′-lô-dzhý. ſ. The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPŒIA, får-må-kô-pé′-yå. ſ. A diſpenſatory, a book containing rules for the compoſition of medicines.

PHARMACOPOLIST, får-må-kôp'-pô-lîſt. ſ. An apothecary, one who ſells medicines.

PHARMACY, få'r-må-ſŷ. ſ. The art or practice of preparing medicines, the trade of an apothecary.

PHAROS, få'-rôs. ſ. A light-houſe, a watch-tower.

PHARINGOTOMY, få-rîn-gôt'-tô-mŷ. ſ. The act of making an inciſion into the wind-pipe, uſed when ſome tumour in the throat hinders reſpiration.

PHASIS, få'-sîs. ſ. in the plural PHASES, få'-sêz. Appearance exhibited by any body, as the changes of the moon.

PHEASANT, fêz'-zênt. ſ. A kind of wild cock, a beautiful large bird of game.

To PHEESE, fê'z. v. a. To comb, to fleece, to curry. Obſolete.

PHENIX, fê'-nîks. ſ. The bird which is ſuppoſed to exiſt ſingle, and to riſe again from it's own aſhes.

PHENOMENON, fê-nôm'-în-ôn. ſ. Appearance, viſible quality; any thing that ſtrikes by any new appearance.

PHIAL, vî'-êl. ſ. A ſmall bottle.

PHILANTHROPIST, fîl-ån'-thrô-pîſt. ſ. A lover of mankind.

PHILANTHROPY, fîl-ån'-thrô-pŷ. ſ. Love of mankind, good nature.

PHILIPPICK, fîl-lîp'-pîk. ſ. Any invective declamation.

PHILOLOGER, fî-lôl'-lô-dzhůr. ſ. One whoſe chief ſtudy is language, a grammarian, a critick.

PHILOLOGICAL, fî-lô-lôdzh'-ŷ-kêl. a. Critical, grammatical.

PHILOLOGIST, fî-lôl'-lô-dzhîſt. ſ. A critick, a grammarian.

PHILOLOGY, fî-lôl'-lô-dzhŷ. ſ. Criticiſm, grammatical learning.

PHILOMEL, fîl'-lô-mêl. } ſ.
PHILOMELA, fîl-lô-mê'-lå. }
The nightingale.

PHILOMOT, fîl'-lô-môt. a. Coloured like a dead leaf.

PHILOSOPHASTER, fîl-lôſ-sô-fås'-tůr. ſ. A ſmatterer in philoſophy.

PHILOSOPHER, fîl-lôs'-sô-fůr. ſ. A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.

PHILOSOPHERS STONE, fîl-lôs'-sô-fůrz-ſtô"ne. ſ. A ſtone dreamed of by alchymiſts, which by it's touch converts baſe metals into gold.

PHILOSOPHICAL, fîl-lô-ſôf'-fŷ-kêl. } a.
PHILOSOPHICK, fîl-lô-ſôf'-fîk. }
Belonging to philoſophy, ſuitable to a philoſopher; ſkilful in philoſophy; frugal, abſtemious.

PHILOSOPHICALLY, fîl-lô-ſôf'-fŷ-kêl-ŷ. ad. In a philoſophical manner, rationally, wiſely.

To PHILOSOPHIZE, fîl-lôs'-ſô-fîze. v. a. To play the philoſopher, to reaſon like a philoſopher.

PHILOSOPHY, fîl-lôs'-ſô-fŷ. ſ. Knowledge natural or moral; hypotheſis or ſyſtem upon which natural effects are explained; reaſoning, argumentation; the courſe of ſciences read in the ſchools.

PHILTER, fîl'-tůr. ſ. Something to cauſe love.

To PHILTER, fîl'-tůr. v. a. To charm to love.

PHIMOSIS, fî-mô'-sîs. ſ. A diſeaſe when the præputium cannot be drawn back to uncover the glans.

PHIZ, fîz'. ſ. The face. A low word.

PHLEBOTOMIST, flê-bôt'-tô-mîſt. ſ. One that opens a vein, a blood-letter.

To PHLEBOTOMIZE, flê-bôt'-tô-mîze. v. a. To let blood.

PHLEBOTOMY, flê-bôt'-tô-mŷ. ſ. Blood-letting, the art or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

PHLEGM, flêm'. ſ. The watery humour of the body; the tough viſcid matter diſcharged by coughing; water.

PHLEGMAGOGUE, flêm'-å-gôg. ſ. A purge of the milder ſort, ſuppoſed to evacuate phlegm and leave the other humours.

PHLEGMATICK, flêg'-må-tîk. a. Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; watery; dull, cold, frigid.

PHLEGMON, flêg'-môn. ſ. An inflammation, a burning tumour.

PHLEGMONOUS, flĕg′-mô-nûs. a. Inflammatory, burning.

PHLEME, flé′m. ſ. An inſtrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow.

To PHLOGISTICATE, flô-dzhîs′-kâte. v. a. To impregnate with phlogiſton.

PHLOGISTICK, flô-dzhîs′-tîk. a. Inflammable; of the nature of phlogiſton.

PHLOGISTON, flô-dzhîs′-tôn. ſ. A chymical liquor extremely inflammable; the inflammable part of any body.

PHONICKS, fôn′-îks. ſ. The doctrine of ſounds.

PHONOCAMPTICK, fôn-ô-kâmp′-tîk. a. Having the power to inflect ſound, and by that to alter it.

PHOSPHOR, fôs′-fûr. } ſ.
PHOSPHORUS, fôs′-fô-rûs. }
The morning ſtar; a chymical ſubſtance which expoſed to the air takes fire.

PHRASE, frâ′ze. ſ. An idiom, a mode of ſpeech peculiar to a language; an expreſſion; a mode of ſpeech.

To PHRASE, frâ′ze, v. a. To ſtyle, to call, to term.

PHRASEOLOGIST, frâ-zê-ôl′-lô-dzhîſt. ſ. One ſkilled in the idioms of a language.

PHRASEOLOGY, frâ-zê-ôl′-lô-dzhŷ. ſ. Style, diction; a phraſe book.

PHRENETICK, frê-nĕt′-îk. a. Mad, inflamed in the brain, frantick.

PHRENSY, frĕn′-zŷ. ſ. Madneſs, franticneſs.

PHTHISICAL, tîz′-zŷ-kĕl. a. Waſting.

PHTHISICK, tîz′-zîk. ſ. A conſumption.

PHTHISIS, tthî′-sîs. ſ. A conſumption.

PHYLACTERY, fîl-lâk′-tĕr-ŷ. ſ. A bandage on which was inſcribed ſome memorable ſentence.

PHYSIARCH, fîz′-zŷ-ârk. ſ. The governour of nature.

PHYSICAL, fîz′-ŷ-kĕl. a. Relating to nature or to natural philoſophy, not moral; pertaining to the ſcience of healing; medicinal, helpful to health; reſembling phyſick.

PHYSICALLY, fîz′-zŷ-kĕl-ŷ. ad. According to nature, by natural operation, not morally.

PHYSICIAN, fîz-zîſh′-ĕn. ſ. One who profeſſes the art of healing.

PHYSICK, fîz′-zîk. ſ. The ſcience of healing; medicines, remedies; in common phraſe, a purge.

To PHYSICK, fîz′-zîk. v. a. To purge, to treat with phyſick, to cure.

PHYSICOTHEOLOGY, fîz′-zŷ-kô-thê-ôl″-lô-dzhŷ. ſ. Divinity, enforced or illuſtrated by natural philoſophy.

PHYSIOGNOMER, fîz-zŷ-ôg′-nô-mûr. } ſ.
PHYSIOGNOMIST, fîz-zŷ-ôg′-nô-mîſt. }
One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

PHYSIOGNOMICK, fîz′-zŷ-ôg-nôm′-mîk. } a.
PHYSIOGNOMONICK, fîz-zŷ-ôg-nô-môn″-îk. }
Drawn from the contemplation of the face; converſant in contemplation of the face.

PHYSIOGNOMY, fîz-zŷ-ôg′-nô-mŷ. ſ. The art of diſcovering the temper and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face; the face, the caſt of the look.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, fîz-zŷ-ô-lôdzh″-ŷ-kĕl. a. Relating to the doctrine of the natural conſtitution of things.

PHYSIOLOGIST, fîz-zŷ-ôl′-lô-dzhîſt. ſ. A writer of natural philoſophy.

PHYSIOLOGY, fîz-zŷ-ôl′-lô-dzhŷ. ſ. The doctrine of the conſtitution of the works of nature.

PHYTIVOROUS, fî-tîv′-ô-rûs. a. That eats graſs or any vegetable.

PHYTOGRAPHY, fî-tôg′-grâ-fŷ. ſ. A deſcription of plants.

PHYTOLOGY, fî-tôl′-lô-dzhŷ. ſ. The doctrine of plants, botanical diſcourſe.

PIACULAR, pî-âk′-kû-lĕr. } a.
PIACULOUS, pî-âk′-kû-lûs. }
Expiatory,

Expiatory, having the power to atone; ſuch as requires expiation; criminal, atrociouſly bad.

PIA-MATER, pì-à-mà'-tůr. ſ. A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the ſubſtance of the brain.

PIANET, pì'-à-nět. ſ. A bird, the ſmaller woodpecker; the magpie.

PIANOFORTE, pè-à'-nò-fò''r-tè. ſ. A muſical inſtrument, ſtringed, and played on by means of keys like a harpſicord.

PIASTER, pỳ-ås'-tůr. ſ. An Italian coin, about five ſhillings' ſterling in value.

PIAZZA, pỳ-åz'-zå. ſ. A walk under a roof ſupported by pillars.

PICA, pì'-kå. ſ. Among printers, a particular ſize of their types or letter.

PICAROON, pìk-kå-rô'n. ſ. A robber, a plunderer.

To PICK, pìk'. v. a. To cull, to chooſe; to take up, to gather; to ſeparate from any thing uſeleſs or noxious by gleaning out either part; to clean by gathering off gradually any thing adhering; to pierce, to ſtrike with a ſharp inſtrument; to ſtrike with bill or beak, to peck; to rob; to open a lock by a pointed inſtrument; To Pick a hole in one's coat, a proverbial expreſſion for one finding fault with another.

To PICK, pìk'. v. n. To eat ſlowly and by ſmall morſels; to do any thing nicely and leiſurely.

PICK, pìk'. ſ. A ſharp pointed iron tool.

PICKAPACK, pìk'-à-pàk. ad. In manner of a pack upon the back. A vulgar phraſe.

PICKAXE, pìk'-àks. ſ. An axe not made to cut but pierce, an axe with a ſharp point.

PICKBACK, pìk'-bàk. a. On the back.

PICKED, pìk'-kìd. a. Sharp, ſmart.

To PICKEER, pìk-kè'r. v. a. To pirate, to pillage, to rob; to make a flying ſkirmiſh.

PICKER, pìk'-kůr. ſ. One who picks or culls; a pickaxe, an inſtrument to pick with.

PICKEREL, pìk'-kèr-ìl. ſ. A ſmall pike.

PICKEREL-WEED, pìk'-kèr-ìl-wèd. ſ. A water plant from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

PICKLE, pìk'l. ſ. Any kind of ſalt liquor in which fleſh or other ſubſtance is preſerved; thing kept in pickle; condition, ſtate.

To PICKLE, pìk'l. v. a. To preſerve in pickle; to ſeaſon or imbue highly with any thing bad, as a pickled rogue. A low phraſe.

PICKLEHERRING, pìkl-hèr'-rìng. ſ. A jack-pudding, a merry-andrew, a buffoon.

PICKLOCK, pìk'-lǒk. ſ. An inſtrument by which locks are opened; the perſon who picks locks.

PICKPOCKET, pìk'-pǒk-ìt. } ſ. A
PICKPURSE, pìk'-půrs. } thief who ſteals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purſe.

PICKTHANK, pìk'-thàngk. ſ. An officious fellow, who does what he is not deſired.

PICKTOOTH, pìk'-tôth. ſ. An inſtrument by which the teeth are cleaned.

PICT, pìkt'. ſ. A painted perſon.

PICTORIAL, pìk-tò'-rỳ-èl. a. Produced by a painter.

PICTURE, pìk'-tůr. ſ. A reſemblance of perſons or things in colours; the ſcience of painting; the works of painters; any reſemblance or repreſentation.

To PICTURE, pìk'-tůr. v. a. To paint, to repreſent by painting; to repreſent.

PICTURESQUE, pìk-tů-rèſk'. a. Suited to the pencil, though deſtitute of regular beauty.

To PIDDLE, pìd'l. v. n. To pick at table, to feed ſqueamiſhly and without appetite; to trifle, to attend to ſmall parts rather than to the main.

PIDDLER, pìd'-lůr. ſ. One that eats ſqueamiſhly and without appetite.

PIE, pỳ'. ſ. Any cruſt baked with ſomething in it; a magpie, a party-coloured bird; the old popiſh ſervice book, ſo called from the rubrick.

PIEBALD, pŷ′-bàld. a. Of various colours, diverſified in colour.

PIECE, pé′s. ſ. A patch; a fragment; a part; a picture; a compoſition, performance; a ſingle great gun; a hand gun; a coin, a ſingle piece of money; in ridicule and contempt, as a Piece of a lawyer; A Piece, to each; Of a Piece with, like, of the ſame ſort, united, the ſame with the reſt.

To PIECE, pé′s. v. a. To enlarge by the addition of a piece; to join, to unite; to Piece out, to increaſe by addition.

To PIECE, pé′s. v. n. To join, to coaleſce, to be compacted.

PIECER, pé′ſ-ùr. ſ. One that pieces.

PIECELESS, pé′ſ-lès. a. Whole, compact, not made of ſeparate pieces.

PIECEMEAL, pé′ſ-mél. ad. In pieces, in fragments.

PIECEMEAL, pé′ſ-mél. a. Single, ſeparate, divided.

PIED, pì′de. a. Variegated, partycoloured.

PIEDNESS, pì′de-nès. ſ. Variegation, diverſity of colour.

PIELED, pé′ld. a. Bald. Obſolete.

PIEPOWDER COURT, pì′-pow-dùr-kò′rt. ſ. A court held in fairs for redreſs of all diſorders committed therein.

PIER, pé′r. ſ. The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raiſed.

To PIERCE, pé′rs. v. a. To penetrate, to enter, to force; to touch the paſſions, to affect.

To PIERCE, pé′rs. v. n. To make way by force; to ſtrike, to move, to affect; to enter, to dive; to affect ſeverely.

PIERCER, pé′rſ-ùr. ſ. An inſtrument that bores or penetrates; the part with which inſects perforate bodies; one who perforates.

PIERCINGLY, pé′rſ-ìng-lŷ. ad. Sharply.

PIERCINGNESS, pé′rſ-ìng-nès. ſ. Power of piercing.

PIERGLASS, pé′r-glàs. ſ. A looking glaſs fitted to that part of a wall in a room which divides the windows.

PIETY, pì′-è-tŷ. ſ. Diſcharge of duty to God; duty to parents or thoſe in ſuperiour relation.

PIG, pìg′. ſ. A young ſow or boar; an oblong maſs of lead or unforged iron.

To PIG, pìg′. v. n. To farrow, to bring pigs.

PIGEON, pìdzh′-ùn. ſ. A fowl well known.

PIGEONFOOT, pìdzh′-ùn-fùt. ſ. A herb.

PIGEONHOUSE, pìdzh′-ùn-hous. ſ. The houſe or building in which pigeons rooſt and breed.

PIGEONLIVERED, pìdzh′-ùn-lìv-ùrd. a. Mild, ſoft, gentle, timid.

PIGGIN, pìg′-gìn. ſ. In the northern provinces, a ſmall veſſel.

PIGHT, pì′te. old pret. and part. paſſ. of PITCH. Pitched, placed, fixed, determined. Obſolete.

PIGMENT, pìg′-mènt. ſ. Paint, colour to be laid on any body.

PIGMY, pìg′-mŷ. ſ. A ſmall nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes.

PIGMY, pìg′-mŷ. a. Belonging to a dwarf; ſmall, as a pigmy race.

PIGNORATION, pìg-nò-rà′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of pledging.

PIGNUT, pìg′-nùt. ſ. An earth nut.

PIGSNEY, pìgz′-nŷ. ſ. A word of endearment to a girl. Obſolete.

PIKE, pì′ke. ſ. A large fiſh of prey; a long lance uſed by the foot ſoldiers to keep off the horſe, to which bayonets have ſucceeded; a fork uſed in huſbandry; among turners, two iron ſprigs between which any thing to be turned is faſtened.

PIKED, pìk′-kìd. a. Sharp, accuminated, ending in a point.

PIKEMAN, pì′ke-màn. ſ. A ſoldier armed with a pike.

PIKESTAFF, pì′ke-ſtàf. ſ. The wooden frame of a pike.

PILASTER, pìl-làs′-tùr. ſ. A ſquare column ſometimes inſulated, but oftener ſet within a wall, and only ſhowing a fourth or a fifth part of it's thickneſs.

PILCHER, pìltſh′-ùr. ſ. A furred gown or caſe, any thing lined with fur, obſolete; a fiſh like a herring.

PILE, pi'le. ſ. A ſtrong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation; a heap, an accumulation; any thing heaped together to be burned; an edifice, a building; a hair; hairy ſurface, nap; one ſide of a coin, the reverſe of croſs; in the plural, Piles, the hemorrhoids.

To PILE, pi'le. v. a. To heap, to lay one thing on another; to fill with ſomething heaped.

PILEATED pìl'-ỳ-å-tìd. a. In the form of a cover or hat.

PILER, pi'le ůr. ſ. He who accumulates.

To PILFER, pìl'-fůr. v. a. To ſteal, to gain by petty robberies.

To PILFER, pìl'-fůr. v. n. To practiſe petty theft.

PILFERER, pìl'-fèr-ůr. ſ. One who ſteals petty things.

PILFERINGLY, pìl'-fèr-ing lỳ. ad. With petty larceny, filchingly.

PILFERY, pìl'-fèr-ỳ. ſ. Petty theft.

PILGARLCIK, pìl-går'-lìk. ſ. A poor forlorn wretch, in ridicule. See Pilled Garlick.

PILGRIM, pìl'-grìm. ſ. A traveller, a wanderer, particularly one who travels on a religious account.

To PILGRIM, pìl'-grìm. v. n. To wander, to ramble.

PILGRIMAGE, pìl'-grìm-ìdzh. ſ. A long journey, travel, more uſually a journey on account of devotion.

PILL, pìl'. ſ. Medicine made into a ſmall ball or maſs.

To PILL, pìl'. v. a. To rob, to plunder.

To PILL, pè'l. v. a. For Peel, to ſtrip off the bark.

To PILL, pè'l. v. n. To be ſtript away, to come off in flakes or ſcoriæ. It ſhould be written Peel.

PILLAGE, pìl'-lìdzh. ſ. Plunder, ſomething gotten by plundering or pilling; the act of plundering.

To PILLAGE, pìl'-lìdzh. v. a. To plunder, to ſpoil.

PILLAGER, pìl'-lìdzh-ůr. ſ. A plunderer; a ſpoiler.

PILLAR, pìl'-lůr. ſ. A column; a ſupporter, a maintainer

PILLARED, pìl'-lůrd. ſ. Supported by columns; having the form of a column.

PILLED GARLICK, pìl'd-går-lìk. ſ. One whoſe hair has fallen off by a diſeaſe; a ſneaking or hen-hearted fellow.

PILLION, pìl'-lyůn. ſ. A ſoft ſaddle ſet behind a horſeman for a woman to ſit on; a pad, a low ſaddle.

PILLORY, pìl'-lůr-ỳ. ſ. A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

To PILLORY, pìl'-lůr-ỳ. v. a. To puniſh with the pillory.

PILLOW, pìl'-lò. ſ. A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to ſleep on.

To PILLOW, pìl'-lò. v. a. To reſt any thing on a pillow.

PILLOWBEER, pìl'-lò-bèr. } ſ. The
PILLOWCASE, pìl'-lò-kåſe. } cover of a pillow.

PILOSITY, pì-lòs'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Hairineſs.

PILOT, pi'-lůt. ſ. He whoſe office is to ſteer the ſhip.

To PILOT, pi'-lůt. v. a. To ſteer, to direct in the courſe.

PILOTAGE, pi'-lůt-ìdzh. ſ. Pilot's ſkill, knowledge of coaſts; a pilot's hire.

PIMENTA, pỳ-mèn'-tå. ſ. A kind of ſpice called Jamaica pepper, allſpice.

PIMP, pìmp'. ſ. One who provides gratifications for the luſts of others, a procurer, a pander.

To PIMP, pìmp'. v. n. To provide gratifications for the luſts of others, to pander.

PIMPERNEL, pìm'-pèr-nèl. ſ. A plant.

PIMPING, pìmp'-ìng. a. Little, mean.

PIMPLE, pìmp'l. ſ. A ſmall red puſtule.

PIMPLED, pìmp'ld. a. Having red puſtules, full of pimples.

PIN, pìn'. ſ. A ſhort wire with a ſharp point and round head, uſed by women to faſten their clothes; any thing inconſiderable or of little value; any thing driven to hold parts together, a peg, a bolt; any ſlender thing fixed in another body; that which locks the wheel to the axle; the pegs by which muſicians ſtretch or relax their ſtrings; a cylyndrical roller made of wood.

To PIN, pin′. v. a. To faſten with pins; to faſten, to make faſt; to join, to fix; to ſhut up, to encloſe, to confine.

PINCASE, pin′-kàſe. ſ. A caſe to keep pins in.

PINCERS, pin′-ſûrz. ſ. An inſtrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is griped, which requires to be held hard.

To PINCH, pintſh′. v. a. To ſqueeze between the fingers or with the teeth; to hold hard with an inſtrument; to ſqueeze the fleſh till it is pained or livid; to preſs between hard bodies; to gall, to fret; to gripe, to ſtraiten; to diſtreſs, to pain; to preſs, to drive to difficulties.

To PINCH, pintſh′. v. n. To act with force ſo as to be felt, to bear hard upon, to be puzzling; to ſpare, to be frugal.

PINCH, pintſh′. ſ. A painful ſqueeze with the fingers; a ſmall quantity of ſnuff contained between the finger and thumb; oppreſſion, diſtreſs inflicted; difficulty, time of diſtreſs.

PINCHBECK, pintſh′-bèk. ſ. A compound metal reſembling gold, ſo called from the name of the inventor.

PINCHFIST, pintſh′-fiſt. } ſ.
PINCHPENNY, pintſh′-pèn-nŷ. }
A miſer.

PINCUSHION, pin′-kûſh-ûn. ſ. A ſmall bag ſtuffed with bran or wool on which pins are ſtuck.

PINDARICK, pin-dàr′-ik. a. In the manner of Pindar.

PINDARICK, pin-dàr′-ik. ſ. An ode in the manner of Pindar.

PINDUST, pin′-dûſt. ſ. Small particles of metal made by cutting pins.

PINE, pi′ne. ſ. A tree.

To PINE, pi′ne. v. n. To languiſh, to wear away with any kind of miſery; to languiſh with deſire.

To PINE, pi′ne. v. a. To wear out, to make to languiſh; to grieve for, to bemoan in ſilence.

PINEAPPLE, pi′ne-àpl. ſ. A plant.

PINEAL, pin′-nyàl. a. Reſembling a pineapple. An epithet given by Des Cartes to a gland in the brain which he imagined the ſeat of the ſoul.

PINFEATHERED, pin′-fèth-ûrd. a. Not fledged, having the feathers yet only beginning to ſhoot.

PINFOLD, pin′-fòld. ſ. A place in which beaſts are confined.

PINGUID, ping′-gwid. a. Fat, unctuous.

PINHOLE, pin′-hòle. ſ. A ſmall hole, ſuch as is made by the perforation of a pin.

PINION, pin′-yûn. ſ. The joint of the wing remoteſt from the body; Shakſpeare ſeems to uſe it for a feather or quill of the wing; wing; fetters for the hands.

To PINION, pin′-yûn. v. a. To bind the wings; to confine by binding the elbows to the ſides; to ſhackle, to bind.

PINK, pingk′. ſ. A ſmall fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind; an eye, commonly a ſmall eye, as Pink-eyed; any thing ſupremely excellent; a colour uſed by painters; a kind of heavy narrow-ſterned ſhip; a fiſh, the minnow.

To PINK, pingk′. v. a. To work in eyelet holes, to pierce in ſmall holes or indentations.

To PINK, pingk′. v. n. To wink with the eyes.

PINMAKER, pin′-mà-kûr. ſ. He who makes pins.

PINMONEY, pin′-mûn-ŷ. ſ. Money allowed to a wife for her private expenſes without account.

PINNACE, pin′-nès. ſ. A boat belonging to a ſhip of war. It ſeems formerly to have ſignified rather a ſmall ſloop or bark attending a larger ſhip.

PINNACLE, pin′-àkl. ſ. A turret or elevation above the reſt of the building; a high ſpiring point.

PINNER, pin′-nûr. ſ. The lappet of a head which flies looſe.

PINT, pí′nt. ſ. A meaſure of capacity, half a quart, in medicine ſixteen ounces.

PIONEER, pí-ô-nê′r. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to level the road, throw up works, or ſink mines in military operations.

PIONING, pí′-ô-nîng. ſ. Work of pioneers.

PIONY, pí′-ûn-ŷ. ſ. A large flower.

PIOUS, pí′-ûs. a. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; careful of the duties of near relation.

PIOUSLY, pí′-ûſ-lŷ. ad. In a pious manner, religiouſly.

PIP, pip′. ſ. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled, a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues; a ſpot on the cards.

To **PIP**, pîp′. v. n. To chirp or cry as a bird. Little uſed.

PIPE, pí′pe. ſ. Any long hollow body, a tube; a tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth; an inſtrument of hand muſick; the organs of voice and reſpiration, as the wind-Pipe; the key of the voice; an office of the Exchequer; a liquid meaſure containing two hogſheads.

To **PIPE**, pí′pe. v. n. To play on the pipe; to have a ſhrill ſound.

PIPER, pí′-pùr. ſ. One who plays on the pipe.

PIPETREE, pí′pe-trê. ſ. The lilach tree.

PIPING, pí′pe-îng. a. Weak, feeble, ſickly; hot, boiling.

PIPKIN, pîp′-kîn. ſ. A ſmall earthen boiler.

PIPPIN, pîp′-pîn. ſ. A ſharp apple.

PIQUANT, pê′-kênt. a. Pricking, ſtimulating; ſharp, pungent, ſevere.

PIQUANCY, pê′-kên-ſŷ. ſ. Sharpneſs, tartneſs.

PIQUANTLY, pê′-kênt-lŷ. ad. Sharply, tartly.

PIQUE, pê′k. ſ. An ill will, an offence taken, petty malevolence; point, nicety, punctilio.

To **PIQUE**, pê′k. v. a. To touch with envy or virulency, to put into fret; to offend, to irritate; to value, to fix reputation as on a point.

To **PIQUEER**, pîk-kê′r. See PICKEER.

PIQUEERER, pîk-kê′r-ùr. ſ. A robber, a plunderer.

PIQUET, pŷ-kêt′. ſ. A game at cards.

PIQUET, pîk′-ît. ſ. A puniſhment inflicted on ſoldiers, in which they are made to ſtand or lean with the bare foot on a ſharp pointed ſtick, having the hand tied to a beam over the head.

To **PIQUET**, pîk′-ît. v. a. To puniſh with the piquet.

PIRACY, pí′-rê-ſŷ. ſ. The act or practice of robbing on the ſea.

PIRATE, pí′-rêt. ſ. A ſea-robber; any robber, particularly a bookſeller who ſeizes the copies of other men.

To **PIRATE**, pí′-rêt. v. n. To rob by ſea.

To **PIRATE**, pí′-rêt. v. a. To take by robbery.

PIRATICAL, pí-rât′-ŷ-kêl. a. Predatory, robbing, conſiſting in robbery.

PISCARY, pîs′-kêr-ŷ. ſ. A privilege of fiſhing.

PISCATION, pîſ-kå′-ſhûn. ſ. The act or practice of fiſhing.

PISCATORY, pîs′-kå-tûr-ŷ. a. Relating to fiſhes.

PISCES, pîs′-ſêz. ſ. The fiſhes, one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.

PISCIVOROUS, pîſ-sîv′-ô-rûs. a. Fiſheating, living on fiſh.

PISH, pîſh′. interj. A contemptuous exclamation.

To **PISH**, pîſh′. v. n. To expreſs contempt.

PISMIRE, pîs′-mîre. ſ. An ant; an emmet.

To **PISS**, pîs′. v. n. To make water.

PISS, pîs′. ſ. Urine, animal water.

PISSABED, pîs′-å-bêd. ſ. A yellow flower growing in the graſs, dandelion.

PISSBURNT, pîs′-bûrnt. a. Stained with urine; having a colour as though ſtained with urine.

PISTACHIO, pîſ-tå′-ſhô. ſ. A dry fruit of an oblong figure, Fiſtich nut.

PISTIL, pîs′-tîl. ſ. The female organ of generation in plants.

PISTILLATION, pĭſ-tĭl-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of pounding in a mortar.

PISTOL, pĭs'-tŭl. ſ. A ſmall hand gun.

To PISTOL, pĭs'-tŭl. v. a. To ſhoot with a piſtol.

PISTOLE, pĭſ-tōle. ſ. A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

PISTOLET, pĭs'-tō-lĕt. ſ. A little piſtol.

PISTON, pĭs'-tŭn. ſ. The moveable part in ſeveral machines, as in pumps and ſyringes, whereby the ſuction or attraction is cauſed; an embolus.

PIT, pĭt'. ſ. A hole in the ground; abyſs, profundity; the grave; the area on which cocks fight; the middle part of the theatre; any hollow of the body, as the Pit of the ſtomach, the arm-Pit; a dint made by the finger.

To PIT, pĭt'. v. a. To ſink in hollows; to ſet on an area to fight.

PITAPAT, pĭt'-ā-păt. ſ. A flutter, a palpitation; a light quick ſtep.

PITCH, pĭtſh'. ſ. The reſin of the pine extracted by fire and inſpiſſated; any degree of elevation or height; ſtate with reſpect to lowneſs or height; degree, rate.

To PITCH, pĭtſh', v. a. To fix, to plant; to order regularly; to throw headlong; to caſt forward; to ſmear with Pitch; to darken.

To PITCH, pĭtſh'. v. n. To light, to drop; to fall headlong; to fix choice; to fix a tent or temporary habitation.

PITCHER, pĭtſh'-ŭr. ſ. An earthen veſſel, a water pot; an inſtrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

PITCHFORK, pĭtſh'-fărk. ſ. A fork uſed in huſbandry.

PITCHINESS, pĭtſh'-ŷ-nĕs. ſ. Blackneſs, darkneſs.

PITCHY, pĭtſh'-ŷ. a. Smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch; black, dark, diſmal.

PITCOAL, pĭt'-kōle. ſ. Foſſile coal.

PITEOUS, pĭt'-yŭs. a. Sorrowful, mournful, exciting pity; compaſſionate, tender; wretched, paltry, pitiful.

PITEOUSLY, pĭt'-yŭſ-lŷ. ad. In a piteous manner.

PITEOUSNESS, pĭt'-yŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Sorrowfulneſs, tenderneſs.

PITFALL, pĭt'-făl. ſ. A pit dug and covered, into which a paſſenger falls unexpectedly.

PITH, pĭth'. ſ. The marrow of the plant, the ſoft part in the midſt of the wood; marrow; ſtrength, force; energy, cogency, fulneſs of ſentiment, cloſeneſs and vigour of thought and ſtyle; weight, moment, principal part; the quinteſſence, the chief part.

PITHILY, pĭth'-ĭl-ŷ. ad. With ſtrength, with cogency.

PITHINESS, pĭth'-ŷ-nĕs. ſ. Energy, ſtrength.

PITHLESS, pĭth'-lĕs. a. Wanting pith; wanting energy, wanting force.

PITHY, pĭth'-ŷ. a. Conſiſting of pith; ſtrong, forcible, energetick.

PITIABLE, pĭt'-ŷ-ăbl. a. Deſerving pity.

PITIFUL, pĭt'-ŷ-fŭl. a. Melancholy, moving compaſſion; tender, compaſſionate; paltry, contemptible, deſpicable.

PITIFULLY, pĭt'-ŷ-fŭl-lŷ. ad. Mournfully, in a manner that moves compaſſion; contemptibly, deſpicably.

PITIFULNESS, pĭt'-ŷ-fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Tenderneſs, mercy, compaſſion; deſpicableneſs, contemptibleneſs.

PITILESLY, pĭt'-ŷ-lĕſ-lŷ. ad. Without mercy.

PITILESNESS, pĭt'-ŷ-lĕſ-nĕs. ſ. Unmercifulneſs.

PITILESS, pĭt'-ŷ-lĕs. a. Wanting pity, wanting compaſſion, mercileſs.

PITMAN, pĭt'-măn. ſ. He that in ſawing timber works below in the pit.

PITSAW, pĭt'-să. ſ. The large ſaw uſed by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

PITTANCE, pĭt'-tĕns. ſ. An allowance of meat in a monaſtery; a ſmall portion.

PITUITE, pit'-tû-ite. ſ. Phlegm.

PITUITOUS, pit-tù'-it-ûs. a. Conſiſting of phlegm.

PITY, pit'-ý. ſ. Compaſſion, ſympathy with miſery, tenderneſs for pain or uneaſineſs; a ground of Pity, a ſubject of Pity or of grief.

To PITY, pit'-ý. v. a. To compaſſionate miſery, to regard with tenderneſs on account of unhappineſs.

To PITY, pit'-ý. v. n. To be compaſſionate.

PIVOT, piv'-vût. ſ. A pin on which any thing turns.

PIX, piks'. ſ. A little cheſt or box in which the conſecrated hoſt is kept.

PLACABLE, plà'-kàbl. a. Willing or poſſible to be appeaſed.

PLACABILITY, plà-kà-bil'-it-ý. } ſ.
PLACABLENESS, plà'-kàbl-nês. }
Willingneſs to be appeaſed, poſſibility to be appeaſed.

PLACARD, plà-kà'rd. } ſ. An edict,
PLACART, plà-kà'rt. } a declaration, a manifeſto.

PLACE, plà'ſe. ſ. Particular portion of ſpace; locality, local relation; local exiſtence; ſpace in general; a ſeat, reſidence, manſion; paſſage in writing; ſtate of being, validity; rank, order of priority; office, publick character or employment; room, way; ground, room.

To PLACE, plà'ſe. v. a. To put in any place, rank, or condition; to fix, to ſettle, to eſtabliſh.

PLACER, plà'-ſûr. ſ. One that places.

PLACID, plàs'-ſid. a. Gentle, quiet; ſoft, mild.

PLACIDLY, plàs'-ſid-lý. ad. Mildly, gently.

PLACIT, plà'-ſit. ſ. Decree, determination.

PLACKET or PLAQUET, plàk'-kit. ſ. A petticoat.

PLAGIARISM, plà'-dzhà-rizm. ſ. Theft, literary adoption of the thoughts or works of another.

PLAGIARY, plà'-dzhêr-ý. ſ. A thief in literature, one who ſteals the thoughts or writings of another; the crime of literary theft.

PLAGUE, plà'ge. ſ. Peſtilence, a diſeaſe eminently contagious and deſtructive; ſtate of miſery; any thing troubleſome or vexatious.

To PLAGUE, plà'ge. v. a. To trouble, to teaze, to vex, to haraſs, to torment, to afflict.

PLAGUILY, plà'-gil-ý. ad. Vexatiouſly, horridly.

PLAGUY, plà'-gý. a. Vexatious, troubleſome.

PLAICE, plà'ſe. ſ. A flat fiſh.

PLAID, plàd'. ſ. A ſtriped or variegated cloth; an outer looſe garment worn much by the Highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN, plà'ne. a. Smooth, level, flat; void of ornament, ſimple; artleſs; honeſtly rough, open, ſincere; mere, bare; evident, clear.

PLAIN, plà'ne. ad. Not obſcurely; diſtinctly, articulately; ſimply, with rough ſincerity.

PLAIN, plà'ne. ſ. Level ground, open, flat; a field of battle.

To PLAIN, plà'ne. v. a. To level, to make even.

To PLAIN, plà'ne. v. n. To lament, to wail. Not uſed.

PLAINDEALING, plàne-dê'l-ing. a. Acting without art.

PLAINDEALING, plàne-dê'l-ing. ſ. Management void of art.

PLAINLY, plà'ne-lý. ad. Levelly, flatly; without ornament; without gloſs, ſincerely; in earneſt, fairly; evidently, clearly.

PLAINNESS, plà'ne-nês. ſ. Levelneſs, flatneſs; want of ornament; want of ſhow; openneſs, rough ſincerity; artleſſneſs, ſimplicity.

PLAINT, plà'nt. ſ. Lamentation, complaint, lament; expreſſion of ſorrow.

PLAINTFUL, plà'nt-fûl. a. Complaining, audibly ſorrowful.

PLAINTIFF, plà'n-tif. ſ. He that commences a ſuit in law againſt another, oppoſed to the defendant.

PLAINTIFF, plà'n-tif. a. Complaining. A word not in uſe, being now written plaintive.

PLAINTIVE, plà'n-tiv. a. Complaining, lamenting, expreſſive of ſorrow.

PLAINWORK, plå'ne-wůrk. ſ. Needlework as diſtinguiſhed from embroidery.

PLAIT, plå'te. ſ. A fold, a double.

To PLAIT, plå'te. v. a. To fold, to double; to weave, to braid.

PLAITER, plå'te-ůr. ſ. He that plaits.

PLAN, plån'. ſ. A ſcheme, a form, a model; a plot of any building, or ichnography.

To PLAN, plån'. v. a. To ſcheme, to form in deſign.

PLANARY, plå'-nér-ỳ. a. Pertaining to a plane.

PLANCHED, plåntſht'. a. Made of boards.

PLANCHER, plån'-tſhůr. ſ. A floor of wood.

PLANCHING, plån'-tſhing. ſ. Laying the floors in a building.

PLANE, plå'ne. ſ. A level ſurface; an inſtrument by which the ſurface of boards is ſmoothed.

To PLANE, plå'ne. v. a. To level, to ſmooth from inequalities; to ſmooth with a plane.

PLANE-TREE, plå'ne-trê. ſ. The name of a fine tall tree.

PLANET, plån'-ět. ſ. One of the celeſtial bodies in our ſyſtem, which move round and receive light from the ſun.

PLANETARY, plån'-ê-tér-ỳ. a. Pertaining to the planets; produced by the planets.

PLANETICAL, plå-nét'-ỳ-kél. a. Pertaining to planets.

PLANETSTRUCK, plån'-ět-ſtrůk. a. Blaſted.

PLANIMETRICAL, plån-ỳ-mét'-trỳ-kél. a. Pertaining to the menſuration of plane ſurfaces.

PLANIMETRY, plå-nim'-ê-trỳ. ſ. The menſuration of plane ſurfaces.

PLANISPHERE, plån'-ỳ-sfér. ſ. A ſphere projected on a plane.

PLANK, plångk'. ſ. A thick ſtrong board.

To PLANK, plångk'. v. a. To cover or lay with planks.

PLANOCONICAL, plå'-nô-kón"-ỳ-kél. a. Level on one ſide and conical on others.

PLANOCONVEX, plå'-nô-kón"-véks. a. Flat on the one ſide and convex on the other.

PLANT, plånt'. ſ. Any thing produced from ſeed, any vegetable production; a ſapling.

To PLANT, plånt'. v. a. To put into the ground in order to grow, to ſet; to generate; to place, to fix; to ſettle, to eſtabliſh, as to Plant a colony; to fill or adorn with ſomething planted, as he Planted the garden or the country; to direct properly, as to Plant a cannon.

To PLANT, plånt'. v. n. To perform the act of planting.

PLANTAGE, plån'-tidzh. ſ. A herb.

PLANTAIN, plån'-tin. ſ. A herb; a tree in the Weſt Indies, which bears an eſculent fruit.

PLANTAL, plån'-tal. a. Pertaining to plants.

PLANTATION, plån-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act or practice of planting; the place planted; a colony; introduction, eſtabliſhment.

PLANTED, plån'-tid. a. This word ſeems in Shakſpeare to ſignify, ſettled; well grounded.

PLANTER, plån'-tůr. ſ. One who ſows, ſets or cultivates; one who cultivates ground in the Weſt Indian colonies.

PLAQUET, ſee PLACKET.

PLASH, plåſh'. ſ. A ſmall lake of water or puddle; a branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

To PLASH, plåſh'. v. a. To interweave branches.

PLASHY, plåſh'-ỳ. a. Watery, filled with puddles.

PLASM, plåzm'. ſ. A mould, a matrix in which any thing is caſt or formed.

PLASTER, plås'-tůr. ſ. Subſtance made of water and ſome abſorbent matter, ſuch as chalk or lime, well pulveriſed, with which walls are overlaid; a glutinous or adheſive ſalve.

To PLASTER, plås'-tůr. v. a. To overlay as with plaſter; to cover with a medicated plaſter.

PLASTERER, plås'-tėr-ůr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to overlay walls with plaſter; one who forms figures in plaſter.

PLASTICK, plås'-tĭk. a. Having the power to give form.

PLASTRON, plås'-trůn. ſ. A piece of leather ſtuffed, which fencers uſe, when they teach their ſcholars, in order to receive the puſhes made at them.

To PLAT, plåt'. v. a. To weave, to make by texture.

PLAT, plåt'. ſ. A ſmall piece of ground. More properly PLOT.

PLATANE, plåt'-tån. ſ. The plane-tree.

PLATE, plă'te. ſ. A piece of metal beaten out into breadth; wrought ſilver; a ſmall ſhallow veſſel of metal or porcelain on which meat is eaten; the prize run for by horſes.

To PLATE, plă'te. v. a. To cover with plates; to arm with plates; to beat into laminæ or plates.

PLATFORM, plåt'-fårm. ſ. The ſketch of any thing horizontally delineated, the ichnography; a place laid out after any model; a level place before a fortification; a ſcheme, a plan.

PLATINA, plåt'-ȳ-nå. ſ. A white metal heavier than gold.

PLATONICK, plå-tôn'-ĭk. a. Pertaining to the doctrine of Plato, pure, refined.

PLATONISM, plă'-tô-nĭzm. ſ. The philoſophy of Plato.

PLATONIST, plă'-tô-nĭſt. ſ. One who adopts the philoſophy of Plato.

PLATOON, plå-tô'n. ſ. A ſmall ſquare body of muſketeers.

PLATTER, plåt'-ůr. ſ. A large diſh, generally of earth.

PLAUDIT, plă'-dĭt. ſ. Applauſe.

PLAUDITORY, plă'-dĭt-ůr-ȳ. a. Praiſing, commending, extolling.

PLAUSIBILITY, plå-zȳ-bĭl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Speciouſneſs, ſuperficial appearance of right.

PLAUSIBLE, plă'-zĭble. a. Such as gains approbation, ſuperficially pleaſing or taking, ſpecious, popular.

PLAUSIBLENESS, plă'-zĭbl-nės. ſ. Speciouſneſs, ſhow of right.

PLAUSIBLY, plă'-zĭb-lȳ. ad. With fair ſhow, ſpeciouſly.

PLAUSIVE, plă'-sĭv. a. Applauding; plauſible. Not uſed in this laſt ſenſe.

To PLAY, plă'. v. n. To ſport, to frolick, to do ſomething not as a taſk but for pleaſure; to toy, to act with levity; to trifle; to do ſomething fanciful; to practiſe ſarcaſtic merriment; to practiſe illuſion; to game, to contend at ſome game; to touch a muſical inſtrument; to operate, to act, uſed of any thing in motion; to wanton; to move irregularly; to repreſent a character; act in any certain character.

To PLAY, plă'. v. a. To put in action or motion, as he Played his cannon; to uſe an inſtrument of muſick; to act a mirthful character; to exhibit dramatically; to act, to perform.

PLAY, plă'. ſ. Action not impoſed, not work; amuſement, ſport; a drama, a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are repreſented by dialogue and action; game, practice of gaming, conteſt at a game; practice in any conteſt; action, employment, office; manner of acting; act of touching an inſtrument; room for motion; liberty of acting, ſwing; In play, in jeſt, not in earneſt.

PLAYBOOK, plă'-bůk. ſ. A book of dramatick compoſitions.

PLAYDAY, plă'-dă. ſ. Day exempt from taſks or work.

PLAYDEBT, plă'-dėt. ſ. Debt contracted by gaming.

PLAYER, plă'-ůr. ſ. One who plays; an idler, a lazy perſon; an actor of dramatick ſcenes; a mimick; one who touches a muſical inſtrument; one who acts in any certain manner not in earneſt, but in play.

PLAYFELLOW, plă'-fėl-lô. ſ. Companion in amuſement.

PLAYFUL, plă'-fůl. a. Sportive, full of levity.

PLAYFULNESS, plă'-fůl-nės. ſ. Sportiveneſs, levity.

PLAYGAME, plà'-gàme. ſ. Play of children; a toy.

PLAYHOUSE, plà'-hous. ſ. A houſe where dramatick performances are repreſented.

PLAYPLEASURE, plà-plèzh'-ûr. ſ. Idle amuſement.

PLAYSOME, plà'-ſûm. a. Wanton, full of levity.

PLAYSOMENESS, plà'-ſûm-nès. ſ. Wantonneſs, levity.

PLAYTHING, plà'-thìng. ſ. Toy, thing to play with.

PLAYWRIGHT, plà'-rite. ſ. A maker of plays.

PLEA, plè. ſ. The act or form of pleading; thing offered or demanded in pleading; allegation; an apology, an excuſe.

To PLEACH, plètſh. v. a. To bend, to interweave. Not in uſe.

To PLEAD, plè'd. v. n. To argue before a court of juſtice; to ſpeak in an argumentative or perſuaſive way for or againſt, to reaſon with another; to be offered as a plea; to admit or deny a charge of guilt.

To PLEAD, plè'd. v. a. To defend, to diſcuſs; to allege in pleading or argument; to offer as an excuſe.

PLEADABLE, plè'd-èbl. a. Capable to be alleged in plea.

PLEADER, plè'd-ûr. ſ. One who argues in a court of juſtice; one who ſpeaks for or againſt.

PLEADING, plè'd-ìng. ſ. Act or form of pleading.

PLEASANCE, plèz'-zèns. ſ. Gaiety, pleaſantry. Obſolete.

PLEASANT, plèz'-zènt. a. Delightful; good humoured, cheerful; gay, lively, merry; trifling, adapted rather to mirth than uſe.

PLEASANTLY, plèz'-zènt-lỳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to give delight; gayly, in good humour; lightly, ludicrouſly.

PLEASANTNESS, plèz'-zènt-nès. ſ. Delightfulneſs, ſtate of being pleaſant; gaiety, cheerfulneſs, merriment.

PLEASANTRY, plèz'-zèn-trỳ. ſ. Gaiety, merriment; ſprightly ſaying, lively talk.

To PLEASE, plè'z. v. a. To delight, to gratify, to humour; to ſatisfy, to content; to obtain favour from; To be pleaſed, to like, a word of ceremony.

To PLEASE, plè'z. v. n. To give pleaſure; to gain approbation; to like, to chooſe; to condeſcend, to comply.

PLEASEMAN, plè'z-màn. ſ. A pickthank, an officious fellow.

PLEASER, plè'z-ûr. ſ. One that courts favour, one that pleaſes.

PLEASINGLY, plè'z-ìng-lỳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to give delight.

PLEASINGNESS, plè'z-ìng-nès. ſ. Quality of giving delight.

PLEASURABLE, plèzh'-ûr-èbl. a. Delightful, full of pleaſure.

PLEASURE, plèzh'-ûr. ſ. Delight, gratification of the mind or ſenſes; looſe gratification; approbation; what the will dictates; choice, arbitrary will.

To PLEASURE, plèzh'-ûr. v. a. To pleaſe, to gratify.

PLEBEIAN, plè-bè'-yèn. ſ. One of the lower people.

PLEBEIAN, plè-bè'-yèn. a. Popular, conſiſting of mean perſons; belonging to the lower ranks; vulgar, low, common.

PLEDGE, plèdzh'. ſ. A gage, any thing given by way of warrant or ſecurity, a pawn; a ſurety, a bail, a hoſtage.

To PLEDGE, plèdzh'. v. a. To put in pawn; to give as warrant or ſecurity; to ſecure by a pledge; to invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

PLEDGET, plèdzh'-ìt. ſ. A ſmall maſs of lint.

PLEIADS, plè'-yàds. } ſ. A northern con-
PLEIADES, plè'-yà-dèz } ſtellation.

PLENARILY, plèn'-èr-ì-lỳ. ad. Fully, completely.

PLENARINESS, plèn'-èr-ỳ-nès. ſ. Fulneſs, completeneſs.

PLENARY, plèn'-èr-ỳ. a. Full, complete.

PLENILUNARY, plè-nỳ-lû'-nèr-ỳ. a. Relating to the full moon.

PLENIPOTENCE, plê-nĭp'-pô-tĕns. ſ. Fulneſs of power.

PLENIPOTENT, plê-nĭp'-pô-tĕnt. a. Inveſted with full power.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, plĕn-ŷ-pô-tĕn'-ſhĕr-ŷ. ſ. A negotiator inveſted with full power.

PLENIST, plê'n-ĭſt. ſ. One that holds all ſpace to be full of matter.

PLENITUDE, plĕn'-ŷ-tůd. ſ. Fulneſs, the contrary to vacuity; repletion, animal fulneſs, plethory; exuberance, abundance, completeneſs.

PLENTEOUS, plĕn'-tyůs. a. Copious, exuberant, abundant; fruitful, fertile.

PLENTEOUSLY, plĕn'-tyůſ-lŷ. ad. Copiouſly, abundantly, exuberantly.

PLENTEOUSNESS, plĕn'-tyůſ-nĕs. ſ. Abundance, fertility.

PLENTIFUL, plĕn'-tŷ-fůl. a. Copious, abundant, exuberant, fruitful.

PLENTIFULLY, plĕn'-tŷ-fůl-lŷ. ad. Copiouſly, abundantly.

PLENTIFULNESS, plĕn'-tŷ-fůl-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being plentiful, abundance, fertility.

PLENTY, plĕn'-tŷ. ſ. Abundance, ſuch a quantity as is more than enough; fruitfulneſs, exuberance; it is uſed I think barbarouſly for Plentiful; a ſtate in which enough is had and enjoyed.

PLEONASM, plê'-ô-năzm. ſ. A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are uſed than are neceſſary.

PLETHORA, plĕth'-ô-rå. ſ. The ſtate in which the veſſels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural ſtate or health.

PLETHORETICK, plĕth-ô-rĕt'-ĭk. } a.
PLETHORICK, plê-thŏr'-ĭk. }
Having a full habit.

PLETHORY, plĕth'-ô-rŷ. ſ. Fulneſs of habit.

PLEVIN, plĕv'-ĭn. ſ. In law, a warrant or aſſurance.

PLEURISY, plů'-rĭſ-ŷ. ſ. An inflammation of the pleura.

PLEURITICAL, plů-rĭt'-ŷ-kĕl. } a.
PLEURITICK, plů'-rĭt-ĭk. }
Diſeaſed with a pleuriſy; denoting a pleuriſy.

PLIABLE, plī'-ĕbl. a. Eaſy to be bent, flexible of diſpoſition, eaſy to be perſuaded.

PLIABLENESS, plī'-ĕbl-nĕs. ſ. Flexibility, eaſineſs to be bent; flexibility of mind.

PLIANCY, plī'-ĕn-ſŷ. ſ. Eaſineſs to be bent.

PLIANT, plī'-ĕnt. a. Bending, flexile; limber; eaſy to take a form; eaſily perſuaded.

PLIANTNESS, plī'-ĕnt-nĕs. ſ. Flexibility, toughneſs.

PLICATION, plī-kā'-ſhůn. } ſ.
PLICATURE, plī'-[illegible]. }
Fold, double.

PLIERS, plī'-ůrz. ſ. An inſtrument by which any thing is laid hold of to bend it.

To **PLIGHT**, plī'te. v. a. To pledge, to give as ſurety; to braid, to weave. In this laſt ſenſe obſolete.

PLIGHT, plī'te. ſ. Condition, ſtate; good caſe; pledge, gage; a fold, a plait. Not uſed in this laſt ſenſe.

PLINTH, plĭnth'. ſ. That ſquare member which ſerves as a foundation to the baſe of a pillar.

To **PLOD**, plŏd'. v. n. To toil, to drudge, to travel; to travel laboriouſly; to ſtudy cloſely and dully.

PLODDER, plŏd'-důr. ſ. A dull heavy laborious man.

PLOT, plŏt'. ſ. A ſmall extent of ground; a conſpiracy, a ſecret deſign formed againſt another; an intrigue, an affair complicated, involved, and embarraſſed; ſtratagem, ſecret combination to any ill end; contrivance, deep reach of thought.

To **PLOT**, plŏt'. v. n. To form ſchemes of miſchief againſt another, commonly againſt thoſe in authority; to contrive, to ſcheme.

To **PLOT**, plŏt'. v. a. To plan, to contrive; to deſcribe according to ichnography.

PLOTTER, plŏt'-tůr. ſ. Conſpirator; contriver.

PLOVER, plův'-vůr. ſ. A lapwing.

PLOUGH, plow'. ſ. The inſtrument

with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the ſeed.

To PLOUGH, plow'. v. n. To turn up the ground in order to ſow ſeed.

To PLOUGH, plow'. v. a. To turn with a plough; to bring to view by the plough; to furrow, to divide; to tear, to furrow.

PLOUGHBOY, plow'-boy. ſ. A boy that follows the plough, a coarſe ignorant boy.

PLOUGHER, plow'-ŭr. ſ. One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

PLOUGHLAND, plow'-lånd. ſ. A farm for corn.

PLOUGHMAN, plow'-mån. ſ. One that attends or uſes the plough; a groſs ignorant ruſtick; a ſtrong laborious man.

PLOUGHMONDAY, plow'-mŭn-dy̆. ſ. The Monday after Twelfth-day.

PLOUGHSHARE, plow'-ſhåre. ſ. The part of the plough which cuts and turns up the ſoil.

PLOUGHTAIL, plow-tå'le. ſ. The extreme part of the plough, that part which the ploughman holds; figuratively the country, rural life.

To PLUCK, plŭk'. v. a. To pull with nimbleneſs or force, to ſnatch, to pull, to draw, to force on or off, to force up or down; to ſtrip of feathers; To pluck up a heart or ſpirit, a proverbial expreſſion for taking up or reſuming courage.

PLUCK, plŭk'. ſ. A pull, a draw, a ſingle act of plucking; the heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

PLUCKER, plŭk'-ŭr. ſ. One that plucks.

PLUG, plŭg'. ſ. A ſtopple, any thing driven hard into another body.

To PLUG, plŭg'. v. a. To ſtop with a plug.

PLUM, plŭm'. ſ. A fruit; a raiſin; the ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds.

PLUMAGE, plů'-mĭdzh. ſ. Feathers, ſuit of feathers.

PLUMB, plŭm'. ſ. A plummet, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

PLUMB, plŭm'. ad. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

To PLUMB, plŭm'. v. a. To ſound, to ſearch by a line with a weight at it's end; to regulate any work by the plummet.

PLUMBER, plŭm'-mŭr. ſ. One who works upon lead. Commonly written Plummer.

PLUMBERY, plŭm'-mĕr-y̆. ſ. Works of lead, the manufactures of a plumber.

PLUMCAKE, plŭm-kå'ke. ſ. Cake made with raiſins.

PLUME, plů'm. ſ. Feather of birds; feather worn as an ornament; pride, towering mien; token of honour, prize of conteſt; Plume is a term uſed by botaniſts for that part of the ſeed of a plant which in it's growth becomes the trunk.

To PLUME, plů'm. v. a. To pick and adjuſt feathers; to ſtrip off feathers; to ſtrip, to pill; to place as a plume; to adorn with plumes; To Plume one's ſelf upon, to be proud of.

PLUMEALLUM, plů'm-ål-lŭm. ſ. A kind of aſbeſtus.

PLUMIGEROUS, plů-mĭdzh'-ĕr-ŭs. a. Having feathers, feathered.

PLUMIPEDE, plů'-my̆-pĕd. ſ. A fowl that has feathers on the foot.

PLUMMET, plŭm'-mĭt. ſ. A weight of lead hung at a ſtring, by which depths are ſounded, and perpendicularity is diſcerned.

PLUMOSITY, plů-mŏs'-ĭt-y̆. ſ. The ſtate of having feathers.

PLUMOUS, plů'-mŭs. a. Feathery, reſembling feathers.

PLUMP, plŭmp'. a. Somewhat fat, ſleek, full and ſmooth.

PLUMP, plŭmp'. ſ. A knot, a tuft, a cluſter, a number joined in one maſs. Little uſed.

To PLUMP, plŭmp'. v. a. To fatten, to ſwell, to make large.

To PLUMP, plŭmp'. v. n. To fall like a ſtone into the water; to be ſwollen.

PLUMP, plŭmp'. ad. With a ſudden fall.

PLUMPER, plŭmp'-ŭr. ſ. Something

thing worn in the mouth to ſwell out the cheeks.

PLUMPNESS, plŭmp'-nĕs. ſ. Fulneſs, diſpoſition towards fulneſs.

PLUMPORRIDGE, plŭm-pŏr'-rĭdzh. ſ. Porridge with plums.

PLUMPUDDING, plŭm-pŭd'-dĭng. ſ. Pudding made with plums.

PLUMPY, plŭmp'-ȳ. a. Plump, fat.

PLUMY, plŭ'-mȳ. a. Feathered, covered with feathers.

To **PLUNDER**, plŭn'-dŭr. v. a. To pillage, to rob in a hoſtile way; to rob as a thief.

PLUNDER, plŭn'-dŭr. ſ. Pillage, ſpoils gotten in war.

PLUNDERER, plŭn'-dĕr-ŭr. ſ. Hoſtile pillager, ſpoiler; a thief, a robber.

To **PLUNGE**, plŭndzh'. v. a. To put ſuddenly under water, or under any thing ſuppoſed liquid; to put into any ſtate ſuddenly; to hurry into any diſtreſs; to force in ſuddenly.

To **PLUNGE**, plŭndzh'. v. n. To ſink ſuddenly into water, to dive; to fall or ruſh into any hazard or diſtreſs.

PLUNGE, plŭndzh'. ſ. Act of putting or ſinking under water; difficulty, ſtraight, diſtreſs.

PLUNGEON, plŭndzh'-ŭn. ſ. A ſea bird.

PLUNGER, plŭndzh'-ŭr. ſ. One that plunges, a diver.

PLUNKET, plŭngk'-ĭt. ſ. A kind of blue colour.

PLURAL, plŭ'-rĕl. a. Implying more than one.

PLURALIST, plŭ'-rĕl-ĭſt. ſ. One that holds more eccleſiaſtical benefices than one with cure of ſouls.

PLURALITY, plŭ-răl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. The ſtate of being or having a greater number; a number more than one; more cure of ſouls than one; the greater number, the majority.

PLURALLY, plŭ'-rĕl-ȳ. ad. In a ſenſe implying more than one.

PLUSH, plŭſh'. ſ. A kind of villous or ſhaggy cloth, ſhag.

PLUVIAL, plŭ'-vyĕl. } a. Rainy,
PLUVIOUS, plŭ'-vyŭs. } relating to rain.

To **PLY**, plȳ'. v. a. To work on any thing cloſely and importunately; to employ with diligence, to keep buſy, to ſet on work; to practiſe diligently; to ſolicit importunately.

To **PLY**, plȳ'. v. n. To work, or offer ſervice; to go in haſte, to buſy one's ſelf; to bend.

PLY, plȳ'. ſ. Bent, turn, biaſs; plait, fold.

PLYERS, plī'-ŭrz. ſ. See Pliers.

PNEUMATICAL, nŭ-măt'-ĭk-ĕl. }
PNEUMATICK, nŭ-măt'-ĭk. } a. Moved by wind, relative to wind or air; conſiſting of ſpirit or wind.

PNEUMATICKS, nŭ-măt'-ĭks. ſ. A branch of mechanicks, which conſiders the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condenſed, rarified, or gravitates; in the ſchools, the doctrine of ſpiritual ſubſtances, as God, angels, and the ſouls of men.

PNEUMATOLOGY, nŭ-mă-tŏl'-lŏ-dzhȳ. ſ. The doctrine of ſpiritual exiſtence.

PNEUMONICK, nŭ-mŏn'-ĭk. ſ. A medicine for the lungs.

PNEUMONICK, nŭ-mŏn'-ĭk. a. Belonging to the lungs; good for diſeaſes of the lungs.

To **POACH**, pŏ'tſh. v. a. To boil ſlightly; to plunder by ſtealth.

To **POACH**, pŏ'tſh. v. n. To ſteal game, to carry off game privately in a bag.

POACHER, pŏ'tſh-ŭr. ſ. One who ſteals game.

POCK, pŏk'. ſ. A puſtule raiſed by the ſmall pox.

POCKET, pŏk'-kĭt. ſ. The ſmall bag inſerted into clothes.

To **POCKET**, pŏk'-kĭt. v. a. To put in the pocket. To Pocket up, a proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandeſtinely; to paſs by an affront ſo as to ſay nothing of it.

POCKETBOOK, pŏk'-kĭt-bŭk. ſ. A paper book carried in the pocket for haſty notes.

POCKETGLASS, pŏk'-kĭt-glăs. ſ. Portable looking-glaſs.

POCKHOLE, pòk'-hòle. ſ. Pit or ſcar made by the ſmall pox.

POCKINESS, pòk'-ký-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being pocky.

POCKY, pòk'-ký. a. Infected with the pox.

POCULENT, pòk'-ù-lènt. a. Fit for drink.

POD, pòd'. ſ. The capſule of legumes, the caſe of ſeeds.

PODAGRICAL, pò-dàg'-grý-kèl. a. Afflicted with the gout; gouty, relating to the gout.

PODDER, pòd'-dùr. ſ. One that gathers peaſe, or any kind of pulſe in pods.

PODGE, pòdzh'. ſ. A puddle, plaſh.

POEM, pó'-èm. ſ. The work of a poet, a metrical compoſition.

POESY, pó'-ý-ſý. ſ. The art of writing poems; poem, metrical compoſitions, poetry; a ſhort conceit engraved on a ring or other thing, pronounced pó'-zý.

POET, pó'-èt. ſ. An inventor, an author of fiction, a writer of poems, one who writes in meaſure.

POETASTER, pò-èt-às'-tùr. ſ. A vile petty poet.

POETESS, pó'-èt-ès. ſ. A ſhe poet.

POETICAL, pò-èt'-ý-kèl. } a. Expreſſed
POETICK, pò-èt'-ìk. } in poetry, pertaining to poetry, ſuitable to poetry.

POETICALLY, pò-èt'-ý-kèl-ý. ad. With the qualities of poetry, by the fiction of poetry.

POETICKS, pò-èt'-ìks. ſ. The doctrine of poetry, the laws and rules to be obſerved in poetry.

To POETIZE, pó'-èt-ìze. v. n. To write like a poet.

POETRY, pó'-èt-trý. ſ. Metrical compoſition, the art or practice of writing poems; poems, poetical pieces.

POIGNANCY, pwoi'-nyèn-ſý. ſ. The power of ſtimulating the palate, ſharpneſs; the power of irritation, aſperity.

POIGNANT, pwoi'-nyènt. a. Sharp, ſtimulating the palate; ſevere, piercing, painful; irritating, ſatirical, keen.

POINT, poi'nt. ſ. The ſharp end of any inſtrument; a ſtring with a tag; headland, promontory; the ſting of an epigram; an indiviſible part of ſpace; an indiviſible part of time, a moment; a ſmall ſpace; punctilio, nicety; part required of time or ſpace, critical moment, exact place; degree, ſtate; note of diſtinction in writing, a ſtop; a ſpot, a part of a ſurface divided by ſpots, diviſion by marks into which any thing is diſtinguiſhed in a circle or other plane, as at backgammon the ace or ſiſe Point; one of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon and the mariner's compaſs is divided; particular place to which any thing is directed; reſpect, regard; an aim; the act of a dog in marking out the game; the particular thing required; particular, inſtance, example; a ſingle poſition, a ſingle aſſertion, a ſingle part of a complicated queſtion, a ſingle part of any whole; a note, a tune; Pointblank, directly, as an arrow is ſhot to the Pointblank or white mark; a Point of war, a certain meaſure beaten on the drum.

To POINT, poi'nt. v. a. To ſharpen, to forge or grind to a point; to direct towards an object by way of forcing it on the notice; to ſhow as by directing the finger; to direct towards a place; to diſtinguiſh by ſtops or points.

To POINT, poi'nt. v. n. To note with the finger, to force upon the notice by directing the finger towards it; to diſtinguiſh words or ſentences by points; to indicate as dogs do to ſportſmen; to ſhow.

POINTED, poi'nt-ìd. a. Sharp, having a ſharp point or pick; epigrammatical, abounding in conceits.

POINTEDLY, poi'nt-ìd-lý. ad. In a pointed manner.

POINTEDNESS, poi'nt-ìd-nès. ſ. Sharpneſs, pickedneſs with aſperity; epigrammatical ſmartneſs.

POINTEL, poi'nt-ìl. ſ. Any thing on a point.

POINTER, poi'nt-ùr. ſ. Any thing

that points; a dog that points out the game to ſportſmen.

POINTINGSTOCK, poi'nt-ing-ſtŏk. ſ. Something made the object of ridicule.

POINTLESS, poi'nt-lĕs. a. Blunt, not ſharp, obtuſe.

POISON, poi'zn. ſ. That which deſtroys or injures life by a ſmall quantity and by means not obvious to the ſenſes, venom.

To POISON, poi'zn. v. a. To infect with poiſon; to attack, injure, or kill by poiſon given; to corrupt, to taint.

POISON-TREE, poi'zn-trè. ſ. A plant.

POISONER, poi'zn-ŭr. ſ. One who poiſons; a corrupter.

POISONOUS, poi'zn-ŭs. a. Venomous, having the qualities of poiſon.

POISONOUSLY, poi'zn-ŭſ-ly. ad. Venomouſly.

POISONOUSNESS, poi'zn-ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being poiſonous, venomouſneſs.

POITREL, pwoi'-trĕl. ſ. Armour for the breaſt of a horſe; a graving tool.

POISE, poi'z. ſ. Balance, equipoize, equilibrium; a regulating power.

To POISE, poi'z. v. a. To balance, to hold or place in equiponderance; to be equiponderant to; to weigh; to oppreſs with weight.

POKE, pŏ'ke. ſ. A pocket, a ſmall bag.

To POKE, pŏ'ke. v. a. To feel in the dark, to ſearch any thing with a long inſtrument.

POKER, pŏ'ke-ŭr. ſ. The iron bar with which men ſtir the fire.

POLAR, pŏ'-lĕr. a. Found near the pole, lying near the pole, iſſuing from the pole.

POLARITY, pŏ-lăr'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Tendency to the pole.

POLARY, pŏ'-lĕr-ȳ. a. Tending to the pole, having a direction towards the pole.

POLE, pŏ'le. ſ. The extremity of the axis of the earth, either of the points on which the world turns; a long ſtaff; a tall piece of timber erected; a meaſure of length containing five yards and a half; an inſtrument of meaſuring.

To POLE, pŏ'le. v. a. To furniſh with poles.

POLEAXE, pŏ'le-ăks. ſ. An axe fixed to a long pole.

POLECAT, pŏ'le-kăt. ſ. The fitchew, a ſtinking animal.

POLEDAVY, pŏl-dă-vȳ. ſ. A kind of coarſe cloth or canvaſs.

POLEMICAL, pŏ-lĕm'-[illegible].

POLEMICK, pŏ-lĕm'-[illegible] Controverſial, diſputative.

POLEMICK, pŏ-lĕm'-ĭk. ſ. A diſputant, a controvertiſt.

POLEMOSCOPE, pŏ-lĕm'-[illegible]-ſcope. ſ. A perſpective glaſs for ſeeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

POLESTAR, pŏ'le-ſtar. ſ. A ſtar near, the pole by which navigators compute their northern latitude; the cynoſure, the lodeſtar; any guide or director.

POLICE, pŏ-li's. ſ. The regulation and government of a city or country, ſo far as regards the inhabitants.

POLICED, pŏ-li'ſt. a. [illegible] formed into a regular courſe of adminiſtration.

POLICY, pŏl'-[illegible]-ȳ. ſ. The art of government, chiefly with reſpect to foreign powers; art, prudence, management of affairs, ſtratagem; a warrant for money in the publick funds.

To POLISH, pŏl'-liſh. v. a. To ſmooth, to brighten by attrition, to gloſs; to make elegant of manners.

To POLISH, pŏl'-liſh. v. n. To anſwer to the act of poliſhing, to receive a gloſs.

POLISH, pŏl'-liſh. ſ. Artificial gloſs, brightneſs given by attrition; elegance of manners.

POLISHABLE, pŏl'-liſh-ĕbl. a. Capable of being poliſhed.

POLISHER, pŏl'-liſh-ŭr. ſ. The perſon or inſtrument that gives a gloſs.

POLITE, pŏ-li'te. a. Gloſſy, ſmooth, in this ſenſe only technically uſed; elegant of manners.

POLITELY, pŏ-li'te-ly. ad. With elegance of manners, genteelly.

POLITENESS, pô-lìte-nès. ſ. Elegance of manners, gentility, good breeding.

POLITICAL, pô-lìt'-ỳ-kèl. a. Relating to politicks, relating to the adminiſtration of publick affairs; cunning, ſkilful.

POLITICALLY, pô-lìt'-ỳ-kèl-ỳ. ad. With relation to publick adminiſtration; artfully, politickly.

POLITICASTER, pô-lìt'-ỳ-kàſ-tûr. ſ. A petty ignorant pretender to politicks.

POLITICIAN, pòl-lỳ-tìſh'-èn. ſ. One verſed in the arts of government; one ſkilled in politicks; a [illegible] artifice, one of deep contrivance.

POLITICK, pòl'-lì-tìk. a. Political, civil; prudent, verſed in affairs; artful, cunning.

POLITICKLY, pòl'-lì-tìk-lỳ. ad. Artfully, cunningly.

POLITICKS, pòl'-lì-tìks. ſ. The ſcience of government, the art or practice of adminiſtering publick affairs.

PO[illegible]E, pòl'-[illegible]ûr. ſ. The gloſs [illegible]ven by the act of poliſhing.

[illegible]ITY, [illegible]. ſ. A form of go[illegible]nment, civil conſtitution.

PO[illegible]L, pôle. ſ. The head; a cata[illegible]ue or liſt of voters at an election, a regiſter [illegible] heads; a fiſh called ge[illegible]lly a chub or chevin.

To POLL, pô'le. v. n. To lop the top of trees; to [illegible] off hair from the head, to [illegible]p ſhort, to ſhear; to mow, to crop; to plunder, to ſtrip, to pill; to take a liſt or regiſter of perſons; to inſert into a number as a voter.

POLLARD, [illegible]l'-lèrd. ſ. A tree lopped; the chub fiſh.

POLLCLIPT, pô'le-[illegible]pt. a. Clipped on the head.

POLLEN, pòl'-lìn. ſ. A fine powder, commonly underſtood by the word farina; as [illegible]o a ſort of fine bran.

POLLER, pô'-lûr. ſ. Robber, pillager, plunderer; he who votes or polls.

POLLEVIL, pô'le-è'vl. ſ. A large ſwelling, inflammation, or impoſthume in the horſe's poll or nape of the neck.

POLLOCK, pòl'-lûk. ſ. A kind of fiſh.

POLLTAX, pô'le-tàks. ſ. A tax levied on heads.

To POLLUTE, pòl-lù't. v. a. To make unclean, in a religious ſenſe; to defile; to taint with guilt; to corrupt by mixtures of [illegible].

POLLUTEDNESS, pòl-lù'-tèd-nès. ſ. Defilement, the ſtate of being polluted.

POLLUTER, pòl-lù'-tûr. ſ. Defiler, corrupter.

POLLUTION, pòl-lù'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of defiling; the ſtate of being defiled, defilement.

POLTRON, pòl-trô'n. ſ. A coward, a ſcoundrel.

POLY, pô'-lỳ. ſ. A herb.

POLYACOUSTICK, pô-lỳ-â-kou'ſ-tìk. ſ. Any thing that multiplies or magnifies ſounds.

POLYANTHOS, pô-lỳ-àn'-thûs. ſ. A plant bearing many flowers.

POLYEDRICAL, pô-lỳ-èd'-drỳ-kèl. a. Polyedrous.

POLYEDRON, pô-lỳ-è'-drôn. ſ. A ſolid having many ſides.

POLYEDROUS, pô-lỳ-è'-drûs. a. Having many ſides.

POLYGAMIST, pô-lìg'-â-mìſt. ſ. One that holds the lawfulneſs of more wives than one at a time.

POLYGAMY, pô-lìg'-â-mỳ. ſ. Plurality of wives.

POLYGLOT, pòl'-lỳ-glôt. a. Having many languages.

POLYGON, pòl'-lỳ-gôn. ſ. A figure of many angles.

POLYGONAL, pô-lìg'-ô-nèl. a. Having many angles.

POLYGRAM, pòl'-lỳ-gràm. ſ. A figure conſiſting of a great number of lines.

POLYGRAPHY, pô-lìg'-grâ-fỳ. ſ. The art of writing in ſeveral unuſual manners or cyphers.

POLYLOGY, pô-lì[illegible]zhỳ. ſ. Talkativeneſs.

POLYMATHY, pô-lìm'-â-thỳ. ſ. The knowledge of many arts and ſciences, alſo an acquaintance with many different ſubjects,

POLYMORPHOUS, pô-lỳ-mâ'r-fûs. a. Having many forms.

POLYPETALOUS, pôl-lŷ-pêt'-tâl-ûs. a. Having many petals.

POLYPHONISM, pô-lîf-ô-nîzm. ſ. Multiplicity of ſound.

POLYPODY, pô-lîp'-pô-dŷ. ſ. A plant.

POLYPOUS, pôl'-lŷ-pûs. a. Having the nature of a polypus, having many feet or roots.

POLYPUS, pôl'-lŷ-pûs. ſ. Polypus ſignifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a ſwelling in the noſtrils; but it is likewiſe applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries; an animal with many feet; a creature conſidered by ſome naturaliſts as a link between the animal and vegetable creation, as partaking of both their natures.

POLYSCOPE, pôl'-lŷ-ſkôpe. ſ. A multiplying glaſs.

POLYSPAST, pôl'-lŷ-ſpâſt. ſ. A machine conſiſting of many pullies.

POLYSPERMOUS, pô-lŷ-ſpêr'-mûs. a. Thoſe plants are thus called which have more than four ſeeds ſucceeding each flower and this without any certain order or number.

POLYSYLLABICAL, pôl-lŷ-ſîl-lâb'-ŷ-kêl. a. Having many ſyllables, pertaining to a polyſyllable.

POLYSYLLABLE, pôl'-lŷ-ſîl-lâbl. ſ. A word of more than three ſyllables.

POLYTHEISM, pôl'-lŷ-thê-îzm. ſ. The doctrine of plurality of gods.

POLYTHEIST, pôl'-lŷ-thê-îſt. ſ. One that holds plurality of gods.

POMACE, pûm'-mâs. ſ. The refuſe of the apple after the cider is preſſed out.

POMACEOUS, pô-mâ'-ſhûs. a. Conſiſting of apples.

POMADE, pô-mâde. ſ. A fragrant ointment.

POMANDER, pûm'-ân-dûr. ſ. A ſweet ball, a perfumed ball or powder.

POMATUM, pô-mâ'-tûm. ſ. An ointment.

POMEGRANATE, pûm-grân'-ât. ſ. The tree; the fruit.

POMEROY, pûm'-roy. } ſ. A
POMEROYAL, pûm-roy'-êl. } ſort of apple.

POMIFEROUS, pô-mîf'-êr-ûs. a. A term applied to plants which have the largeſt fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind.

POMMEL, pûm'-mîl. ſ. A round ball or knob; the knob that balances the blade of the ſword; the protuberant part of the ſaddle before.

To POMMEL, pûm'-mîl. v. a. To beat black and blue, to bruiſe, to punch.

POMP, pômp'. ſ. Splendour, pride; a proceſſion of ſplendour and oſtentation.

POMPHOLYX, pôm'-fô-lîks. ſ. A white, light, and very friable ſubſtance, found in cruſts, adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles.

POMPION, pûm'-pyûn. ſ. A pumkin.

POMPOSITY, pôm-pôs'-ît-ŷ. ſ. An affectation of greatneſs.

POMPOUS, pôm'-pûs. a. Splendid, magnificent, grand.

POMPOUSLY, pôm'-pûſ-lŷ. ad. Magnificently, ſplendidly.

POMPOUSNESS, pôm'-pûſ-nês. ſ. Magnificence, ſplendour, ſhowineſs, oſtentatiouſneſs.

POND, pônd'. ſ. A ſmall pool or lake of water, a baſon, water not running or emitting any ſtream.

To PONDER, pôn'-dûr. v. a. To weigh mentally, to conſider, to attend.

To PONDER, pôn'-dûr. v. n. To think, to muſe.

PONDERABLE, pôn'-dêr-âbl. a. Capable to be weighed, menſurable by ſcales.

PONDERAL, pôn'-dêr-êl. a. Eſtimated by weight, diſtinguiſhed from numeral.

PONDERATION, pôn-dêr-â'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of weighing.

PONDERER, pôn'-dêr-ûr. ſ. He who ponders.

PONDEROSITY, pôn-dêr-ôs'-ît-ŷ. ſ. Weight, gravity, heavineſs.

PONDEROUS, pôn'-dêr-ûs. a. Heavy, weighty, important, momentous; forcible, ſtrongly impulſive.

PONDEROUSLY, pôn'-dêr-ûs-lŷ. ad. With great weight.

PONDEROUSNESS, pòn′-dĕr-ŭſ-nès, ſ. Heavineſs, weight, gravity.

PONDWEED, pònd′-wèd. ſ. A plant.

PONENT, pó′-nènt. a. Weſtern. Not uſed.

PONIARD, pòn′-yèrd. ſ. A dagger, a ſhort ſtabbing weapon.

To PONIARD, pòn′-yèrd. v. a. To ſtab with a poniard.

PONTAGE, pòn′-tìdzh. ſ. Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

PONTIFF, pòn′-tìſ. ſ. A prieſt, a high prieſt; the pope.

PONTIFICAL, pòn-tìf′-ў-kèl. a. Belonging to a high prieſt; popiſh; ſplendid, magnificent; bridge-building: in the laſt ſenſe it is uſed by Milton only.

PONTIFICAL, pòn-tìf′-ў-kèl. ſ. A book containing rites and ceremonies eccleſiaſtical.

PONTIFICALLY, pòn-tìf′-ў-kèl-ў. ad. In a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE, pòn-tìf′-ў-kèt. ſ. Papacy, popedom.

PONTIFICE, pòn′-tў-fìs. ſ. Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge. Little uſed.

PONTIFICIAN, pòn-tў-fìſh′-àn. a. Adhering to the pope, popiſh.

PONTON, pòn-tó′n. ſ. A floating bridge or invention to paſs over water.

PONY, pó′-nў. ſ. A ſmall horſe.

POOL, pó′l. ſ. A lake of ſtanding water.

POOP, pó′p. ſ. The hindmoſt part of the ſhip.

POOR, pó′r. a. Indigent, oppreſſed with want; trifling, narrow; paltry, mean; unhappy, uneaſy; depreſſed, low; a word of tenderneſs, dear; a word of ſlight contempt, wretched; not good, not fit for any purpoſe. The Poor, thoſe who are in the loweſt rank of the community, thoſe who cannot ſubſiſt but by the charity of others; barren, dry, as a Poor ſoil; lean, emaciated, as a Poor horſe; without ſpirit, flaccid.

POORLY, pó′r-lў. ad. Without wealth; with little ſucceſs; meanly, without ſpirit; without dignity.

POORJOHN, pó′r-dzhòn. ſ. A ſort of fiſh.

POORNESS, pó′r-nès. ſ. Poverty, indigence, want; meanneſs, lowneſs, want of dignity; ſterility, barrenneſs.

POORSPIRITED, pó″r-ſpìr′-ìt-ìd. a. Mean, cowardly.

POORSPIRITEDNESS, pó″r-ſpìr′-ìt-ìd-nès. ſ. Meanneſs, cowardice.

POP, pòp′. ſ. A ſmall ſmart quick ſound.

To POP, pòp′. v. n. To move or enter with a quick, ſudden, and unexpected motion.

To POP, pòp′. v. a. To put out or in ſuddenly, ſlily, or unexpectedly; to ſhift.

POPE, pó′pe. ſ. The biſhop of Rome; a ſmall fiſh, by ſome called a ruff.

POPEDOM, pó′pe-dŭm. ſ. Papacy, papal dignity.

POPERY, pó′-pŭr-ў. ſ. The religion of the church of Rome.

POPESEYE, pó′pz-ì′. ſ. The gland ſurrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

POPGUN, pòp′-gŭn. ſ. A gun with which children play, that only makes a noiſe.

POPINJAY, pòp′-ìn-dzhà. ſ. A parrot; a woodpecker; a trifling fop.

POPISH, pó′-pìſh. a. Taught by the pope, peculiar to popery.

POPISHLY, pó′-pìſh-lў. ad. With tendency to popery, in a popiſh manner.

POPLAR, pòp′-lèr. ſ. A tree.

POPPY, pòp′-pў. ſ. A plant.

POPPYHEAD, pòp′-pў-hèd. ſ. The head or pod containing the ſeed of the poppy.

POPULACE, pòp′-ù-lès. ſ. The vulgar, the multitude.

POPULACY, pòp′-ù-lèſ-ў. ſ. The common people, the multitude. Little uſed.

POPULAR, pòp′-ù-lèr. a. Vulgar, plebeian; ſuitable to the common people; beloved by the people, pleaſing to the people; ſtudious of the favour of the people; prevailing or raging among the populace, as a Popular diſtemper.

POPULARITY, pŏp-ŭ-lăr'-ĭt-ŷ. ſ. Graciouſneſs among the people, ſtate of being favoured among the people; repreſentation ſuited to vulgar conception: in this ſenſe little uſed.

POPULARLY, pŏp'-ŭ-lĕr-lŷ. ad. In a popular manner; ſo as to pleaſe the crowd; according to vulgar conception.

To POPULATE, pŏp'-ŭ-lāte. v. n. To breed people.

POPULATION, pŏp-ŭ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of a country with reſpect to numbers of people.

POPULOSITY, pŏp-ŭ-lŏs'-ĭt-ŷ. ſ. Populouſneſs, multitude of people.

POPULOUS, pŏp'-ŭ-lŭs. a. Full of people, numerouſly inhabited.

POPULOUSLY, pŏp'-ŭ-lŭſ-lŷ. ad. With much people.

POPULOUSNESS, pŏp'-ŭ-lŭſ-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of abounding with people.

PORCELAIN, pŏr'-ſĕl-ĭn. ſ. China, china ware.

PORCH, pō'rtſh. ſ. A roof ſupported by pillars before a door, an entrance; a portico, a covered walk.

PORCUPINE, pă'r-kŭ-pīne. ſ. A kind of large hedge-hog.

PORE, pō're. ſ. Spiracle of the ſkin, paſſage of perſpiration; any narrow ſpiracle or paſſage.

To PORE, pō're. v. n. To look with great intenſeneſs and care.

POREBLIND, pŭr'-blīnd. a. Near-ſighted, ſhortſighted.

PORINESS, pō'-rŷ-nĕs. ſ. Fulneſs of pores.

PORK, pō'rk. ſ. Swine's fleſh.

PORKER, pō'rk-ŭr. ſ. A hog, a pig.

PORKEATER, pō'rk-ēt-ŭr. ſ. One who feeds on pork.

PORKET, pō'rk-ĭt. ſ. A young hog.

PORKLING, pō'rk-lĭng. ſ. A young pig.

POROSITY, pō-rŏs'-ĭt-ŷ. ſ. Quality of having pores.

POROUS, pō'-rŭs. a. Having ſmall ſpiracles or paſſages.

POROUSNESS, pō'-rŭſ-nĕs. ſ. The quality of having pores.

PORPHYRE, pă'r-fĕr. }
PORPHYRY, pă'r-fĕr-ŷ. } ſ. Marble of a particular kind.

PORPOISE, }
PORPUS, } pă'r-pŭs. ſ. The ſea hog.

PORRACEOUS, pŏr-rā'-ſhŭs. a. Greeniſh.

PORRECTION, pŏr-rĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of reaching forth.

PORRET, pŏr'-rĭt. ſ. A ſcallion.

PORRIDGE, pŏr'-rĭdzh. ſ. Food made by boiling meat and other ingredients in water.

PORRIDGEPOT, pŏr'-rĭdzh-pŏt. ſ. The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

PORRINGER, pŏr'-rĭn-dzhŭr. ſ. A veſſel in which broth is eaten; it ſeems in Shakſpeare's time to have been a word of contempt for a head-dreſs.

PORT, pō'rt. ſ. A harbour, a ſafe ſtation for ſhips; a gate, Show all thy praiſes within the Ports of the daughter of Sion; the aperture in a ſhip at which the gun is put out; carriage, air, mien; the name of the wine of Portugal.

PORTABLE, pō'rt-ĕbl. a. Manageable by the hand; ſuch as may be born along with one; ſuch as is tranſported or carried from one place to another; ſufferable, ſupportable.

PORTABLENESS, pō'rt-ĕbl-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being portable.

PORTAGE, pō'rt-ĭdzh. ſ. The price of carriage; porthole.

PORTAL, pō'r-tĕl. ſ. A gate, the arch under which the gate opens.

PORTANCE, pō'r-tĕns. ſ. Air, mien; demeanour. Obſolete.

PORTASS, pō'r-tĕs. ſ. A breviary, a prayerbook. Obſolete.

PORTCRAYON, pōrt-krā'-ŏn. ſ. A pencil caſe.

PORTCULLIS, pōrt-kŭl'-lĭs. ſ. A ſort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

To PORTCULLIS, pōrt-kŭl'-lĭs. v. a. To bar, to ſhut up.

PORTED, pō'r-tĭd. a. Born in a certain or regular order.

To PORTEND, pŏr-tĕnd'. v. a. To foretoken, to foreſhew as omens.

PORTENSION, pŏr-tĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of foretokening.

PORTENT, pòr-tènt'. ſ. Omen of ill, prodigy foretokening miſery.

PORTENTOUS, pòr-tèn'-tùs. a. Monſtrous, prodigious, foretokening ill.

PORTER, pòr'-tùr. ſ. One that has the charge of the gate; one who waits at the door to receive meſſages; one who carries burdens for hire; a kind of ſtrong beer.

PORTERAGE, pòr'-tèr-ìdzh. ſ. Money paid for carriage.

PORTFIRE, pòrt-fìre. ſ. A kind of fire or match for diſcharging cannons.

PORTHOLE, pòrt-hòle. ſ. One of the holes in the ſide of a ſhip through which the cannons are preſented.

PORTICO, pòr'-tŷ-kò. ſ. A covered walk, a piazza.

PORTION, pòr'-ſhùn. ſ. A part; a part aſſigned, an allotment, a dividend; part of an inheritance given to a child, a fortune; a wife's fortune.

To PORTION, pòr'-ſhùn. v. a. To divide, to parcel; to endow with a fortune.

PORTIONER, pòr'-ſhùn-ùr. ſ. One that divides.

PORTLINESS, pòrt-lŷ-nès. ſ. Dignity of mien, grandeur of demeanour.

PORTLY, pòrt-lŷ. a. Grand of mien; bulky, ſwelling.

PORTMAN, pòrt-màn. ſ. An inhabitant or burgeſs, as thoſe of the cinque ports.

PORTMANTEAU, pòrt-màn'-tò. ſ. A cheſt or bag in which clothes are carried.

PORTRAIT, pòr'-tràte. ſ. A picture drawn after the life.

PORTRAITURE, pòr'-trà-tùr. ſ. Picture, painted reſemblance.

To PORTRAY, pòr-trà'. v. a. To paint, to deſcribe by picture; to adorn with pictures.

PORTRESS, pòr'-três. ſ. A female guardian of a gate.

PORY, pò'-rŷ. a. Full of pores.

To POSE, pòze. v. a. To puzzle, to gravel, to put to a ſtand or ſtop.

POSER, pò'-zùr. ſ. One that aſketh queſtions to try capacities, an examiner.

POSITED, pòz'-ìt-ìd. a. Placed; ranged.

POSITION, pò-zìſh'-ùn. ſ. State of being placed, ſituation; principle laid down; advancement of any principle; in grammar, the ſtate of a vowel placed before two conſonants.

POSITIONAL, pò-zìſh'-ùn-àl. a. Reſpecting poſition.

POSITIVE, pòz'-ìt-ìv. a. Not negative, real, abſolute; direct, not implied; dogmatical, ready to lay down notions with confidence; ſettled by arbitrary appointment; certain, aſſured.

POSITIVELY, pòz'-ìt-ìv-lŷ. ad. Abſolutely, by way of direct poſition; certainly, without dubitation; peremptorily, in ſtrong terms.

POSITIVENESS, pòz'-ìt-ìv-nès. ſ. Actualneſs, not mere negation; peremptorineſs, confidence.

POSITURE, pòz'-ìt-ſhùr. ſ. The manner in which any thing is placed.

POSNET, pòz'-nìt. ſ. A little baſon; a porringer; a ſkillet.

POSSE, pòs'-ſè. ſ. An armed power.

To POSSESS, pùz-zès'. v. a. To have as an owner, to be maſter of; to enjoy, or occupy actually; to ſeize, to obtain; to have power over, as an unclean ſpirit; to affect by inteſtine power.

POSSESSION, pùz-zèſh'-ùn. ſ. The ſtate of owning or having in one's own hands or power.

POSSESSIONER, pùz-zèſh'-ùn-ùr. ſ. One having poſſeſſions.

POSSESSIVE, pùz-zès'-ìv. a. Having poſſeſſion.

POSSESSORY, pòz'-zèſ-ſùr-ŷ. a. Having poſſeſſion.

POSSESSOUR, pùz-zès'-ùr. ſ. Owner, maſter, proprietor.

POSSET, pòs'-ſìt. ſ. Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

POSSIBILITY, pòſ-ſŷ-bìl'-ìt-ŷ. ſ. The power of being in any manner, the ſtate of being poſſible.

POSSIBLE, pòs'-ſìbl. a. Having the power to be or to be done, not contrary to the nature of things.

POSSIBLY, pŏs'-ſŷ-blŷ. ad. By any power really exiſting; perhaps, without abſurdity.

POST, pô'ſt. ſ. A haſty meſſenger, a courier who comes and goes at ſtated times; quick courſe or manner of travelling; ſituation, ſeat; military ſtation; place, employment, office; a piece of timber ſet erect.

To POST, pô'ſt. v. n. To travel with ſpeed.

To POST, pô'ſt. v. a. To fix opprobriouſly on poſts; to place, to ſtation; to fix; to regiſter methodically, to tranſcribe from one book into another; to delay, obſolete.

POSTAGE, pô'ſt-îdzh. ſ. Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

POSTBOY, pô'ſt-bŏy. ſ. Courier, boy that rides poſt.

POSTCHAISE, pôſt-ſhå'ze. ſ. A chaiſe let for hire, a chaiſe like one let for hire.

POSTCHARIOT, pôſt-tſhår'-yŭt. ſ. A chariot let for hire, a chariot accommodated to ſpeedy travelling.

POSTCOACH, pôſt-kô'tſh. ſ. A coach let for hire, a coach in which people travel with expedition.

POSTCOITION, pôſt-kô-îſh'-ŭn. ſ. Copulation backwards.

To POSTDATE, pôſt-då'te. v. a. To date later than the real time.

POSTDILUVIAN, pôſt-dŷ-lů'-vyĕn. a. Poſterior to the flood.

POSTDILUVIAN, pôſt-dŷ-lů'-vyĕn. ſ. One that lived ſince the flood.

POSTER, pô'ſt-ŭr. ſ. A courier, one that travels haſtily.

POSTERIOR, pŏſ-tê'-rŷ-ŭr. a. Happening after, placed after, following; backward.

POSTERIORITY, pŏſ-tê-rŷ-ŏr'-ît-ŷ. ſ. The ſtate of being after, oppoſite to PRIORITY.

POSTERIORS, pŏſ-tê'-rŷ-ŭrz. ſ. The hinder parts.

POSTERITY, pŏſ-tĕr'-ît-ŷ. ſ. Succeeding generations, deſcendants.

POSTERN, pŏs'-tĕrn. ſ. A ſmall gate, a little door.

POSTEXISTENCE, pôſt-ĕg-zîs'-tĕns. ſ. Future exiſtence.

POSTHASTE, pô'ſt-håſte. ſ. Haſte like that of a courier.

POSTHORSE, pô'ſt-hŏrs. ſ. A horſe ſtationed for the uſe of couriers.

POSTHOUSE, pô'ſt-hous. ſ. Poſt-office, houſe where letters are taken and diſpatched.

POSTHUMOUS, pôſt'-hů-mŭs. a. Done, had, or publiſhed after one's death.

POSTIL, pŏs'-tîl. ſ. Gloſs, marginal notes.

To POSTIL, pŏs'-tîl. v. a. To gloſs, to illuſtrate with marginal notes.

POSTILLER, pŏs'-tîl-ŭr. ſ. One who gloſſes or illuſtrates with marginal notes.

POSTILLION, pŏſ-tîl'-lyŭn. ſ. One who guides a pair of horſes in a carriage at the ſame time riding on one of them.

POSTLIMINIOUS, pôſt-lîm-în'-yŭs. a. Done or contrived ſubſequently.

POSTMAN, pô'ſt-mån. ſ. A man who rides with the mail, a letter carrier.

POSTMASTER, pô'ſt-måſ-tŭr. ſ. One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL, pôſt-måſ-tŭr-dzhĕn''-ĕ-rål. ſ. He who preſides over the poſts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERIDIAN, pôſt-mê-rîd'-yån. a. Being in the afternoon.

POSTOFFICE, pô'ſt-ŏf-fîs. ſ. Office where letters are delivered to the poſt, a poſthouſe.

To POSTPONE, pôſt-pô'ne. v. a. To put off, to delay; to ſet in value below ſomething elſe.

POSTPONENCE, pôſt-pô'-nĕns. ſ. The act of putting off; the ſetting below ſomething elſe in value.

POSTROAD, pô'ſt-rôde. ſ. The road on which the poſt travels.

POSTSCRIPT, pô'ſt-ſkrîpt. ſ. The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

POSTTOWN, pô'ſt-town. ſ. A town through which the poſt paſſes, a town where there is a poſt-office.

To POSTULATE, pŏs'-tů-låte. v. a. To beg or aſſume without proof.

POSTULATE, pòs′-tù-lèt. ſ. Poſition ſuppoſed or aſſumed without proof.

POSTULATION, pòs-tù-là′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of ſuppoſing without proof, gratuitous aſſumption.

POSTULATORY, pòs′-tù-là-tùr-ỳ. a. Aſſuming without proof, aſſumed without proof.

POSTULATUM, pòs-tù-là′-tùm. ſ. Poſition aſſumed without proof.

POSTURE, pà′ſ-tùr. ſ. Place, ſituation; voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with reſpect to each other; ſtate, diſpoſition.

To POSTURE, pà′ſ-tùr. v. a. To put in any particular place or diſpoſition.

POSTUREMASTER, pòs′-tùr-màſ-tùr. ſ. One who teaches or practiſes artificial contortions of the body.

POSY, pò′-zỳ. ſ. A motto on a ring; a bunch of flowers.

POT, pòt′. ſ. A veſſel in which meat is boiled on the fire; veſſel to hold liquids; veſſel made of earth; a pewter veſſel or mug holding a quart or pint of beer; To go to Pot, to be deſtroyed or devoured.

To POT, pòt′. v. a. To preſerve ſeaſoned in pots; to encloſe in pots of earth.

POTABLE, pò′-tàbl. a. Such as may be drunk; drinkable.

POTABLENESS, pò′-tàbl-nès. ſ. Drinkableneſs.

POTARGO, pò-tà′r-gò. ſ. A Weſt Indian pickle.

POTASH, pòt′-àſh. ſ. Potaſh is an impure fixed alcaline ſalt, made by burning from vegetables.

POTATION, pò-tà′-ſhùn. ſ. Drinking bout, draught.

POTATO, pò-tà′-tò. ſ. An eſculent root.

POTBELLIED, pòt′-bèl-lỳd. a. Having a ſwoln paunch.

POTBELLY, pòt′-bèl-lỳ. ſ. A ſwelling paunch.

To POTCH, pò′tſh. v. a. To thruſt, to puſh, obſolete; to poach, to boil ſlightly.

POTCOMPANION, pòt″-kùm-pàn′-nyùn. ſ. A fellow drinker, a good fellow at carouſals.

POTENCY, pò′-tèn-ſỳ. ſ. Power, influence; efficacy, ſtrength.

POTENT, pò′-tènt. a. Powerful, efficacious; having great authority or dominion, as Potent monarchs.

POTENTATE, pò′-tèn-tàte. ſ. Monarch, prince, ſovereign.

POTENTIAL, pò-tèn′-ſhèl. a. Exiſting in poſſibility, not in act; having the effect without the external actual property; efficacious, powerful; in grammar, Potential is a mood denoting the poſſibility of doing any action.

POTENTIALITY, pò-tèn-ſhỳ-àl′-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Poſſibility, not actuality.

POTENTIALLY, pò-tèn′-ſhèl-ỳ. ad. In power or poſſibility, not in act or poſitively; in efficacy, not in actuality.

POTENTLY, pò′-tènt-lỳ. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

POTENTNESS, pò′-tènt-nès. ſ. Powerfully, might, power.

POTGUN, pòt′-gùn. ſ. A gun which makes a ſmall ſmart noiſe.

POTHANGER, pòt′-hàng-ùr. ſ. A hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

POTHECARY, pòth′-è-kèr-ỳ. ſ. One who compounds and ſells medicines. A contraction of APOTHECARY.

POTHER, pùth′-ùr. ſ. Buſtle, tumult, flutter.

To POTHER, pùth′-ùr. v. n. To make a bluſtering ineffectual effort.

To POTHER, pùth′-ùr. v. a. To turmoil, to puzzle.

POTHERB, pòt′-hèrb. ſ. A herb fit for the pot.

POTHOOK, pòt′-hùk. ſ. A hook to faſten pots or kettles with, alſo ill formed or ſcrawling letters or characters.

POTION, pò′-ſhùn. ſ. A draught, commonly a phyſical draught.

POTLID, pòt′-lìd. ſ. The cover of a pot.

POTSHERD, pòt′-ſhèrd. ſ. A fragment of a broken pot.

POTTAGE, pòt′-tìdzh. ſ. Any thing boiled or decocted for food.

POTTER, pŏt'-tŭr. ſ. A maker of earthen veſſels.

POTTERN-ORE, pŏt'-tĕrn-ŏre. ſ. An ore which ſerves the potters to glaze their earthen veſſels.

POTTERY, pŏt'-tĕr-ỳ. ſ. The work of a potter, the place where earthenware is made.

POTTING, pŏt'-tĭng. part. a. Drinking.

POTTLE, pŏt'l. ſ. A liquid meaſure containing four pints.

POTVALIANT, pŏt'-văl-yĕnt. a. Heated with courage by ſtrong drink.

POTULENT, pŏt'-ŭ-lĕnt. a. Fit to drink; nearly drunk.

POUCH, pou'tſh. ſ. A ſmall bag, a pocket; applied ludicrouſly to a big belly or a paunch.

To POUCH, pou'tſh. v. a. To pocket; to ſwallow; to pout, to hang down the lip.

POVERTY, pŏv'-ŭr-tỳ. ſ. Indigence, neceſſity; meanneſs, defect.

POULT, pŏ'lt. ſ. A young chicken, particularly of a turkey.

POULTERER, pŏ'l-tĕr-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to ſell fowls ready for the cook.

POULTICE, pŏ'l-tĭs. ſ. A cataplaſm, a ſoft mollifying application.

To POULTICE, pŏ'l-tĭs. v. a. To apply a poultice or cataplaſm.

POULTRY, pŏ'l-trỳ. ſ. Domeſtick fowls.

POUNCE, pou'ns. ſ. The claw or talon of a bird of prey; the powder of gum ſandarach.

To POUNCE, pou'ns. v. a. To pierce, to perforate; to pour, to ſprinkle through ſmall perforations; to ſeize with the pounces or talons.

POUNCED, pou'nſt. a. Furniſhed with claws or talons.

POUNCETBOX, pou'n-sĭt-bŏks. ſ. A ſmall box perforated.

POUND, pou'nd. ſ. A certain weight, conſiſting in Troy weight of twelve, in Avoirdupois of ſixteen ounces; the ſum of twenty ſhillings; a pinfold, an encloſure, a priſon in which beaſts are encloſed.

To POUND, pou'nd. v. a. To beat, to grind with a peſtle; to ſhut up, to impriſon, as in a pound.

POUNDAGE, pou'nd-ĭdzh. ſ. A certain ſum deducted from a pound; payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

POUNDER, pou'nd-ŭr. ſ. The name of a heavy large pear; any perſon or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds, as a ten Pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten pounds weight; a peſtle.

To POUR, pŏ'-ŭr. v. a. To let ſome liquid out of a veſſel or into ſome place or receptacle; to emit, to give vent to, to ſend forth, to let out, to ſend in a continual courſe.

To POUR, pŏ'-ŭr. v. n. To flow rapidly; to ruſh tumultuouſly.

POURER, pŏ'-ŭr-ŭr. ſ. One that pours.

POUT, pout'. ſ. A kind of fiſh, a cod-fiſh; a kind of bird.

To POUT, pout'. v. n. to look ſullen by thruſting out the lips; to gape, to hang prominent.

POWDER, pow'-dŭr. ſ. Duſt, any body comminuted; gunpowder; ſweet duſt for the hair.

To POWDER, pow'-dŭr. v. a. To reduce to duſt, to comminute, to pound ſmall; to ſprinkle as with duſt; to ſalt, to ſprinkle with ſalt.

POWDERBOX, pow'-dŭr-bŏks. ſ. box in which powder for the hair is kept.

POWDER-CHESTS, pow'-dŭr-tſhĕſts. ſ. Wooden triangular cheſts filled with gunpowder, pebble-ſtones, and ſuch like materials, ſet on fire when a ſhip is boarded by an enemy.

POWDERHORN, pow'-dŭr-hŏrn. ſ. A horn caſe in which powder is kept for guns.

POWDERING-TUB, pow'-dŭr-ĭng-tŭb. ſ. The veſſel in which meat is ſalted; the place in which an infected lecher is phyſicked to preſerve him from putrefaction.

POWDERMILL, pow'-dŭr-mĭl. ſ. The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

POWDER-ROOM, pow'-dŭr-rôm. ſ. The part of a ſhip in which the gunpowder is kept.

POWDERY, pow'-dŭr-ỳ. ſ. Duſty, friable.

POWER, pow'-ŭr. ſ. Command, authority, dominion, influence; ability, force, reach; the moving force of an engine; faculty of the mind; ſovereign, potentate; one inveſted with dominion; divinity; hoſt, army, military force.

POWERFUL, pow'-ŭr-fŭl. a. Inveſted with command or authority, potent; forcible, mighty, efficacious.

POWERFULLY, pow'-ŭr-fŭl-lỳ. ad. Potently, mightily, efficaciouſly, forcibly.

POWERFULNESS, pow'-ŭr-fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Power, efficacy, might.

POWERLESS, pow'-ŭr-lĕs. a. Weak, impotent.

POX, pŏks'. ſ. Puſtules, efflореſcencies; the venereal diſeaſe.

To POZE, pŏ'ze. v. a. To puzzle. See POSE and APPOSE.

PRACTICABLE, prăk'-tỳ-kĕbl. a. Performable, feaſible, capable to be practiſed; aſſailable, fit to be aſſailed.

PRACTICABLENESS, prăk'-tỳ-kĕbl-nĕs. ſ. Poſſibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLY, prăk'-tỳ-kĕb-lỳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as may be performed.

PRACTICAL, prăk'-tỳ-kĕl. a. Relating to action, not merely ſpeculative.

PRACTICALLY, prăk'-tỳ-kĕl-ỳ. ad. In relation to action; by practice, in real fact.

PRACTICALNESS, prăk'-tỳ-kĕl-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE, prăk'-tĭs. ſ. The habit of doing any thing; uſe, cuſtomary uſe; dexterity acquired by habit; actual performance diſtinguiſhed from theory; method or art of doing any thing; medical treatment of diſeaſes; exerciſe of any profeſſion; wicked ſtratagem, bad artifice. In this laſt ſenſe not now in uſe.

PRACTICK, prăk'-tĭk. a. Relating to action, not merely theoretical.

To PRACTISE, prăk'-tĭs. v. a. To do habitually; to do, not merely to profeſs, as To Practiſe law or phyſick; to uſe in order to habit and dexterity.

To PRACTISE, prăk'-tĭs. v. n. To have a habit of acting in any manner formed; to tranſact, to negotiate ſecretly; to uſe bad arts or ſtratagems; to uſe medical methods; to exerciſe any profeſſion.

PRACTISANT, prăk'-tĭz-ănt. ſ. An agent. Not in uſe.

PRACTISER, prăk'-tĭſ-ŭr. ſ. One that practiſes any thing, one that does any thing habitually; one who preſcribes medical treatment.

PRACTITIONER, prăk-tĭſh'-ŭn-ŭr. ſ. He who is engaged in the actual exerciſe of any art; one who does any thing habitually.

PRÆCOGNITA, prê-kŏg'-nỳ-tă. ſ. Things previouſly known in order to underſtand ſomething elſe.

PRAGMATICAL, prăg-măt'-ỳ-kĕl.
PRAGMATICK, prăg-măt'-ĭk. } a.
Meddling, impertinently buſy, aſſuming buſineſs without invitation.

PRAGMATICALLY, prăg-măt'-ỳ-kĕl-ỳ. ad. Meddlingly, impertinently.

PRAGMATICALNESS, prăg-măt'-ỳ-kĕl-nĕs. ſ. The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE, prâ'ze. ſ. Renown, commendation, celebrity; glorification, tribute of gratitude, laud; ground or reaſon of praiſe.

To PRAISE, prâ'ze. v. a. To commend, to applaud, to celebrate; to glorify in worſhip.

PRAISEFUL, prâ'ze-fŭl. a. Laudable, commendable.

PRAISER, prâ'-zŭr. ſ. One who praiſes, an applauder, a commender.

PRAISEWORTHY, prâ'ze-wŭr-thỳ. a. Commendable, deſerving praiſe.

PRAME, prâ'me. ſ. A flat bottomed boat.

To PRANCE, prânſe. v. n. To ſpring and bound in high mettle; to ride gallantly and oſtentatiouſly; to move in a warlike or ſhowy manner.

To PRANK, prângk'. v. a. To decorate, to dreſs or adjuſt to oſtentation.

PRANK, prângk'. ſ. A frolick, a wild flight, a ludicrous trick, a wicked act.

To PRATE, prâ'te. v. n. To talk careleſsly and without weight, to chatter, to tattle.

PRATE, prâ'te. ſ. Tattle, ſlight talk, unmeaning loquacity.

PRATER, prâ'-tûr. ſ. An idle talker, a chatterer.

PRATINGLY, prâ'-tîng-lŷ. ad. With tittle tattle, with loquacity.

To PRATTLE, prât'tl. v. n. To talk lightly, to chatter, to be trivially loquacious.

PRATTLE, prât'tl. ſ. Empty talk, trifling loquacity.

PRATTLER, prât'-lûr. ſ. A trifling talker, a chatterer.

PRAVITY, prâv'-ît-ŷ. ſ. Corruption, badneſs, malignity.

PRAWN, prâ'n. ſ. A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh like a ſhrimp, but larger.

To PRAY, prâ'. v. n. To make petitions to heaven; to entreat, to aſk ſubmiſſively; I Pray, or, Pray ſingly, is a ſlightly ceremonious form of introducing a queſtion.

To PRAY, prâ'. v. a. To ſupplicate, to implore, to addreſs with petitions; to aſk for as a ſupplicant; to entreat in ceremony or form.

PRAYER, prâ're. ſ. Petition to heaven; entreaty, ſubmiſſive importunity.

PRAYERBOOK, prâ're-bûk. ſ. Book of publick or private devotions.

To PREACH, prê'tſh. v. n. To pronounce a publick diſcourſe upon ſacred ſubjects.

To PREACH, prê'tſh. v. a. To proclaim or publiſh in religious orations; to inculcate publickly, to teach with earneſtneſs.

PREACHER, prê'tſh-ûr. ſ. One who diſcourſes publickly upon religious ſubjects; one who is apt to harangue tediouſly in diſcourſe.

PREACHMENT, prê'tſh-mênt. ſ. A ſermon or other diſcourſe mentioned in contempt.

PREAMBLE, prê'-âm-bl. ſ. Something previous, introduction, preface.

PREAMBULARY, prê-âm'-bû-lâr-ŷ. }
PREAMBULOUS, prê-âm'-bû-lûs. } a.
Previous.

PREANTEPENULTIMATE, prê-ân-tŷ-pê-nûl'-tŷ-mêt. a. Immediately preceding the antepenult.

PREAPPREHENSION, prê'-âp-prê-hên''-ſhûn. ſ. An opinion formed before examination.

PREBEND, prêb'-ênd. ſ. A ſtipend granted in cathedral churches; ſometimes, but improperly, a ſtipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.

PREBENDAL, prêb'-ên-dâl. a. Belonging to a prebend.

PREBENDARY, prêb'-ên-dêr-ŷ. ſ. A ſtipendiary of a cathedral.

PRECARIOUS, prê-kâ'-rŷ-ûs. a. Dependant, uncertain because depending on the will of another, held by courteſy.

PRECARIOUSLY, prê-kâ'-rŷ-ûſ-lŷ. ad. Uncertainly, by dependance, dependently.

PRECARIOUSNESS, prê-kâ'-rŷ-ûſ-nês. ſ. Uncertainly, dependance on others.

PRECAUTION, prê-kâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Preſervative caution, preventive meaſures.

To PRECAUTION, prê-kâ'-ſhûn. v. a. To warn beforehand.

PRECEDANEOUS, prêſ-ŷ-dâ'-nyûs. a. Previous, antecedent.

To PRECEDE, prê-ſê'd. v. a. To go before in order of time; to go before according to the adjuſtment of rank.

PRECEDENCE, prê-ſê'-dênſe. }
PRECEDENCY, prê-ſê'-dên-ſŷ. } ſ.
The act or ſtate of going before, priority; ſomething going before, ſomething paſt; adjuſtment of place; the foremoſt place in ceremony; ſuperiority.

PRECEDENT, pré-sé′-dént. a. Former, going before.

PRECEDENT, prés′-ý-dént. ſ. Any thing that is a rule or example to future times, any thing done before of the ſame kind.

PRECEDENTLY, pré-sé′-dént-lý. ad. Beforehand.

PRECENTOR, pré-sén′-túr. ſ. He that leads the choir.

PRECEPT, pré′-sépt. ſ. A rule authoritatively given, a mandate.

PRECEPTIAL, pré-sép′-ſhél. a. Conſiſting of precepts.

PRECEPTIVE, pré-sép′-tív, a. Containing precepts, giving precepts.

PRECEPTOR, pré-sép′-túr. ſ. A teacher, a tutor.

PRECESSION, pré-séſh′-ún. ſ. The act of going before.

PRECINCT, pré′-síngkt. ſ. Outward limit, boundary.

PRECIOSITY, pré-ſhý-ós′-ít-ý. ſ. Value, preciouſneſs; any thing of high price.

PRECIOUS, préſh′-ús. a. Valuable, being of great worth; coſtly, of great price, as a Precious ſtone.

PRECIOUSLY, préſh′-úſ-lý. ad. Valuably, to a great price.

PRECIOUSNESS, préſh′-úſ-nés. ſ. Valuableneſs, worth, price.

PRECIPICE, prés′-íp-ís. ſ. A headlong ſteep, a fall perpendicular.

PRECIPITANCE, pré-síp′-ý-téns.
PRECIPITANCY, pré-síp′-ý-tén-sý. } ſ.
Raſh haſte, headlong haſte.

PRECIPITANT, pré-síp′-ý-tént. a. Falling or ruſhing headlong; haſty, urged with violent haſte; raſhly hurried.

PRECIPITANTLY, pré-síp′-ý-tént-lý. ad. In headlong haſte, in a tumultuous hurry.

To **PRECIPITATE**, pré-síp′-ý-tâte. v. a. To throw headlong, to haſten unexpectedly; to hurry blindly or raſhly; to throw to the bottom, a term of chymiſtry oppoſed to Sublime.

To **PRECIPITATE**, pré-síp′-ý-tâte. v. n. To fall headlong; to fall to the bottom as a ſediment; to haſten without juſt preparation.

PRECIPITATE, pré-síp′-ý-tét. a. Steeply falling; headlong, haſty; violent.

PRECIPITATE, pré-síp′-ý-tét. ſ. A corroſive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

PRECIPITATELY, pré-síp′-ý-tét-lý. ad. Headlong, ſteeply down; haſtily, in blind hurry.

PRECIPITATION, pré-síp-ý-tá′-ſhún. ſ. The act of throwing headlong; violent motion downward; tumultuous hurry, blind haſte; in chymiſtry, ſubſiſtency, contrary to ſublimation.

PRECIPITOUS, pré-síp′-ý-tús. a. Headlong, ſteep; haſty, ſudden; raſh, heady.

PRECISE, pré-sí′ſe. a. Exact, ſtrict, nice, having ſtrict and determinate limitations; formal, finical.

PRECISELY, pré-sí′ſe-lý. ad. Exactly, nicely, accurately; with ſuperſtitious formality, with too much ſcrupuloſity.

PRECISENESS, pré-sí′ſe-nés. ſ. Exactneſs, rigid nicety.

PRECISIAN, pré-sízh′-én. ſ. One who limits or reſtrains; one who is ſuperſtitiouſly rigorous.

PRECISION, pré-sízh′-ún. ſ. Exact limitation.

PRECISIVE, pré-sí′-sív. a. Exactly limiting.

To **PRECLUDE**, pré-klú′d. v. a. To ſhut out or hinder by ſome anticipation.

PRECOCIOUS, pré-kó′-ſhús. a. Ripe before the time.

PRECOCITY, pré-kós′-ít-ý. ſ. Ripeneſs before the time.

To **PRECOGITATE**, pré-kódzh′-í-tâte. v. a. To conſider or ſcheme beforehand.

PRECOGITATION, pré′-kódzh-í-tá″-ſhún. ſ. Thought beforehand, previous conſideration.

PRECOGNITION, pré′-kóg-níſh″-ún. ſ. Previous knowledge, antecedent examination.

PRECONCEIT, pré′-kón-sé″t. ſ. An opinion previouſly formed.

To PRECONCEIVE, prè'-kôn-sè''v. v. a. To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

PRECONCEPTION, prè'-kôn-sèp''-ſhûn. ſ. Opinion previouſly formed.

To PRECONSIGN, prè'-kôn-sì''ne. v. a. To make over beforehand.

PRECONTRACT, prè-kôn'-tràkt. ſ. A contract previous to another.

To PRECONTRACT, prè'-kôn-tràkt''. v. a. To contract or bargain beforehand.

PRECURSE, prè-kûrs'. ſ. A forerunning.

PRECURSIVE, prè-kûr'-sìv. a. Forerunning.

PRECURSOR, prè-kûr'-sôr. ſ. Forerunner, harbinger.

PREDACEOUS, prè-dà'-ſhûs. a. Living by prey.

PREDAL, prè'-dèl. a. Robbing, practiſing plunder.

PREDATORY, prèd'-à-tûr-ỳ. a. Plundering, practiſing rapine; hungry, preying, rapacious, ravenous.

PREDECEASED, prè'-dè-ſè''ſt. a. Dead before.

PREDECESSOR, prèd-è-ſès'-ûr. ſ. One that was in any ſtate or place before another; anceſtor.

PREDESTINARIAN, prè'-dèſ-tỳ-nà''-rỳ-èn. ſ. One that holds the doctrine of predeſtination.

To PREDESTINATE, prè-dès'-tỳ-nàte. v. a. To appoint beforehand by irreverſible decree.

PREDESTINATION, prè'-dèſ-tỳ-nà''-ſhûn. ſ. Fatal decree, preordination.

PREDESTINATOR, prè-dès'-tỳ-nà-tûr. ſ. One that holds predeſtination or the prevalence of pre-eſtabliſhed neceſſity.

To PREDESTINE, prè-dès'-tìn. v. a. To decree beforehand.

PREDETERMINATION, prè'-dè-tèr-mìn-à''-ſhûn. ſ. Determination made beforehand.

To PREDETERMINE, prè'-dè-tèr''-mìn. v. a. To doom or confine by previous decree.

PREDIAL, prè'-dyèl. a. Conſiſting of farms.

PREDICABLE, prèd'-ỳ-kèbl. a. Such as may be affirmed of ſomething.

PREDICABLE, prèd'-ỳ-kèbl. ſ. A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.

PREDICAMENT, prè-dìk'-à-mènt. ſ. A claſs or arrangement of beings or ſubſtances ranked according to their natures, called alſo category; claſs or kind deſcribed by any definitive marks.

PREDICAMENTAL, prèd-ỳ-kà-mèn'-tèl. a. Relating to predicaments.

PREDICANT, prèd'-ỳ-kènt. ſ. One that affirms any thing.

To PREDICATE, prèd'-ỳ-kàte. v. a. To affirm any thing of another thing.

To PREDICATE, prèd'-ỳ-kàte. v. n. To affirm, to compriſe an affirmation.

PREDICATE, prèd'-ỳ-kèt. ſ. That which is affirmed of the ſubject, as Man is rational.

PREDICATION, prèd-ỳ-kà'-ſhûn. ſ. Affirmation concerning any thing.

To PREDICT, prè-dìkt'. v. a. To foretell, to foreſhow.

PREDICTION, prè-dìk'-ſhûn. ſ. Propheſy, declaration of ſomething future.

PREDICTOR, prè-dìk'-tûr. ſ. Foreteller.

PREDIGESTION, prè'-dỳ-dzhès''-tſhûn. ſ. Digeſtion too ſoon performed.

PREDILECTION, prèd-ỳ-lèk'-ſhûn. ſ. Prepoſſeſſion in favour of any thing, partiality, preference.

To PREDISPOSE, prè'-dìſ-pò''ze. v. a. To adapt previouſly to any certain purpoſe.

PREDISPOSITION, prè'-dìſ-pò-zìſh''-ûn. ſ. Previous adaptation to any certain purpoſe.

PREDOMINANCE, prè-dôm'-ỳ-nèns.
PREDOMINANCY, prè-dôm'-ỳ-nèn-sỳ. } ſ.
Prevalence, ſuperiority, aſcendency, ſuperiour influence.

PREDOMINANT, prè-dôm'-ỳ-nènt. a. Pre-

a. Prevalent, ſupreme in influence, aſcendent.

To PREDOMINATE, prė-dòm'-ŷ-nåte. v. n. To prevail, to be aſcendent, to be ſupreme in influence.

To PREDOOM, prė-dô'm. v. a. To doom beforehand.

To PREELECT, prė'-ė-lėkt". v. a. To chooſe by previous decree.

PREEMINENCE, prė'-ėm"-ŷ-nėns. ſ. Superiority of excellence; precedence, priority of place; ſuperiority of power or influence.

PREEMINENT, prė'-ėm"-ŷ-nėnt. a. Excellent above others.

PREEMPTION, prė'-ėm"-ſhůn. ſ. The right of purchaſing before another.

To PREEN, prė'n. v. a. To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide through the air.

To PREENGAGE, prė'-ìn-gå"dzh. v. a. To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

PREENGAGEMENT, prė'-ìn-gå"dzh-mėnt. ſ. Precedent obligation.

To PREESTABLISH, prė'-ėſ-tåb"-lìſh. v. a. To ſettle beforehand.

PREESTABLISHMENT, prė'-ėſ-tåb"-lìſh-mėnt. ſ. Settlement beforehand.

To PREEXIST, prė'-ėg-zìſt". v. n. To exiſt beforehand.

PREEXISTENCE, prė'-ėg-zìs"-tėns. ſ. Exiſtence beforehand, exiſtence of the ſoul before it's union with the body.

PREEXISTENT, prė'-ėg-zìs"-tėnt. a. Exiſtent beforehand, preceding in exiſtence.

PREFACE, prėf'-ſės. ſ. Something ſpoken introductory to the main deſign, introduction, ſomething proemial.

To PREFACE, prėf'-ſės. v. n. To ſay ſomething introductory.

To PREFACE, prėf'-fės. v. a. To introduce by ſomething proemial; to face, to cover.

PREFACER, prėf'-ſėſ-ůr. ſ. The writer of a preface.

PREFATORY, prėf'-å-tůr-ŷ. a. Introductory.

PREFECT, prė'-fėkt. ſ. Governor, commander.

PREFECTURE, prė'-fėk-tůr. ſ. Command, office of government.

To PREFER, prė-fėr'. v. a. To regard more than another; to advance, to exalt, to raiſe; to offer ſolemnly, to propoſe publickly, to exhibit.

PREFERABLE, prėf'-fėr-ėbl. a. Eligible before ſomething elſe.

PREFERABLENESS, prėf'-fėr-ėbl-nės. ſ. The ſtate of being preferable.

PREFERABLY, prėf'-fėr-ėb-lŷ. ad. In preference, in ſuch a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

PREFERENCE, prėf'-fėr-ėns. ſ. The act of preferring, eſtimation of one thing above another, election of one rather than another.

PREFERMENT, prė-fėr'-mėnt. ſ. Advancement to a higher ſtation; a place of honour or profit; preference, act of preferring.

PREFERRER, prė-fėr'-ůr. ſ. One who prefers.

To PREFIGURATE, prė-fìg'-ů-råte. v. n. To ſhow by an antecedent repreſentation.

PREFIGURATION, prė-fìg'-ů-rå"-ſhůn. ſ. Antecedent repreſentation.

To PREFIGURE, prė-fìg'-gůr. v. a. To exhibit by antecedent repreſentation.

To PREFINE, prė-fì'ne. v. a. To limit beforehand.

To PREFIX, prė-fìks'. v. a. To appoint beforehand; to ſettle, to eſtabliſh.

PREFIX, prė'-fìks. ſ. Some particle put before a word to vary it's ſignification.

PREFIXION, prė-fìk'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of prefixing.

To PREFORM, prė'-få"rm. v. a. To form beforehand.

PREGNANCY, prėg'-nėn-ſŷ. ſ. The ſtate of being with young; fruitfulneſs, inventive power.

PREGNANT, prėg'-nėnt. a. Teeming, breeding; fruitful, fertile, impregnating.

PREGNANTLY, prėg'-nėnt-lŷ. ad. Fruitfully, fully.

PREGUSTATION, prê'-gûſ-tå"-ſhûn. ſ. The act of taſting before another.

To **PREJUDGE**, prê'-dzhôdzh". v. a. To determine any queſtion beforehand, generally to condemn beforehand

To **PREJUDICATE**, prê'-dzhô"-dŷ-kåte. v. a. To determine beforehand to diſadvantage.

PREJUDICATE, prê'-dzhô"-dŷ-kêt. a. Formed by prejudice, formed before examination; prejudiced, prepoſſeſſion.

PREJUDICATION, prê'-dzhô-dŷ-kå"-ſhûn. ſ. The act of judging beforehand.

PREJUDICE, prêd'-dzhû-dîs. ſ. Prepoſſeſſion, judgment formed beforehand without examination; miſchief, detriment, hurt, injury.

To **PREJUDICE**, prêd'-dzhû-dîs. v. a. To prepoſſeſs with unexamined opinions, to fill with prejudices; to obſtruct or injure by prejudices; previouſly raiſed; to injure, to hurt, to diminiſh, to impair.

PREJUDICIAL, prêd-dzhû-dîſh'-êl. a. Obſtructive by means of oppoſite prepoſſeſſions; contrary, oppoſite; miſchievous, hurtful, injurious, detrimental.

PREJUDICIALNESS, prêd-dzhû-dîſh'-êl-nês. ſ. The ſtate of being prejudicial, miſchievouſneſs.

PRELACY, prêl'-lêſ-ŷ. ſ. The dignity or poſt of a prelate or eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order; epiſcopacy, the order of biſhops; biſhops.

PRELATE, prêl'-lêt. ſ. An eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order and dignity.

PRELATICAL, prê-lât'-ŷ-kêl. a. Relating to prelate or prelacy.

PRELATION, prê-lå'-ſhûn. ſ. Preference, ſetting of one above the other.

PRELATURE, prêl'-lå-tûr.
PRELATURESHIP, prêl'-lå-tûr-ſhîp. } ſ.
The ſtate or dignity of a prelate.

PRELECTION, prê-lêk'-ſhûn. ſ. Reading, lecture.

PRELIBATION, prê'-lî-bå"-ſhûn. ſ. Taſte beforehand, effuſion previous to taſting.

PRELIMINARY, prê-lîm'-în-êr-ŷ. a. Previous, introductory, proemial.

PRELIMINARY, prê-lîm'-în-êr-ŷ. ſ. Something previous, preparatory meaſures.

PRELUDE, prêl'-lûd. ſ. Some ſhort flight of muſick played before a full concert; ſomething introductory, ſomething that only ſhows what is to follow.

To **PRELUDE**, prê-lû'd. v. a. To ſerve as an introduction to be previous to. Not uſed

PRELUDIOUS, prê-lû'-dyûs. a. Previous, introductory.

PRELUDIUM, prê-lû'-dyûm. ſ. Prelude.

PRELUSIVE, prê-lû'-sîv. a. Previous, introductory, proemial.

PREMATURE, prê'-må-tû"r. a. Ripe too ſoon, formed before the time, too early, too ſoon ſaid or done, too haſty.

PREMATURELY, prê'-må-tû"r-lŷ. ad. Too early, too ſoon, with too haſty ripeneſs.

PREMATURENESS, prê'-må-tû"r-nês.
PREMATURITY, prê'-må-tû"r-ît-ŷ. } ſ.
Too great haſte, unſeaſonable earlineſs.

To **PREMEDITATE**, prê-mêd"-ŷ-tåte. v. a. To contrive or form beforehand, to conceive beforehand.

To **PREMEDITATE**, prê-mêd'-ŷ-tåte. v. n. To think beforehand.

PREMEDITATION, prê'-mêd-ŷ-tå"-ſhûn. ſ. Act of meditating beforehand.

To **PREMERIT**, prê-mêr'-ît. v. a. To deſerve before.

PREMICES, prêm'-îſ-sîz. ſ. Firſt fruits.

PREMIER, prêm'-yêr. a. Firſt, chief.

PREMIER, prêm'-yêr. ſ. The prime-miniſter.

To **PREMISE**, prê-mî'ze. v. a. To explain previouſly; to lay down premiſes; to ſend before the time. In this laſt ſenſe not in uſe.

PREMISES, prĕm'-ĭs-ĭz. ſ. Propoſitions antecedently ſuppoſed or proved; in law language, houſes or lands.

PREMIUM, prè'-myŭm. ſ. Something given to invite a loan or bargain; a reward propoſed.

To **PREMONISH**, prè-mŏn'-nĭſh. v. a. To warn or admoniſh beforehand.

PREMONISHMENT, prè-mŏn'-nĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Previous information.

PREMONITION, prè'-mŏ-nĭſh"-ŭn. ſ. Previous notice, previous intelligence.

PREMONITORY, prè-mŏn'-nȳ-tŭr-ȳ. a. Previouſly adviſing.

To **PREMONSTRATE**, prè-mŏn'-ſtrâte. v. a. To ſhow beforehand.

PREMUNIRE, prĕm'-mû-nì-rè. ſ. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as infringing ſome ſtatute; the penalty ſo incurred; a difficulty, a diſtreſs.

PREMUNITION, prè'-mû-nĭſh"-ŭn. ſ. An anticipation of objection.

To **PRENOMINATE**, prè-nŏm'-ȳ-nâte. v. a. To forename.

PRENOMINATION, prè'-nŏm-ȳ-nâ"-ſhŭn. ſ. The privilege of being named firſt.

PRENOTION, prè-nŏ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Foreknowledge, preſcience.

PRENTICE, prĕn'-tĭs. ſ. One bound to a maſter, in order to inſtruction in a trade.

PRENTICESHIP, prĕn'-tĭſ-ſhĭp. ſ. The ſervitude of an apprentice.

PRENUNCIATION, prè'-nŭn-ſhȳ-â"-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of telling before.

PREOCCUPANCY, prè-ŏk'-kû-pân-ſȳ. ſ. The act of taking poſſeſſion before another

To **PREOCCUPATE**, prè-ŏk'-kû-pâte. v. a. To anticipate; to prepoſſeſs, to fill with prejudice.

PREOCCUPATION, prè' ŏk-kû pâ"-ſhŭn. ſ. Anticipation; prepoſſeſſion; anticipation of objection.

To **PREOCCUPY**, prè-ŏk'-kû-pȳ. v. a. To prepoſſeſs, to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

To **PREOMINATE**, prè-ŏm'-mĭn-âte. v. a. To prognoſticate, to gather from omens any future event.

PREOPINION, prè'-ŏ-pĭn"-yŭn. ſ. Opinion antecedently formed, prepoſſeſſion.

To **PREORDAIN**, prè'-ŏr-dâ"ne. v. a. To ordain beforehand.

PREORDINANCE, prè-å'r-dȳ-nĕnſe. ſ. Antecedent decree, firſt decree.

PREORDINATION, prè'-ŏr-dȳ-nâ"-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of preordaining.

PREPARATION, prĕp-ĕr-â'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of preparing or previouſly fitting any thing to any purpoſe; previous meaſures; ceremonious introduction; the act of making or fitting by a regular proceſs; any thing made by proceſs of operation.

PREPARATIVE, prè-păr'-â-tĭv. a. Having the power of preparing or qualifying.

PREPARATIVE, prè-păr'-â-tĭv. ſ. That which has the power of preparing or previouſly fitting; that which is done in order to ſomething elſe.

PREPARATIVELY, prè-păr'-â-tĭv-lȳ. ad. Previouſly, by way of preparation.

PREPARATORY, prè-păr'-â-tŭr-ȳ. a. Antecedently neceſſary, introductory, previous, antecedent.

To **PREPARE**, prè-pâ're. v. a. To fit for any thing; to adjuſt to any uſe, to make ready for any purpoſe; to qualify for any purpoſe; to make ready beforehand; to form, to make; to make by regular proceſs, as he Prepared a medicine.

To **PREPARE**, prè-pâ're. v. n. To take previous meaſures; to make every thing ready, to put things in order; to make one's ſelf ready, to put himſelf in a ſtate of expectation.

PREPAREDLY, prè-pâ're-ĭd-lȳ. ad. By proper precedent meaſures.

PREPAREDNESS, prè-pâ're-ĭd-nĕs. ſ. State or act of being prepared.

PREPARER, prè-pâ're-ŭr. ſ. One that prepares, one that previouſly fits; that which fits for any thing.

PREPENSE, prè-pĕns'. } a. Forethought,
PREPENSED, prè-pĕnſt'. } preconceived, contrived beforehand, as malice Prepenſe.

PREPOLLENCE, pré-pól'-léns. ſ. State of predominating, ſuperiour force.

PREPOLLENT, pré-pól'-lént. a. Predominating, of ſuperiour force.

To PREPONDER, pré-pón'-dúr. v.a. To outweigh.

PREPONDERANCE, pré-pón'-dér-éns.
PREPONDERANCY, pré-pón'-dér-én-ſý. } ſ.
The ſtate of outweighing, ſuperiority of weight.

To PREPONDERATE, pré-pón'-dér-âte. v. a. To outweigh, to overpower by weight; to overpower by ſtronger influence.

To PREPONDERATE, pré-pón'-dér-âte. v. n. To exceed in weight; to exceed in influence, or power analogous to weight.

PREPONDERATION, pré'-pón-dér-â"-ſhûn. ſ. The act or ſtate of outweighing any thing.

To PREPOSE, pré-pô'ze. v. a. To put before.

PREPOSITION, prép-pô-zîſh'-ûn. ſ. In grammar, a particle governing a caſe.

PREPOSITOR, pré-póz'-ît-ûr. ſ. A ſcholar appointed by the maſter to overlook the reſt.

To PREPOSSESS, pré'-pûz-zés". v.a. To fill with an opinion unexamined, to prejudice.

PREPOSSESSION, pré'-pûz-zéſh"-ûn. ſ. Preoccupation, firſt poſſeſſion; prejudice, preconceived opinion.

PREPOSTEROUS, pré-pós'-tér-ûs. a. Having that firſt which ought to be laſt, wrong, abſurd, perverted; applied to perſons, fooliſh, abſurd.

PREPOSTEROUSLY, pré-pós'-tér-ûſ-lý. ad. In a wrong ſituation, abſurdly.

PREPOSTEROUSNSS, pré-pós'-tér-ûſ-nés. ſ. Abſurdity, wrong order or method.

PREPOTENCY, pré-pô'-tén-ſý. ſ. Superiour power, predominance.

PREPUCE, prép'-pûs. ſ. That which covers the glans, foreſkin.

To PREREQUIRE, pré'-ré-kwî"re. v. a. To demand previouſly.

PREREQUISITE, pré-rék'-kwîz-ît, a. Something previouſly neceſſary.

PREROGATIVE, pré-róg'-gâ-tîv. ſ. An excluſive or peculiar privilege.

PREROGATIVED, pré-róg'-gâ-tîvd. a. Having an excluſive privilege, having prerogative.

PRESAGE, prés'-sâdzh. ſ. Prognoſtick, preſenſion of futurity.

To PRESAGE, pré-sâ'dzhe. v. a. To forebode, to foreknow, to foretel, to propheſy; to foretoken, to foreſhow.

PRESAGEMENT, pré-sâ'dzhe-mént. ſ. Forebodement, preſenſion; foretoken.

PRESBYTER, préz'-bý-tér. ſ. A prieſt; a preſbyterian.

PRESBYTERIAL, préz-bý-té'-rý-âl.
PRESBYTERIAN, préz-bý-té'-rý-én. } a.
Conſiſting of elders, a term for a modern form of eccleſiaſtical government.

PRESBYTERIAN, préz-bý-té'-rý-én. ſ. An abettor of preſbytery or calviniſtical diſcipline.

PRESBYTERIANISM, préz-bý-té'-rý-ân-îzm. ſ. The diſcipline and principles of the preſbyterians.

PRESBYTERY, préz'-bý-tér-ý. ſ. Body of elders, whether prieſts or laymen.

PRESCIENCE, pré'-ſhéns. ſ. Foreknowledge, knowledge of future things.

PRESCIENT, pré'-ſhént. a. Foreknowing, prophetick.

To PRESCIND, pré-sînd'. v. a. To cut of, to abſtract.

PRESCINDENT, pré-sînd'-ént. a. Abſtracting.

PRESCIOUS, pré'-ſhûs. a. Having foreknowledge.

To PRESCRIBE, préſ-ſkrî'be. v. a. To ſet down authoritatively, to order, to direct; to direct medically.

To PRESCRIBE, préſ-ſkrî'be. v. n. To influence by long cuſtom; to influence arbitrarily; to form a cuſtom which has the force of law; to write medical directions and forms of medicine.

PRESCRIPT, prè'-ſkrîpt. a. Directed, accurately laid down in a precept.

PRESCRIPT, prè'-ſkrîpt. ſ. Directions, precept, model preſcribed.

PRESCRIPTION, prè-ſkrîp'-ſhûn. ſ. Rules produced and authoriſed by cuſtom; cuſtom continued till it has the force of law; medical receipt.

PRESEANCE, prè-ſè'-èns. ſ. Priority of place in ſitting.

PRESENCE, prèz'-zèns. ſ. State of being preſent; ſtate of being in the view of a ſuperiour; a number aſſembled before a great perſon; port, air, mien, demeanour; readineſs at need, quickneſs at expedients; the perſon of a ſuperiour.

PRESENCE-CHAMBER, prèz'-zènſ-tſhâm-bûr.
PRESENCE-ROOM, prèz'-zènſ-rôm. } ſ.
The room in which a great perſon receives company.

PRESENSION, prè-ſèn'-ſhûn. ſ. Perception beforehand.

PRESENT, prèz'-zènt. a. Not abſent, being face to face, being at hand; not paſt, not future; ready at hand, quick in emergencies; favourably attentive, propitious; unforgotten; not abſtracted, not abſent of mind, attentive; The Preſent, an elliptical expreſſion for The preſent time, the time now exiſting; At Preſent, at the preſent time, now.

PRESENT, prèz'-zènt. ſ. A gift, a donative, ſomething ceremoniouſly given; a letter or mandate exhibited.

To PRESENT, prè-zènt'. v. a. To place in the preſence of a ſuperiour; to exhibit to view or notice; to offer to exhibit; to give formally and ceremoniouſly; to put into the hands of another; to favour with gifts; to prefer to eccleſiaſtical benefices; to offer openly; to lay before a court of judicature, as an object of inquiry.

PRESENTABLE, prè-zènt'-èbl. a. What may be preſented.

PRESENTANEOUS, prèz-zèn-tà'-nyûs. a. Ready, quick, immediate.

PRESENTATION, prèz-zèn-tà'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of preſenting; the act of offering any one to an eccleſiaſtical benefice; exhibition.

PRESENTATIVE, prè-zèn'-tà-tîv. a. Such as that preſentations may be made of it.

PRESENTEE, prèz-zèn-tè'. ſ. One preſented to a benefice.

PRESENTER, prè-zèn'-tûr. ſ. One that preſents.

PRESENTIAL, prè-zèn'-ſhèl. a. Suppoſing actual preſence.

PRESENTIALITY, prè-zèn-ſhỳ-âl'-lît-ỳ. ſ. State of being preſent.

To PRESENTIATE, prè-zèn'-ſhỳ-âte. v. a. To make preſent.

PRESENTIFICK, prèz-zèn-tîf'-fîk. a. Making preſent.

PRESENTIFICKLY, prèz-zen-tîf'-fîk-lỳ. ad In ſuch a manner as to make preſent.

PRESENTLY, prèz'-zènt-lỳ. ad. At preſent, at this time, now; immediately, ſoon after.

PRESENTMENT, prè-zènt'-mènt. ſ. The act of preſenting; any thing preſented or exhibited, repreſentation; in law, the form of laying any thing before a court of judicature for examination.

PRESENTNESS, prèz'-zènt-nès. ſ. Preſence of mind, quickneſs at emergencies.

PRESERVATION, prèz-zèr-và'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of preſerving, care to preſerve.

PRESERVATIVE, prè-zèr'-và-tîv. ſ. That which has the power of preſerving; ſomething preventive.

PRESERVATIVE, prè-zèr'-và-tîv. a. Having the power of preſerving.

To PRESERVE, prè-zèrv'. v. a. To ſave, to defend from deſtruction or any evil, to keep; to ſeaſon fruits and other vegetables with ſugar, and other proper pickles.

PRESERVE, prè-zèrv'. ſ. Fruit preſerved whole in ſugar.

PRESERVER, prè-zèrv'-ûr. ſ. One who preſerves, one who keeps from ruin or miſchief; he who makes preſerves of fruit.

To PRESIDE, prè-zì'de. v. n. To be ſet over, to have authority over.

PRESIDENCY, préz'-ŷ-dên-ſŷ. ſ. Superintendence.

PRESIDENT, préz'-ŷ-dênt. ſ. One placed with authority over others, one at the head of others; governour, prefect.

PRESIDENTSHIP, préz'-ŷ-dênt-ſhip. ſ. The office and place of preſident.

PRESIDIAL, prè-ſîd'-yèl. a. Relating to a garriſon.

To PRESS, prês'. v. a. To ſqueeze, to cruſh; to diſtreſs; to conſtrain, to compel; to drive by violence; to affect ſtrongly; to enforce, to inculcate with argument and importunity; to urge, to bear ſtrongly on; to compreſs, to hug as in embracing; to act upon with weight; to force into military ſervice.

To PRESS, prês'. v. n. To act with compulſive violence, to urge, to diſtreſs; to go forward with violence to any object; to make invaſion, to encroach; to crowd, to throng; to come unſeaſonably or importunately; to urge with vehemence and importunity; to act upon or influence; To Preſs upon, to invade, to puſh againſt.

PRESS, prês'. ſ. The inſtrument by which any thing is cruſhed or ſqueezed; the inſtrument by which books are printed; crowd, tumult, throng; a kind of wooden caſe or frame for clothes and other uſes; a commiſſion to force men into military ſervice.

PRESSBED, prês'-bêd. ſ. A bed ſo formed as to be ſhut up in a caſe.

PRESSER, prês'-ſûr. ſ. One that preſſes or works at a preſs.

PRESSGANG, prês'-gâng. ſ. A crew employed to force men into the naval ſervice.

PRESSINGLY, prês'-sîng-lŷ. ad. With force, cloſely.

PRESSION, prêſh'-ûn. ſ. The act of preſſing.

PRESSMAN, prês'-mân. ſ. One who forces another into ſervice, one who forces away; one who makes the impreſſion of print by the preſs, diſtinct from the compoſitor, who ranges the types.

PRESSMONEY, prês'-mûn-ŷ. ſ. Money given to a ſoldier when he is taken or forced into the ſervice.

PRESSURE, prês'-ſhûr. ſ. The act of preſſing or cruſhing; the ſtate of being preſſed or cruſhed; force acting againſt any thing, gravitation, preſſion; violence inflicted, oppreſſion; affliction, grievance, diſtreſs; impreſſion, ſtamp, character made by impreſſion.

PRESTATION, prêſ-tâ'-ſhûn. ſ. A ſum of money annually paid by the archdeacons and other clergy to the biſhop.

PRESTIGATION, prês-tŷ-gâ'-ſhûn. ſ. A deceiving, a juggling.

PRESTIGES, prês'-tîdzh-îz. ſ. Illuſions, juggling tricks.

PRESTO, prês'-tô. ſ. Quick, at once.

PRESUMABLY, prè-zû'm-âb-lŷ. ad. Without examination.

To PRESUME, prè-zû'm. v. n. To ſuppoſe, to believe previouſly without examination; to ſuppoſe, to affirm without immediate proof; to venture without poſitive leave; to form confident or arrogant opinions; to make confident or arrogant attempts.

PRESUMER, prè-zû'm-ûr. ſ. One that preſuppoſes, an arrogant perſon.

PRESUMPTION, prè-zûmp'-ſhûn. ſ. Suppoſition previouſly formed; confidence grounded on any thing preſuppoſed; an argument ſtrong but not demonſtrative; arrogance, confidence blind and adventurous, preſumptuouſneſs; unreaſonable confidence of divine favour.

PRESUMPTIVE, prè-zûmp'-tîv. a. Taken by previous ſuppoſition; ſuppoſed, as the Preſumptive heir, oppoſed to the heir apparent; confident, arrogant, preſumptuous.

PRESUMPTUOUS, prè-zûmp'-tû-ûs. a. Arrogant, confident, inſolent; irreverent with reſpect to holy things.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, prè-zûmp'-tû-ûſ-lŷ. ad. Arrogantly, irreverently; with vain and groundleſs confidence in divine favour.

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, prè-zûmp'-tû-ûſ-nês. ſ. Quality of being

ing preſumptuous, confidence, irreverence.

PRESUPPOSAL, prè'-ſùp-pò''-zàl. ſ. Suppoſal previouſly formed.

To PRESUPPOSE, prè'-ſùp-pò''ze. v. a. To ſuppoſe as previous.

PRESUPPOSITION, prè'-ſùp-pò-zìſh''-ùn. ſ. Suppoſition previouſly formed.

PRESURMISE, prè'-ſùr-mì''ze. ſ. Surmiſe previouſly formed.

PRETENCE, prè-tèns'. ſ. A falſe argument grounded upon fictitious poſtulates; the act of ſhowing or alleging what is not real; aſſumption, claim to notice, whether true or falſe; ſomething threatened or held out to terrify.

To PRETEND, prè-tènd'. v. a. To make any appearance of having, to allege falſely; to ſhow hypocritically; to hold out as deluſive appearance; to claim.

To PRETEND, prè-tènd'. v. n. To put in a claim truly or falſely; to preſume on ability to do any thing, to profeſs preſumptuouſly.

PRETENDER, prè-tènd'-ùr. ſ. One who lays claim to any thing.

PRETENDINGLY, prè-tènd'-ìng-lỳ. ad. Arrogantly, preſumptuouſly.

PRETENSION, prè-tèn'-ſhùn. ſ. Claim true or falſe; fictitious appearance.

PRETERIMPERFECT, prè''-tùr-ìm-pèr'-fèkt. a. In grammar, denotes the tenſe not perfectly paſt.

PRETER, prè'-tèr. }
PRETERIT, prèt'-tèr-ìt. } a. Paſt.

PRETERITION, prè-tèr-ìſh'-ùn. ſ. The act of going paſt, the ſtate of being paſt.

PRETERITNESS, prèt'-tèr-ìt-nès. ſ. State of being paſt, not preſence, not futurity.

PRETERLAPSED, prè-tèr-làpſt'. a. Paſt and gone.

PRETERLEGAL, prè-tèr-lè'-gàl. a. Not agreeable to law.

PRETERMISSION, prè-tèr-mìſh'-ùn. ſ. The act of omitting.

To PRETERMIT, prè-tèr-mìt'. v. a. To paſs by.

PRETERNATURAL, prè-tèr-nàt''-tù-ràl. a. Different from what is natural, irregular.

PRETERNATURALLY, prè'-tèr-nàt''-tù-ràl-lỳ. ad. In a manner different from the common order of nature.

PRETERNATURALNESS, prè'-tèr-nàt''-tù-ràl-nès. ſ. Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT, prè-tèr-pèr''-fèkt. a. A grammatical term applied to the tenſe which denotes time abſolutely paſt.

PRETERPLUPERFECT, prè'-tèr-plù''-pèr-fèkt. a. The grammatical epithet for the tenſe denoting time relatively paſt, or paſt before ſome other paſt time.

PRETEXT, prè-tèkſt'. ſ. Pretence, falſe appearance, falſe allegation.

PRETOR, prè'-tòr. ſ. The Roman judge; it is now ſometimes taken for a mayor.

PRETORIAN, prè-tò'-rỳ-èn. a. Judicial, exerciſed by the pretor.

PRETTILY, prìt'-tỳ-lỳ. ad. Neatly, pleaſingly.

PRETTINESS, prìt'-tỳ-nès. ad. Beauty without dignity.

PRETTY, prìt'-tỳ. a. Neat, elegant; beautiful without grandeur or dignity; it is uſed in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry and in converſation; not very ſmall.

PRETTY, prìt'-tỳ. ad. In ſome degree.

To PRETYPIFY, prè-tìp'-ỳ-fỳ. v. a. To typify beforehand, to prefigure.

To PREVAIL, prè-và'le. v. n. To be in force, to have effect, to have power, to have influence; to overcome; to gain the ſuperiority; to gain influence, to operate effectually; to perſuade or induce by entreaty.

PREVAILING, prè-và'le-ìng. a. Predominant, having moſt influence.

PREVAILMENT, prè-và'le-mènt. ſ. Prevalence.

PREVALENCE, prèv'-và-lèns. }
PREVALENCY, prèv'-và-lèn-ſỳ. } ſ.
Superiority, influence, predominance.

PREVALENT, prèv'-và-lènt. a. Victorious,

torious, gaining ſuperiority; predominant, powerful.

PREVALENTLY, prév'-vá-lént-lý. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

To PREVARICATE, pré-vár'-ý-kåte. v. n. To cavil, to quibble, to ſhuffle.

PREVARICATION, pré-vár-ý-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. Shuffle, cavil.

PREVARICATOR, pré-vár'-ý-kå-tůr. ſ. A caviller, a ſhuffler.

PREVENANCY, prév'-ý-nán-ſý. ſ. A promptitude to oblige, an eagerneſs to anticipate the wiſhes of another.

To PREVENE, pré-vé'n. v. a. To hinder.

PREVENIENT, pré-vé'-nyént. a. Preceding, going before, preventive.

To PREVENT, pré-vént'. v. a. To go before as a guide, to go before, making the way eaſy; to go before, to anticipate; to preoccupy, to pre-engage, to attempt firſt; to hinder, to obviate, to obſtruct. The laſt is almoſt the only ſenſe now uſed.

PREVENTER, pré-vént'-ůr. ſ. One that goes before; one that hinders, a hinderer, an obſtructor.

PREVENTION, pré-vén'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of going before; preoccupation, anticipation; hinderance, obſtruction; prejudice, prepoſſeſſion.

PREVENTIONAL, pré-vén'-ſhůn-él. a. Tending to prevention.

PREVENTIVE, pré-vént'-ív. a. Tending to hinder; preſervative, hindering ill.

PREVENTIVE, pré-vént'-ív. ſ. A preſervative, that which prevents, an antidote.

PREVENTIVELY, pré-vént'-ív-lý. ad. In ſuch a manner as tends to prevention.

PREVIOUS, pré'-vyůs. a. Antecedent, going before, prior.

PREVIOUSLY, pré'-vyůſ-lý. ad. Beforehand, antecedently.

PREVIOUSNESS, pré'-vyůſ-nés. ſ. Antecedence.

PREY, pré'. ſ. Something to be devoured, ſomething to be ſeized, plunder; ravage, depredation; animal of Prey, is an animal that lives on other animals.

To PREY, pré'. v. n. To feed by violence; to plunder, to rob; to corrode, to waſte.

PREYER, pré'-ůr. ſ. Robber, devourer, plunderer.

PRIAPISM, prí'-å-pízm. ſ. A preternatural tenſion.

PRICE, prí'ſe. ſ. Equivalent paid for any thing; value, eſtimation, ſuppoſed excellence; rate at which any thing is ſold; reward, thing purchaſed at any rate.

To PRICK, prík'. v. a. To pierce with a ſmall puncture; to erect with an acuminated point; to ſet up the ears; to nominate by a puncture or mark; to ſpur, to goad, to impel, to incite; to pain, to pierce with remorſe; to make acid; to mark a tune.

To PRICK, prík'. v. n. To dreſs one's ſelf for ſhow; to come upon the ſpur.

PRICK, prík'. ſ. A ſharp ſlender inſtrument, any thing by which a puncture is made; a thorn in the mind, a teaſing and tormenting thought, remorſe of conſcience; a puncture; the print of a deer or hare in the ground.

PRICKER, prík'-kůr. ſ. A ſharp pointed inſtrument; a light horſeman.

PRICKET, prík'-kít. ſ. A buck in his ſecond year.

PRICKLE, prík'l. ſ. Small ſharp point, like that of a briar.

PRICKLINESS, prík'-lý-nés. ſ. Fulneſs of ſharp points.

PRICKLOUSE, prík'-lous. ſ. A word of contempt for a taylor.

PRICKSONG, prík'-ſóng. ſ. Song ſet to muſick. Obſolete.

PRICKLY, prík'-lý. a. Full of ſharp points.

PRICKWOOD, prík'-wůd. ſ. A tree.

PRIDE, prí'de. ſ. Inordinate and unreaſonable ſelf-eſteem; inſolence, rude treatment of others; dignity of manner, loftineſs of air; generous elation of heart; elevation, dignity; ornament, ſhow, decoration;

ſplendour, oſtentation; the ſtate of a female beaſt ſoliciting the male.

To **PRIDE**, prí'de. v. a. To make proud, to rate himſelf high. Uſed only with the reciprocal pronoun.

PRIER, prí'-ůr. ſ. One who inquires too narrowly.

PRIEST, prè'ſt. ſ. One who officiates in ſacred offices; one of the ſecond order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a biſhop.

PRIESTCRAFT, prè'ſt-kråft. ſ. Religious frauds.

PRIESTESS, prè'ſt-ès. ſ. A woman who officiated in heathen rites.

PRIESTHOOD, prè'ſt-hůd. ſ. The office and character of a prieſt; the order of men ſet apart for holy offices; the ſecond order of the hierarchy.

PRIESTLINESS, prè'ſt-lý-nès. ſ. The appearance or manner of a prieſt.

PRIESTLY, prè'ſt-lý. a. Becoming a prieſt, ſacerdotal, belonging to a prieſt.

PRIESTRIDDEN, prè'ſt-rìdn. a. Managed or governed by prieſts.

PRIG, prìg'. ſ. A pert, conceited, ſaucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

PRILL, prìl'. ſ. A brit, or turbot.

PRIM, prìm'. a. Formal, preciſe, affectedly nice.

To **PRIM**, prìm'. v. a. To deck up preciſely, to form to an affected nicety.

PRIMACY, prí'-må-ſý. ſ. The chief eccleſiaſtical ſtation.

PRIMAL, prí'-mèl. a. Firſt. A word not in uſe.

PRIMARILY, prí'-mèr-il-ý. ad. Originally, in the firſt intention.

PRIMARINESS, prí'-mèr-ý-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being firſt in act or intention.

PRIMARY, prí'-mèr-ý. a. Firſt in intention; original, firſt; firſt in dignity, chief, principal.

PRIMATE, prí'-mèt. ſ. The chief eccleſiaſtick.

PRIMATESHIP, prí'-mèt-ſhìp. ſ. The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME, prí'me. ſ. The dawn, the morning; the beginning, the early days; the beſt part; the ſpring of life; ſpring; the height of perfection; the firſt part, the beginning.

PRIME, prí'me. a. Early, blooming; principal, firſt rate; firſt, original; excellent.

To **PRIME**, prí'me. v. a. To put in the firſt powder, to put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay the firſt colours on in painting.

PRIMELY, prí'me-lý. ad. Originally, primarily, in the firſt place; excellently, ſupremely well.

PRIMENESS, prí'me-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being firſt; excellence.

PRIMER, prìm'-můr. ſ. A ſmall prayer-book in which children are taught to read.

PRIMERO, prí-mè'-rô. ſ. A game at cards.

PRIMEVAL, prí-mè'-vèl. } a. Original,
PRIMEVOUS, prí-mè'-vůs. } ſuch as was at firſt.

PRIMING, prí'me-ìng. ſ. The powder put into the pan of a gun; the firſt coat in painting; the firſt illumination of the moon after it's conjunction with the ſun.

PRIMITIAL, prí-mìſh'-èl. a. Being of the firſt production.

PRIMITIVE, prìm'-ìt-ìv. a. Ancient, original, eſtabliſhed from the beginning; formal, affectedly ſolemn, imitating the ſuppoſed gravity of old times; primary, not derivative.

PRIMITIVELY, prìm'-ìt-ìv-lý. ad. Originally, at firſt; primarily, not derivatively; according to the original rule.

PRIMITIVENESS, prìm'-ìt-ìv-nès. ſ. State of being original, antiquity, conformity to antiquity.

PRIMNESS, prìm'-nès. ſ. Preciſeneſs, affected formality.

PRIMOGENIAL, prí-mò-dzhè'-nyèl. a. Firſtborn, primary, elemental.

PRIMOGENITURE, prí-mò-dzhèn'-ìt-ůr. ſ. Seniority, elderſhip, ſtate of being firſtborn.

PRIMORDIAL, prí-må'r-dyèl. a. Original, exiſting from the beginning.

PRIMORDIAL, prí-må'r-dyèl. ſ. Origin, firſt principle.

PRIMORDIATE, prì-må'r-dyèt. a. Original, exiſting from the firſt.

PRIMROSE, prìm'-rôze. ſ. A flower; Primroſe is uſed by Shakſpeare for gay and flowery.

PRINCE, prìns'. ſ. A ſovereign, a chief ruler; a ſovereign of rank next to kings; ruler of whatever ſex; the ſon of a king, the kinſman of a ſovereign; the chief of any body of men.

To **PRINCE**, prìns'. v. n. To play the prince, to take ſtate.

PRINCEDOM, prìns'-dům. ſ. The rank, eſtate, or power of the prince; ſovereignty.

PRINCELIKE, prìns'-lìke. a. Becoming a prince.

PRINCELINESS, prìns'-lŷ-nès. ſ. The ſtate, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY, prìns'-lŷ. a. Having the appearance of one high born; having the rank of princes; becoming a prince, royal, grand, auguſt.

PRINCELY, prìns'-lŷ. ad. In a princelike manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER, prìn'-sìz-fèth-ůr. ſ. The herb amaranth.

PRINCESS, prìn'-ſès. ſ. A ſovereign lady, a woman having ſovereign command; a ſovereign lady of rank next to that of a queen; the daughter of a king; the wife of a prince.

PRINCIPAL, prìn'-ſŷ-pèl. a. Chief, of the firſt rate, capital, eſſential.

PRINCIPAL, prìn'-ſŷ-pèl. ſ. A head, a chief, not a ſecond; one primarily or originally engaged, not an acceſſary or auxiliary; a capital ſum placed out at intereſt; the preſident or governour.

PRINCIPALITY, prìn-ſŷ-pàl'-ìt-ŷ. ſ. Sovereignty, ſupreme power; a prince, one inveſted with ſovereignty; the country which gives title to a prince, as the principality of Wales; ſuperiority, predominance.

PRINCIPALLY, prìn'-ſŷ-pèl-ŷ. ad. Chiefly, above all, above the reſt.

PRINCIPALNESS, prìn'-ſŷ-pèl-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being principal.

PRINCIPIATION, prìn-ſìp-ŷ-à'-ſhůn. ſ. Analyſis into conſtituent or elemental parts.

PRINCIPLE, prìn'-ſìpl. ſ. Element, conſtituent part; original cauſe; being productive of other being, operative cauſe; fundamental truth; original poſtulate; firſt poſition from which others are deduced; ground of action, motive; tenet on which morality is founded.

To **PRINCIPLE**, prìn'-ſìpl. v. a. To eſtabliſh or fix in any tenet, to impreſs with any tenet good or ill; to eſtabliſh firmly in the mind.

PRINCOCK, prìn'-kòk. } ſ. A coxcomb, a pert young rogue. Obſolete.
PRINCOX, prìn'-kòks. }

To **PRINK**, prìngk'. v. n. To prank, to deck for ſhow.

To **PRINT**, prìnt'. v. a. To mark by preſſing any thing upon another; to impreſs any thing ſo as to leave it's form; to impreſs words or make books, not by the pen but the preſs.

To **PRINT**, prìnt'. v. n. To publiſh a book.

PRINT, prìnt'. ſ. Mark or form made by impreſſion; that which being impreſſed leaves it's form; pictures cut in wood or copper to be impreſſed on paper; picture made by impreſſion; the form, ſize, arrangement, or other qualities of the types uſed in printing books; the ſtate of being publiſhed by the printer; a ſingle ſheet printed and fold; formal method.

PRINTER, prìnt'-ůr. ſ. One that prints books; one that ſtamps linen.

PRINTING, prìnt'-ìng. ſ. The act or proceſs of impreſſing letters and words; the proceſs of ſtaining linen.

PRINTLESS, prìnt'-lès. a. That which leaves no impreſſion.

PRIOR, prì'-ůr. a. Former, being before ſomething elſe, antecedent, anteriour.

PRIOR, prì'-ůr. ſ. The head of a convent of monks, inferiour in dignity to an abbot.

PRIORESS, prì'-ůr-ès. ſ. A lady ſuperiour of a convent of nuns.

PRIORITY, prì-òr'-ìt-ŷ. ſ. The ſtate of being firſt, precedence in time, precedence in place.

PRIORSHIP, pri'-ůr-ſhip. ſ. The ſtate or office of prior.

PRIORY, pri'-ůr-ŷ. ſ. A convent in dignity below an abbey.

PRISAGE, pri'-sèdzh. ſ. A cuſtom whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, containing leſs than forty tuns, two tuns of wine at his price.

PRISM, priz'm. ſ. A Priſm of glaſs is a glaſs bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well poliſhed ſides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.

PRISMATICK, priz-màt'-tik. a. Formed as a priſm.

PRISMATICALLY, priz-màt'-tŷ-kèl-ŷ. ad. In the form of a priſm.

PRISMOID, priz'-moid. ſ. A body approaching to the form of a priſm.

PRISON, pri'zn. ſ. A ſtrong hold in which perſons are confined, a gaol.

To PRISON, priz'n. v. a. To empriſon, to confine.

PRISONBASE, priz'n-bâſe. ſ. A kind of rural play, commonly called Priſonbars.

PRISONER, priz'-nůr. ſ. One who is confined in hold; a captive, one taken by the enemy; one under an arreſt.

PRISONHOUSE, priz'n-hous. ſ. Gaol, hold in which one is confined.

PRISONMENT, priz'n-mènt. ſ. Confinement, impriſonment, captivity.

PRISTINE, pris'-tin. a. Firſt, ancient, original.

PRITHEE, prith'-ŷ. A familiar corruption of PRAY THEE, or I PRAY THEE.

PRIVACY, pri'-và-sŷ. ſ. State of being ſecret, ſecrecy; retirement, retreat.

PRIVADO, pri-và'-dò. ſ. A ſecret friend. Not uſed.

PRIVATE, pri'-vèt. a. Secret; alone; being upon the ſame terms with the reſt of the community, oppoſed to publick; particular, not relating to the publick; In Private, ſecretly, not publickly.

PRIVATEER, pri-và-tè'r. ſ. A ſhip fitted out by private men to plunder enemies.

To PRIVATEER, pri-và-tè'r. v. n. To fit out ſhips againſt enemies, at the charge of private perſons.

PRIVATELY, pri'-vèt-lŷ. ad. Secretly, not openly.

PRIVATENESS, pri'-vèt-nès. ſ. The ſtate of a man in the ſame rank with the reſt of the community; ſecrecy, privacy; obſcurity, retirement.

PRIVATION, pri-và'-ſhůn. ſ. Removal or deſtruction of any thing or quality; the act of degrading from rank or office.

PRIVATIVE, priv'-à-tiv. a. Cauſing privation of any thing; conſiſting in the abſence of ſomething, not poſitive.

PRIVATIVE, priv'-à-tiv. ſ. That of which the eſſence is the abſence of ſomething, as ſilence is only the abſence of ſound.

PRIVATIVELY, priv'-à-tiv-lŷ. ad. By the abſence of ſomething neceſſary to be preſent, negatively.

PRIVATIVENESS, priv'-à-tiv-nès. ſ. Notation of abſence of ſomething that ſhould be preſent.

PRIVET, priv'-vit. ſ. Evergreen; a kind of phillyrea.

PRIVILEGE, priv'-il-idzh. ſ. Peculiar advantage; immunity, publick right.

To PRIVILEGE, priv'-il-idzh. v. a. To inveſt with rights or immunities, to grant a privilege; to exempt from cenſure or danger; to exempt from paying tax or impoſt.

PRIVILY, priv'-il-ŷ. ad. Secretly, privately.

PRIVITY, priv'-it-ŷ. ſ. Private communication; conſciouſneſs, joint knowledge.

PRIVY, priv'-ŷ. a. Private, not publick, aſſigned to ſecret uſes; ſecret, clandeſtine; admitted to ſecrets of ſtate; conſcious to any thing, admitted to participation.

PRIVY, prỉv'-ỷ. ſ. A place of retirement, a neceſſary houſe.

PRIZE, prỉ'ze. ſ. A reward gained by conteſt with competitors; reward gained by any performance; ſomething taken by adventure, plunder.

To PRIZE, prỉ'ze. v. a. To rate, to value at a certain price; to eſteem, to value highly.

PRIZER, prỉ'ze-ůr. ſ. He that values.

PRIZEFIGHTER, prỉ'ze-fỉ-tůr. ſ. One that fights publickly for a reward.

PRO, prỏ'. For, in defence of.

PROBABILITY, pròb-à-bỉl'-ỉt-ỷ. ſ. Likelihood, appearance of truth, evidence ariſing from the preponderation of argument.

PROBABLE, pròb'-àbl. a. Likely, having more evidence than the contrary.

PROBABLY, pròb'-àb-lỷ. ad. Likely, in likelihood.

PROBAT, prỏ'-bėt. ſ. The proof of wills and teſtaments of perſons deceaſed in the ſpiritual court.

PROBATION, prỏ-bå'-ſhůn. ſ. Proof, evidence, teſtimony; the act of proving by ratiocination or teſtimony; trial, examination; trial before entrance into monaſtick life; noviciate.

PROBATIONARY, prỏ-bå'-ſhůn-ėr-ỷ. a. Serving for trial.

PROBATIONER, prỏ-bå'-ſhůn-ůr. ſ. One who is upon trial; a novice.

PROBATIONERSHIP, prỏ-bå'-ſhůn-ůr-ſhỉp. ſ. State of being a probationary noviciate.

PROBATORY, prỏ'-bå-tůr-ỷ. a. Serving for trial.

PROBATUM EST, prỏ-bå'-tům-ėſt. A Latin expreſſion added to the end of a receipt, ſignifying It is tried or proved.

PROBE, prỏ'be. ſ. A ſlender wire by which ſurgeons ſearch the depth of wounds.

PROBE-SCISSORS, prỏ'be-ſỉz-zůrs. ſ. Sciſſors uſed to open wounds.

To PROBE, prỏ'be. v. a. To ſearch, to try by an inſtrument.

PROBITY, pròb'-ỉt-ỷ. ſ. Honeſty, ſincerity.

PROBLEM, pròb'-lėm. ſ. A queſtion propoſed.

PROBLEMATICAL, pròb-lė-måt'-ỷ-kėl. a. Uncertain, unſettled, diſputable.

PROBLEMATICALLY, pròb-lė-måt'-ỷ-kėl-ỷ. ad. Uncertainly.

PROBOSCIS, prỏ-bòs'-sỉs. ſ. A ſnout, the trunk of an elephant; but it is uſed alſo for the ſame part in every creature.

PROCACIOUS, prỏ-kå'-ſhůs. a. Petulant, looſe.

PROCACITY, prỏ-kàs'-ỉt-ỷ. ſ. Petulance.

PROCATARCTICK, prỏ-kåt-å'rk-tỉk. a. Forerunning, antecedent.

PROCATARXIS, prỏ-kåt-å'rkſ-ỉs. ſ. The pre-exiſtent cauſe of a diſeaſe, which co-operates with others that are ſubſequent.

PROCEDURE, prỏ-ſė'-důr. ſ. Manner of proceeding, management, conduct; act of proceeding, progreſs, proceſs.

To PROCEED, prỏ-ſė'd. v. n. To paſs from one thing or place to another; to go forward, to tend to the end deſigned; to come forth from a place or from a ſender; to iſſue, to be produced from; to proſecute any deſign; to be tranſacted, to be carried on; to make progreſs, to advance; to carry on juridical proceſs; to tranſact, to act, to carry on any affair methodically; to be propagated, to come by generation; to be produced by the original efficient cauſe.

PROCEED, prỏ-ſė'd. ſ. Produce, as the Proceeds of an eſtate. A law-term.

PROCEEDER, prỏ-ſė'd-ůr. ſ. One who goes forward, one who makes a progreſs.

PROCEEDING, prỏ-ſė'd-ỉng. ſ. Progreſs from one thing to another, ſeries of conduct, tranſaction; legal procedure.

PROCELLOUS, prỏ-ſėl'-ůs. a. Tempeſtuous.

PROCERITY, prô-ſêr'-ît-ŷ. ſ. Tallneſs, height of ſtature.

PROCESS, prôs'-ſês. ſ. Tendency, progreſſive courſe; regular and gradual progreſs; methodical management of any thing; courſe of law.

PROCESSION, prô-ſêſh'-ûn. ſ. A train marching in ceremonious ſolemnity.

PROCESSIONAL, prô-ſêſh'-ûn-êl. a. Relating to proceſſion.

PROCESSIONARY, prô-ſêſh'-ûn-êr-ŷ. a. Conſiſting in proceſſion.

PROCIDENCE, prôs'-ŷ-dêns. ſ. A falling down, dependence below it's natural place.

PROCINCT, prô-ſingkt'. ſ. Complete preparation, preparation brought to the point of action.

To PROCLAIM, prô-klâ'me. v. a. To promulgate or denounce by a ſolemn or legal publication; to tell openly; to outlaw by publick denunciation.

ROCLAIMER, prô-klâ'me-ûr. ſ. One that publiſhes by authority.

ROCLAMATION, prôk-klâ-mâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Publication by authority; a declaration of the king's will openly publiſhed among the people.

ROCLIVITY, prô-klîv'-ît-ŷ. ſ. Tendency, natural inclination, propenſion; readineſs, facility of attaining.

ROCLIVOUS, prô-klî'-vûs. a. Inclined, tending by nature.

ROCONSUL, prô-kôn'-ſûl. ſ. A Roman officer, who governed a province with conſular authority.

ROCONSULSHIP, prô-kôn'-ſûl-ſhîp. ſ. The office of a proconſul.

o PROCRASTINATE, prô-krâs'-tîn-âte. v. a. To defer, to delay, to put off from day to day.

To PROCRASTINATE, prô-krâs'-tîn-âte. v. n. To be dilatory.

ROCRASTINATION, prô-krâſ-tîn-â'-ſhûn. ſ. Delay, dilatorineſs.

ROCRASTINATOR, prô-krâs'-tîn-â-tûr. ſ. A dilatory perſon.

ROCREANT, prô'-krê-ênt. a. Productive, pregnant.

To PROCREATE, prô'-krê-âte. v. a. To generate, to produce.

PROCREATION, prô-krê-â'-ſhûn. ſ. Generation, production.

PROCREATIVE, prô'-krê-â-tîv. a. Generative, productive.

PROCREATIVENESS, prô'-krê-â-tîv-nês. ſ. Power of generation.

PROCREATOR, prô'-krê-â-tûr. ſ. Generator, begetter.

PROCTOR, prôk'-tûr. ſ. A manager of another man's affairs; an attorney in the ſpiritual court; the magiſtrate of the univerſity.

PROCTORSHIP, prôk'-tûr-ſhîp. ſ. Office or dignity of a proctor.

PROCUMBENT, prô-kûm'-bênt. a. Lying down, prone.

PROCURABLE, prô-kû'-rêbl. a. To be procured, obtainable, acquirable.

PROCURACY, prôk'-û-râ-ſŷ. ſ. The management of any thing.

PROCURATION, prôk-û-râ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of procuring.

PROCURATOR, prôk-û-râ'-tûr. ſ. Manager, one who tranſacts affairs for another.

PROCURATORIAL, prôk-û-râ-tô'-rŷ-êl. a. Made by a proctor.

PROCURATORY, prô-kû'-râ-tûr-ŷ. a. Tending to procuration.

To PROCURE, prô-kû'r. v. a. To manage, to tranſact for another; to obtain, to acquire; to perſuade, to prevail on; to contrive, to forward.

To PROCURE, prô-kû'r. v. n. To bawd, to pimp.

PROCUREMENT, prô-kû'r-mênt. ſ. The act of procuring.

PROCURER, prô-kû'r-ûr. ſ. One that gains, obtainer; pimp, pander.

PROCURESS, prô-kû'r-ês. ſ. A bawd.

PRODIGAL, prôd'-ŷ-gêl. a. Profuſe, waſteful, expenſive, laviſh.

PRODIGAL, prôd'-ŷ-gêl. ſ. A waſter, a ſpendthrift.

PRODIGALITY, prôd-ŷ-gâl'-ît-ŷ. ſ. Extravagance, profuſion, waſte, exceſſive liberality.

PRODIGALLY, prôd'-ŷ-gêl-ŷ. ad.

Profuſely, waſtefully, extravagantly.

PRODIGIOUS, prò-dídzh'-ùs. a. Amazing, aſtoniſhing, monſtrous.

PRODIGIOUSLY, prò-dídzh'-ùſ-lý. ad. Amazingly, aſtoniſhingly, portentouſly, enormouſly.

PRODIGIOUSNESS, prò-dídzh'-úſ-nès. ſ. Enormouſneſs, portentouſneſs, amazing qualities.

PRODIGY, pròd'-dìdzh-ý. ſ. Any thing out of the ordinary proceſs of nature from which omens are drawn, portent; monſter; any thing aſtoniſhing for good or bad.

PRODITION, prò-dìſh'-ùn. ſ. Treaſon, treachery.

PRODITOR, pròd'-ý-tùr. ſ. A traitor. Not in uſe.

PRODITORIOUS, pròd-ý-tò'-rý-ùs. a. Treacherous, perfidious; apt to make diſcoveries. Not uſed.

PRODROME, prò'-dròme. ſ. A forerunner.

To PRODUCE, prò-dù's. v. a. To offer to the view or notice; to exhibit to the publick; to bring as an evidence; to bear, to bring forth as a vegetable; to cauſe, to effect, to generate, to beget.

PRODUCE, pròd'-dùs. ſ. Product, that which any thing yields or brings; amount, gain.

PRODUCENT, prò-dù'-sènt. ſ. One that exhibits, one that offers.

PRODUCER, prò-dù'-sùr. ſ. One that generates or produces.

PRODUCIBLE, prò-dù'-sìbl. a. Such as may be exhibited; ſuch as may be generated or made.

PRODUCIBLENESS, prò-dù'-sìbl-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being producible.

PRODUCT, pròd'-dùkt. ſ. Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals; work, compoſition; thing conſequential, effect.

PRODUCTILE, prò-dùk'-tìl. a. Which may be produced.

PRODUCTION, prò-dùk'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of producing; the thing produced, fruit, product; compoſition.

PRODUCTIVE, prò-dùk'-tìv. a. Having the power to produce, fertile, generative, efficient.

PRODUCTIVENESS, prò-dùk'-tìv-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being productive.

PROEM, prò'-èm. ſ. Preface, introduction.

PROFANATION, pròf-à-nà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of violating any thing ſacred; irreverence to holy things or perſons.

PROFANE, prò-fà'ne. a. Irreverent to ſacred names or things; not ſacred, ſecular; polluted, not pure; not purified by holy rite.

To PROFANE, prò-fà'ne. v. a. To violate, to pollute; to put to wrong uſe.

PROFANELY, prò-fà'ne-lý. ad. With irreverence to ſacred names or things.

PROFANENESS, prò-fà'ne-nès. ſ. Irreverence of what is ſacred.

PROFANER, prò-fà'ne-ùr. ſ. Polluter, violater.

PROFECTION, prò-fèk'-ſhùn. ſ. Advance, progreſſion

To PROFESS, prò-fès'. v. a. To declare himſelf in ſtrong terms of any opinion or paſſion; to make a ſhow of any ſentiments by loud declaration; to declare publickly one's ſkill in any art or ſcience, ſo as to invite employment.

To PROFESS, prò-fès'. v. n. To declare openly; to declare friendſhip.

PROFESSEDLY, prò-fès'-sèd-lý. ad. According to open declaration made by himſelf.

PROFESSION, prò-fèſh'-ùn. ſ. Calling, vocation, known employment; declaration, ſtrong aſſurance; the act of declaring one's ſelf of any party or opinion.

PROFESSIONAL, prò-fèſh'-ùn-èl. a. Relating to a particular calling or profeſſion.

PROFESSOR, prò-fès'-sùr. ſ. One who declares himſelf of any opinion or party; one who publickly practiſes or teaches an art.

PROFESSORSHIP, prò-fès'-sùr-ſhìp. ſ. The ſtation or office of a publick teacher.

To PROFFER, prŏf′-fûr. v. a. To propoſe, to offer.

PROFFER, prŏf′-fûr. ſ. Offer made, ſomething propoſed to acceptance.

PROFFERER, prŏf′-fĕr-ûr. ſ. He that offers.

PROFICIENCE, prò-fĭſh′-ĕns. } ſ.
PROFICIENCY, prò-fĭſh′-ĕn-ſŷ. }
Profit, advancement in any thing, improvement gained.

PROFICIENT, prò-fĭſh′-ĕnt. ſ. One who has made advancement in any ſtudy or buſineſs.

PROFICUOUS, prò-fĭk′-û-ûs. a. Advantageous, uſeful.

PROFILE, prò-fi′l. ſ. The ſide face, half face.

PROFIT, prŏf′-fĭt. ſ. Gain, pecuniary advantage; advantage, acceſſion of good; improvement, advancement, proficiency.

To PROFIT, prŏf′-fĭt. v. a. To benefit, to advantage; to improve, to advance.

To PROFIT, prŏf′-fĭt. v. n. To gain advantage; to make improvement; to be of uſe or advantage.

PROFITABLE, prŏf′-fĭt-ĕbl. a. Gainful, lucrative; uſeful, advantageous.

PROFITABLENESS, prŏf′-fĭt-ĕbl-nĕs. ſ. Gainfulneſs; uſefulneſs, advantageouſneſs.

PROFITABLY, prŏf′-fĭt-ĕb-lŷ. ad. Gainfully; advantageouſly, uſefully.

PROFITLESS, prŏf′-fĭt-lĕs. a. Void of gain or advantage.

PROFLIGACY, prŏf′-flŷ-gâ-ſŷ. ſ. Profligateneſs.

PROFLIGATE, prŏf′-flŷ-gĕt. a. Abandoned, loſt to virtue and decency, ſhameleſs.

PROFLIGATE, prŏf′-flŷ-gĕt. ſ. An abandoned ſhameleſs wretch.

PROFLIGATELY, prŏf′-flŷ-gĕt-lŷ. ad. Shameleſly.

PROFLIGATENESS, prŏf′-flŷ-gĕt-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being profligate.

PROFLUENCE, prŏf′-flû-ĕns. ſ. Progreſs, courſe.

PROFLUENT, prŏf′-flû-ĕnt. a. Flowing forward.

PROFOUND, prò-fou′nd. a. Deep, deſcending far below the ſurface, low with reſpect to the neighbouring places; intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; lowly, ſubmiſſive; learned beyond the common reach.

PROFOUND, prò-fou′nd. ſ. The deep, the main, the ſea; the abyſs.

PROFOUNDLY, prò-fou′nd-lŷ. ad. Deeply, with deep concern; with great degrees of knowledge, with deep inſight.

PROFOUNDNESS, prò-fou′nd-nĕs. ſ. Depth of place; depth of knowledge.

PROFUNDITY, prò-fûnd′-ĭt-ŷ. ſ. Depth of place or knowledge.

PLOFUSE, prò-fû′s. a. Laviſh, prodigal, overabounding.

PROFUSELY, prò-fû′ſ-lŷ. ad. Laviſhly, prodigally; with exuberance.

PROFUSENESS, prò-fû′ſ-nĕs. ſ. Laviſhneſs, prodigality.

PROFUSION, prò-fû′-zhûn. ſ. Laviſhneſs, prodigality, extravagance; abundance; exuberant plenty,

To PROG, prŏg′. v. n. To rob, to ſteal; to ſhift meanly for proviſions. A low word.

PROG, prŏg′. ſ. Victuals, proviſion of any kind. A low word.

PROGENERATION, prò-dzhĕn-ĕr-â′-ſhûn. ſ. The act of begetting, propagation

PROGENITOR, prò-dzhĕn′-ĭt-ûr. ſ. A forefather, an anceſtor in a direct line.

PROGENY, prŏdzh′-ĕn-ŷ. ſ. Offſpring, race, generation,

PROGNOSTICABLE, prŏg-nŏs′-tŷ-kĕbl. a. Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

To PROGNOSTICATE, prŏg-nŏs′-tŷ-kâte. v. a. To foretel, to foreſhow.

PROGNOSTICATION, prŏg-nŏſ-tŷ-kâ′-ſhûn. ſ. The act of foreknowing or foreſhowing; foretoken.

PROGNOSTICATOR, prŏg-nŏs′-tŷ-kâ-tûr. ſ. Foreteller, foreknower.

PROGNOSTICK, pròg-nòs'-tìk. a. Foretokening diſeaſe or recovery.

PROGNOSTICK, pròg-nòs'-tìk. ſ. The ſkill of foretelling diſeaſes, or the event of diſeaſes; a prediction; a token forerunning.

PROGRESS, pròg'-grès. ſ. Courſe, proceſſion; advancement, motion forward; intellectual improvement; removal from one place to another; a journey of ſtate, a circuit.

PROGRESSION, prò-grèſh'-ùn. ſ. Proceſs, regular and gradual advance; motion forward; intellectual advance.

PROGRESSIONAL, prò-grèſh'-ùn-èl. a. Such as are in a ſtate of increaſe or advance.

PROGRESSIVE, prò-grès'-sìv. a. Going forward, advancing.

PROGRESSIVELY, prò-grès'-sìv-lý. ad. By gradual ſteps or regular courſe.

PROGRESSIVENESS, prò-grès'-sìv-nès. ſ. The ſtate of advancing.

To PROHIBIT, prò-hìb'-ìt. v. a. To forbid, to interdict by authority; to debar, to hinder.

PROHIBITER, prò-hìb'-ìt-ùr. ſ. Forbidder, interdicter.

PROHIBITION, prò-hý-bìſh'-ùn. ſ. Forbiddance, interdict, act of forbidding.

PROHIBITORY, prò-hìb'-ý-tùr-ý. a. Implying prohibition, forbidding.

To PROJECT, prò-dzhèkt'. v. a. To throw out, to caſt forward; to exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror; to ſcheme, to form in the mind, to contrive.

To PROJECT, prò-dzhèkt'. v. n. To jut out, to ſhoot forward, to ſhoot beyond ſomething next it.

PROJECT, pròdzhè'-ìkt. ſ. Scheme, contrivance.

PROJECTILE, prò-dzhèk'-tìl. ſ. A body put in motion.

PROJECTILE, prò-dzhèk'-tìl. a. Impelled forward.

PROJECTION, prò-dzhèk'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of ſhooting forwards; plan, delineation; ſcheme, plan of action; in chymiſtry, criſis of an operation.

PROJECTOR, prò-dzhèk'-tùr. ſ. One who forms ſchemes or deſigns; one who forms wild impracticable ſchemes.

PROJECTURE, prò-dzhèk'-tùr. ſ. A jutting out.

To PROLAPSE, prò-làps'. v. n. To fall forward, to fall out.

PROLAPSION, prò-làp'-ſhùn. ſ. A protruding beyond the natural poſition.

To PROLATE, prò-là'te. v. a. To pronounce, to utter.

PROLATE, prò'-làte. a. Oblate, flat.

PROLATION, prò-là'-ſhùn. ſ. Pronunciation, utterance; delay, act of deferring.

PROLEGOMENA, prò-lè-gòm'-ìn-à. ſ. Previous diſcourſe, introductory obſervations.

PROLEPSIS, prò-lèp'-sìs. ſ. A form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated.

PROLEPTICAL, prò-lèp'-tý-kèl. a. Previous, antecedent.

PROLEPTICALLY, prò-lèp'-tý-kèl-ý. ad. By way of anticipation.

PROLETARIAN, prò-lè-tà'-rý-àn. a. Mean, wretched, vulgar.

PROLIFICAL, prò-lìf'-ý-kèl. a. Prolifick.

PROLIFICALLY, prò-lìf'-ý-kèl-ý. ad. Fruitfully, pregnantly.

PROLIFICATION, prò-lìf-ý-kà'-ſhùn. ſ. Generation of children.

PROLIFICK, prò-lìf'-ìk. a. Fruitful, generative, pregnant, productive.

PROLIX, prò-lìks'. a. Long, tedious, not conciſe; of long duration.

PROLIXIOUS, prò-lìk'-ſhùs. a. Dilatory, tedious. Not uſed.

PROLIXITY, prò-lìks'-ìt-ý. ſ. Tedіouſneſs, tireſome length, want of brevity.

PROLIXLY, prò-lìks'-lý. ad. At great length, tediouſly.

PROLIXNESS, prò-lìks'-nès. ſ. Tediouſneſs.

PROLOCUTOR, prò-lò-kù'-tùr. ſ. The foreman, the ſpeaker of a convocation.

PROLOCUTORSHIP, pròl-lò-kù'-tùr-ſhip. ſ. The office or dignity of prolocutor.

PROLOGUE, pròl'-lùg. ſ. Preface, introduction to any diſcourſe or performance; ſomething ſpoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.

To PROLOGUE, pròl'-lùg. v. a. To introduce with a formal preface. Not in uſe.

To PROLONG, prò-lòng'. v. a. To lengthen out, to continue, to draw out; to put off to a diſtant time.

PROLONGATION, prò-lòng-gà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of lengthening; delay to a longer time.

PROLUSION, prò-lù'-zhùn. ſ. Entertainments, performance of diverſion; prelude.

PROMENADE, prò-mè-nà'd. ſ. A walk in the fields to take the air.

PROMINENT, pròm'-ỳ-nènt. a. Standing out beyond the near parts, protuberant.

PROMINENCE, pròm'-ỳ-nèns. } ſ.
PROMINENSY, pròm'-ỳ-nèn-ſỳ. }
Protuberance, projecting parts.

PROMISCUOUS, prò-mis'-kù-ùs. a. Mingled, confuſed, undiſtinguiſhed.

PROMISCUOUSLY, prò-mis'-kù-ùſ-lỳ. ad. With confuſed mixture, indiſcriminately.

PROMISE, pròm'-mis. ſ. Declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred; hopes, expectation.

To PROMISE, pròm'-mis. v. a. To make declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred.

To PROMISE, pròm'-mis. v. n. To aſſure one by a promiſe; it is uſed of aſſurance, even of ill.

PROMISEBREACH, pròm'-miſ-brètſh. ſ. Violation of promiſe.

PROMISEBREAKER, pròm'-miſ-brèk-ùr. ſ. Violater of promiſes.

PROMISER, pròm'-miſ-ùr. ſ. One who promiſes.

PROMISING, pròm'-miſ-ing. part. a. Raiſing expectation by favourable appearances.

PROMISSORILY, pròm'-miſ-ſùr-ìl-ỳ. ad. By way of promiſe.

PROMISSORY, pròm'-miſ-ſùr-ỳ. a. Containing profeſſion of ſome benefit to be conferred.

PROMONTORY, pròm'-mùn-tùr-ỳ. ſ. A headland, a cape, high land jutting into the ſea.

To PROMOTE, prò-mò'te. v. a. To forward, to advance; to elevate, to exalt, to prefer.

PROMOTER, prò-mò'te-ùr. ſ. Advancer, forwarder, encourager.

PROMOTION, prò-mò'-ſhùn. ſ. Advancement, encouragement, exaltation to ſome new honour or rank, preferment.

To PROMOVE, prò-mò'v. v. a. To forward, to promote. Not uſed.

PROMPT, pròmpt'. a. Quick, ready; petulant; ready without heſitation, wanting no new motive; ready, told down, as Prompt payment.

To PROMT, pròmpt'. v. a. To aſſiſt by private inſtruction, to help at a loſs; to incite, to inſtigate; to remind, to act as a prompter.

PROMPTER, pròmp'-tùr. ſ. One who helps a publick ſpeaker, by ſuggeſting the word to him when he falters; an admoniſher, a reminder.

PROMPTITUDE, pròmp'-tỳ-tùd. ſ. Readineſs, quickneſs.

PROMPTLY, pròmpt'-lỳ. ad. Readily, quickly, expeditiouſly.

PROMPTNESS, pròmpt'-nès. ſ. Readineſs, quickneſs, alacrity.

PROMPTUARY, pròmp'-tù-èr-ỳ. ſ. A ſtorehouſe, a repoſitory.

PROMPTURE, pròmp'-tùr. ſ. Suggeſtion, motion given by another. Not uſed.

To PROMULGATE, prò-mùl'-gàte. v. a. To publiſh, to make known by open declaration.

PROMULGATION, prò-mùl-gà'-ſhùn. ſ. Publication, open exhibition.

PROMULGATOR, prò-mùl-gà'-tùr. ſ. Publiſher, open teacher.

To PROMULGE, prò-mùldzh'. v. a. To promulgate, to publiſh, to teach openly.

PROMULGER, prò-mùldzh'-ùr. ſ. Publiſher, promulgator.

PRONATION, prò-nà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of placing in a prone poſition.

PRONE, prŏ'ne. a. Bending downward; lying with the face downwards; precipitous, headlong; ſloping; inclined, diſpoſed.

PRONENESS, prŏ'ne-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of bending downwards; the ſtate of lying with the face downwards; deſcent, declivity; inclination, diſpoſition of ill.

PRONG, prŏng'. ſ. A fork.

PRONOMINAL, prŏ-nom'-ŷ-năl. a. Belonging to a pronoun, having the nature of a pronoun.

PRONOUN, prŏ'-noun. ſ. Words uſed inſtead of nouns or names.

To PRONOUNCE, prŏ-noŭ'ns. v. a. To ſpeak, to utter; to utter ſolemnly, to utter confidently; to form or articulate by the organs of ſpeech; to utter rhetorically.

To PRONOUNCE, prŏ-noŭn's. v. n. To ſpeak with confidence or authority.

PRONOUNCER, prŏ-nou'n-sŭr. ſ. One who pronounces.

PRONUNCIATION, prŏ nŭn-ſhŷ-ă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or mode of utterance.

PROOF, prŏ'f. ſ. Evidence, teſtimony, convincing token; teſt, trial, experiment; firm temper, impenetrability; armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial; in printing, the rough draught of a ſheet when firſt pulled.

PROOF, prŏ'f. a. Impenetrable, able to reſiſt.

PROOFLESS, prŏ'f-lĕs. a. Unproved, wanting evidence.

To PROP, prŏp'. v. a. To ſuſtain, to ſupport.

PROP, prŏp'. ſ. A ſupport, a ſtay, that on which any thing reſts.

PROPAGABLE, prŏp'-ă-găbl. a. Such as may be ſpread; ſuch as may be propagated.

To PROPAGATE, prŏp'-ă-găte. v. a. To continue or ſpread by generation or ſucceſſive production; to carry on from place to place; to increaſe, to promote; to generate.

To PROPAGATE, prŏp'-ă-găte. v. n. To have offſpring.

PROPAGATION, prŏp-ă-gă'-ſhŭn. ſ. Continuance or diffuſion by generation or ſucceſſive production.

PROPAGATOR, prŏp'-ă-gă-tŭr. ſ. One who continues by ſucceſſive production; a ſpreader, a promoter.

To PROPEL, prŏ-pĕl'. v. a. To drive forward.

To PROPEND, prŏ-pĕnd'. v. n. To incline to any part, to be diſpoſed in favour of any thing. Not uſed.

PROPENDENCY, prŏ-pĕn'-dĕn-ſŷ. ſ. Inclination or tendency of deſire to any thing; preconſideration. Not uſed.

PROPENSE, prŏ-pĕns'. a. Inclined, diſpoſed.

PROPENSION, prŏ-pĕn'-ſhŭn. }
PROPENSITY, prŏ-pĕns'-ĭt-ŷ. } ſ.
Inclination, diſpoſition to any thing good or bad; tendency.

PROPER, prŏp'-pŭr. a. Peculiar, not belonging to more, not common; noting an individual; one's own; natural, original; fit, ſuitable, qualified; accurate, juſt; not figurative; pretty; tall, luſty, handſome with bulk.

PROPERLY, prŏp'-pŭr-lŷ. ad. Fitly, ſuitably; in a ſtrict ſenſe.

PROPERNESS, prŏp'-pŭr-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being proper.

PROPERTY, prŏp'-pŭr-tŷ. ſ. Peculiar quality; quality, diſpoſition; right of poſſeſſion; poſſeſſion held in one's own right; the thing poſſeſſed; ſomething uſeful; neceſſary implements.

To PROPERTY, prŏp'-pŭr-tŷ. v. a. To inveſt with qualities; to ſeize or retain as ſomething owned, to appropriate, to hold. Not in uſe.

PROPHECY, prŏf'-fĭſ-ſŷ. ſ. A declaration of ſomething to come, prediction.

PROPHESIER, prŏf'-fĭſ-ſi-ŭr. ſ. One who propheſies.

To PROPHESY, prŏf'-fĭſ-ſŷ. v. a. To predict, to foretel, to prognoſticate; to foreſhow.

To PROPHESY, prŏf'-fĭſ-ſŷ. v. n. To utter predictions; to preach, a ſcriptural ſenſe.

PROPHESYING, prŏf'-fĭſ-ſŷ-ĭng. ſ.

The act of predicting, the thing predicted.

PROPHET, prŏf′-fĕt. ſ. One who tells future events; one of the ſacred writers empowered by God to foretel futurity.

PROPHETESS, prŏf′-fĕt-ĕs. ſ. A woman that foretels future events.

PROPHETICK, prŏ-fĕt′-ĭk. }
PROPHETICAL, prŏ-fĕt′-ŷ-kĕl. } a.
Foreſeeing or foretelling future events.

PROPHETICALLY, prŏ-fĕt′-ŷ-kĕl-ŷ. ad. With knowledge of futurity, in manner of a prophecy.

To PROPHETIZE, prŏf′-fĕt-tîze. v. n. To give predictions.

PROPHYLACTICK, prŏ-fŷ-lăk′-tĭk. a. Preventive, preſervative.

PROPINQUITY, prŏ-pĭng′-kwŷ-tŷ. ſ. Nearneſs, proximity; nearneſs of time; kindred, nearneſs of blood.

PROPITIABLE, prŏ-pĭſh′-ăbl. a. Such as may be induced to favour, ſuch as may be made propitious.

To PROPITIATE, prŏ-pĭſh′-ŷ-âte. v. a. To induce to favour, to conciliate.

PROPITIATION, prŏ-pĭſh-ſhŷ-â′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making propitious; the atonement, the offering by which propitiouſneſs is obtained.

PROPITIATOR, prŏ-pĭſh-ſhŷ-â′-tŭr. ſ. One that propitiates.

PROPITIATORY, prŏ-pĭſh′-â-tŭr-ŷ. a. Having the power to make propitious.

PROPITIATORY, prŏ-pĭſh′-â-tŭr-ŷ. ſ. The mercy-ſeat, the covering of the ark in the temple of the Jews.

PROPITIOUS, prŏ-pĭſh′-ŭs. a. Favourable, kind.

PROPITIOUSLY, prŏ-pĭſh′-ŭſ-lŷ. ad. Favourably, kindly.

PROPITIOUSNESS, prŏ-pĭſh′-ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Favourableneſs, kindneſs.

PROPLASM, prŏ′-plăzm. ſ. Mould, matrix.

PROPLASTICE, prŏ-plăs′-tĭs. ſ. The art of making moulds for caſting.

PROPONENT, prŏ-pŏ′-nĕnt. ſ. One that makes a propoſal.

PROPORTION, prŏ-pŏ′r-ſhŭn. ſ. Comparative relation of one thing to another, ratio; ſettled relation of comparative quantity, equal degree; harmonick degree; ſymmetry, adaptation of one to another; form, ſize.

To PROPORTION, prŏ-pŏ′r-ſhŭn. v. a. To adjuſt by comparative relations; to form ſymmetrically.

PROPORTIONABLE, prŏ-pŏ′r-ſhŭn-ĕbl. a. Adjuſted by comparative relation, ſuch as is fit.

PROPORTIONABLY, prŏ-pŏ′r-ſhŭn-ĕb-ly. ad. According to proportion, according to comparative relations.

PROPORTIONAL, prŏ-pŏ′r-ſhŭn-ĕl. a. Having a ſettled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with ſomething elſe.

PROPORTIONAL, prŏ-pŏ′r-ſhŭn-ĕl. ſ. A quantity in proportion to ſome other.

PROPORTIONALITY, prŏ-pŏr-ſhŏ-năl′-ĭt-ŷ. ſ. The quality of being proportional.

PROPORTIONALLY, prŏ-pŏ′r-ſhŭn-ĕl-ŷ. ad. In a ſtated degree.

PROPORTIONATE, prŏ-pŏ′r-ſhŭn-ĕt. a. Adjuſted to ſomething elſe according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

To PROPORTIONATE, prŏ-pŏ′r-ſhŭn-âte. v. a. To adjuſt according to ſettled rates to ſomething elſe. Little uſed.

PROPORTIONATENESS, prŏ-pŏ′r-ſhŭn-ĕt-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being by compariſon adjuſted.

PROPOSAL, prŏ-pŏ′-zŭl. ſ. Scheme or deſign propounded to conſideration or acceptance; offer to the mind.

To PROPOSE, prŏ-pŏ′ze. v. a. To offer to the conſideration.

To PROPOSE, prŏ-pŏ′ze. v. n. To lay ſchemes. Not uſed.

PROPOSER, prŏ-pŏ′-zŭr. ſ. One that offers any thing to conſideration.

PROPOSITION, prŏp-ŏ-zĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. A ſentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed; propoſal, offer of terms.

PROPOSITIONAL, prŏp-ŏ-zĭſh′-ŭn-ĕl. a. Conſidered as a propoſition.

To PROPOUND, prò-pou'nd. v. a. To offer to conſideration, to propoſe; to offer, to exhibit.

PROPOUNDER, prò-pou'nd-ùr. ſ. He that propounds, he that offers.

PROPRIETARY, prò-pri'-è-tèr-ỳ. ſ. Poſſeſſor in his own right.

PROPRIETARY, prò-pri'-è-tèr-ỳ. a. Belonging to a certain owner.

PROPRIETOR, prò-pri'-è-tùr. ſ. A poſſeſſor in his own right.

PROPRIETRESS, prò-pri'-è-très. ſ. A female poſſeſſor in her own right.

PROPRIETY, prò-pri'-è-tỳ. ſ. Peculiarity of poſſeſſion, excluſive right; accuracy, juſtneſs.

PROPT, for Propped, pròpt'. Suſtained by ſome prop.

To PROPUGN, prò-pù'n. v. a. To defend, to vindicate.

PROPUGNATION, prò-pùg-nà'-ſhùn. ſ. Defence.

PROPUGNER, prò-pù'-nùr. ſ. A defender.

PROPULSION, prò-pùl'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of driving forward.

PROPULSORY, prò-pùl'-ſùr-ỳ. a. Serving to drive forward.

PRORE, prò're. ſ. The prow, the forepart of the ſhip.

PROROGATION, pròr-ò-gà'-ſhùn. ſ. Continuance, ſtate of lengthening out to a diſtant time, prolongation; interruption of the ſeſſion of parliament by the regal authority.

To PROROGUE, prò-rò'ge. v. a. To protract, to prolong; to put off, to delay; to interrupt the ſeſſion of parliament to a diſtant time.

PRORUPTION, prò-rùp'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of burſting out.

PROSAICK, prò-zà'-ìk. a. Belonging to proſe, reſembling proſe.

To PROSCRIBE, pròſ-kri'be. v. a. To cenſure capitally, to doom to deſtruction.

PROSCRIBER, pròſ-kri'be-ùr. ſ. One that dooms to deſtruction.

PROSCRIPTION, pròſ-krìp'-ſhùn. ſ. Doom to death or confiſcation.

PROSE, prò'ze. ſ. Language not reſtrained to harmonick ſounds or ſet number of ſyllables.

To PROSECUTE, pròs'-ſè-kùt. v. a. To purſue, to continue endeavours after any thing; to continue, to carry on; to proceed in conſideration or diſquiſition of any thing; to purſue by law, to ſue criminally.

PROSECUTION, pròſ-ſè-kù'-ſhùn. ſ. Purſuit, endeavour to carry on; ſuit againſt a man in a criminal cauſe.

PROSECUTOR, pròs'-ſè-kù-tùr. ſ. One that carries on any thing, a purſuer of any purpoſe, one who purſues another by law in a criminal cauſe.

PROSELYTE, pròs'-ſè-lìte. ſ. A convert, one brought over to a new opinion.

To PROSELYTE, pròs'-ſè-lìte. v. a. To convert.

PROSEMINATION, prò-ſèm-mỳ-nà'-ſhùn. ſ. Propagation by ſeed.

PROSODIAN, prò-ſò'-dyèn. ſ. One ſkilled in metre or proſody.

PROSODIAN, prò-ſò'-dyèn. a. Relating or pertaining to proſody.

PROSODY, pròs'-ſò-dỳ. ſ. The part of grammar which teaches the ſound and quantity of ſyllables, and the meaſures of verſe.

PROSOPOPŒIA, pròſ-ſò-pò-pè'-yà. ſ. Perſonification, a figure by which things are made perſons.

PROSPECT, pròs'-pèkt. ſ. View of ſomething diſtant; place which affords an extended view; ſeries of objects open to the eye; object of view; view into futurity, oppoſed to retroſpect; regard to ſomething future.

To PROSPECT, prò-ſpèkt'. v. n. To look forward.

PROSPECTIVE, pròſ-pèk'-tìv. a. Viewing at a diſtance; acting with foreſight.

To PROSPER, pròs'-pùr. v. a. To make happy, to favour.

To PROSPER, pròs'-pùr. v. n. To be proſperous, to be ſucceſsful; to thrive, to come forward.

PROSPERITY, pròſ-pèr'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Succeſs, attainment of wiſhes, good fortune.

PROSPEROUS, pròs'-pèr-ùs. a. Succeſsful, fortunate.

PROSPEROUSLY, pròs'-pèr-ùſ-lỳ. ad. Succeſsfully, fortunately.

PROSPEROUSNESS, prŏs′-pér-ŭſ-nés. ſ. Proſperity.

PROSPICIENCE, prŏ-ſpĭſh′-éns. ſ. The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION, prŏſ-tér-nå′-ſhŭn. ſ. Dejection, depreſſion, ſtate of being caſt down.

To PROSTITUTE, prŏs′-tŷ-tŭt. v.a. To ſell to wickedneſs, to expoſe to crimes for a reward; to expoſe upon vile terms.

PROSTITUTE, prŏs′-tŷ-tŭt. a. Vicious for hire, ſold to infamy or wickedneſs.

PROSTITUTE, prŏs′-tŷ tŭt. ſ. A hireling, a mercenary, one who is ſet to ſale; a publick ſtrumpet.

PROSTITUTION, prŏſ-tŷ-tŭ′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſetting to ſale, the ſtate of being ſet to ſale for vile purpoſes; the life of a publick ſtrumpet.

PROSTRATE, prŏs′-trét. a. Lying at length; lying at mercy; thrown down in humbleſt adoration.

To PROSTRATE, prŏs′-tråte. v. a. To lay flat, to throw down; to fall down in adoration.

PROSTRATION, prŏſ-trå′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of falling down in adoration; dejection, depreſſion.

PROSTYLE, prŏ′-ſtŷle. ſ. A building that has only pillars in the front.

PROSYLLOGISM, prŏ-ſĭl′-lŏ-dzhĭzm. ſ. A Proſyllogiſm is when two or more ſyllogiſms are connected together.

PROTASIS, prŏ-tå′-ſĭs. ſ. A maxim or propoſition; in the ancient drama the firſt part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece.

PROTATICK, prŏ-tåt′-ĭk. a. Previous.

To PROTECT, prŏ-tékt′. v. a. To defend, to cover from evil, to ſhield.

PROTECTION, prŏ-ték′-ſhŭn. ſ. Defence, ſhelter from evil; a paſſport, exemption from being moleſted.

PROTECTIVE, prŏ-ték′-tĭv. a. Defenſive, ſheltering.

PROTECTOR, prŏ-ték′-tŭr. ſ. Defender, ſhelterer, ſupporter; an officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

PROTECTORATE, prŏ ték′-tŭr-ét. } ſ.
PROTECTORSHIP, prŏ-ték′-tŭr-ſhĭp. }
The office or juriſdiction of a protector.

PROTECTRESS, prŏ-ték′-trés. ſ. A woman that protects.

To PROTEND, prŏ-ténd′. v. a. To hold out, to ſtretch forth.

PROTERVITY, prŏ-tér′-vĭt-ŷ. ſ. Peeviſhneſs, petulance.

To PROTEST, prŏ-téſt′. v. n. To give a ſolemn declaration of opinion or reſolution.

To PROTEST, prŏ-téſt′. v. a. A form in law of entering a caveat againſt a bill not accepted or paid in due time; to call as a witneſs, not uſed.

PROTEST, prŏ′-téſt. ſ. A ſolemn declaration of opinion againſt ſomething.

PROTESTANT, prŏt′-téſ-tånt. a. Belonging to proteſtants.

PROTESTANT, prŏt′-téſ-tånt. ſ. One who adheres to them, who, at the beginning of the reformation, proteſted againſt the church of Rome.

PROTESTANTISM, prŏt′-téſ-tånt-ĭzm. ſ. The religion of proteſtants.

PROTESTATION, prŏt-téſ-tå′-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſolemn declaration of reſolution, fact, or opinion.

PROTESTER, prŏ-téſt′-ŭr. ſ. One who proteſts, one who utters a ſolemn declaration.

PROTHONOTARISHIP, prŏ-thŏn″-nŏ-tér′-ŷ-ſhĭp. ſ. The office or dignity of the principal regiſter.

PROTHONOTARY, prŏ-thŏn′-nŏ-tér-ŷ. ſ. The head regiſter.

PROTOCOL, prŏ′-tŏ-kŏl. ſ. The original copy of any writing.

PPOTOMARTYR, prŏ-tŏ-må′r-tér. ſ. The firſt martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

PROTOPLAST, prŏ′-tŏ-plåſt. ſ. Original, thing firſt formed.

PROTOTYPE, prŏ′-tŏ-tĭpe. ſ. The original of a copy, exemplar, archetype.

To PROTRACT, prŏ-tråkt′. v. a.

To draw out, to delay, to lengthen, to ſpin to length.

PROTRACTER, prò-tràk'-tùr. ſ. One who draws out any thing to tedious length; a mathematical inſtrument for taking and meaſuring angles.

PROTRACTION, prò-tràk'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of drawing to length.

PROTRACTIVE, prò-tràk'-tìv. a. Dilatory, delaying, ſpinning to length.

PROTREPTICAL, prò-trèp'-tỳ-kèl. a. Hortatory, ſuaſory.

To PROTRUDE, prò-trò'd. v. a. To thruſt forward.

To PROTRUDE, prò-trò'd. v. n. To thruſt itſelf forward.

PROTRUSION, prò-trò'-zhùn. ſ. The act of thruſting forward, thruſt, puſh.

PROTRUSIVE, prò-trò'-ſìv. a. Thruſting forward, puſhing.

PROTUBERANCE, prò-tù'-bèr-èns. ſ. Something ſwelling above the reſt, prominence, tumour.

PROTUBERANT, prò-tù'-bèr-ènt. a. Swelling, prominent.

To PROTUBERATE, prò-tù'-bèr-àte. v. n. To ſwell forward, to ſwell out beyond the parts adjacent.

PROUD, prou'd. a. Elated, valuing himſelf; arrogant, haughty; daring, preſumptuous; grand, lofty; oſtentatious; ſalacious, eager for the male; fungous, exuberant.

PROUDLY, prou'd-lỳ. ad. Arrogantly, oſtentatiouſly, in a proud manner.

To PROVE, prò'v. v. a. To evince; to ſhow by argument or teſtimony; to try, to bring to the teſt; to experience.

To PROVE, prò'v. v. n. To make trial; to be found by experience; to ſucceed; to be found in the event.

PROVEABLE, prò'v-èbl. a. That may be proved.

PROVEDITOR, prò-vèd'-ìt ùr. } ſ.
PROVEDORE, pròv-ỳ-dò're. }
One who undertakes to procure ſupplies for an army.

PROVENDER, pròv'-vìn-dùr. ſ. Dry food for brutes, hay and corn.

PROVERB, pròv'-vèrb. ſ. A ſhort ſentence frequently repeated by the people, a ſaw, an adage; a word, name, or obſervation commonly received or uttered.

To PROVERB, pròv'-vèrb. v. a. To mention in a proverb; to provide with a proverb.

PROVERBIAL, prò-vèrb'-yèl. a. Mentioned in a proverb; reſembling a proverb, ſuitable to a proverb; compriſed in a proverb.

PROVERBIALIST, prò-vèrb'-yèl-lìſt. ſ. One who ſpeaks in proverbs, one who makes proverbs.

PROVERBIALLY, prò-vèrb'-yèl-ỳ. ad. In a proverb.

To PROVIDE, prò-vì'de. v. a. To procure beforehand, to get ready, to prepare; to furniſh, to ſupply; to ſtipulate; To Provide againſt, to take meaſures for counteracting or eſcaping any ill; To Provide for, to take care of beforehand.

PROVIDED THAT, prò-vì'-dìd-thàt. Upon theſe terms, this ſtipulation being made.

PROVIDENCE, pròv'-vỳ-dèns. ſ. Foreſight, timely care; forecaſt, the act of providing; the care of God over created beings; divine ſuperintendence; prudence, frugality, reaſonable and moderate care of expenſe.

PROVIDENT, pròv'-vỳ-dènt. a. Forecaſting, cautious, prudent with reſpect to futurity.

PROVIDENTIAL, pròv'-ỳ-dèn-ſhèl. a. Effected by providence, referrible to providence.

PROVIDENTIALLY, pròv-ỳ-dèn'-ſhèl-ỳ. ad. By the care of providence.

PROVIDENTLY, pròv'-vỳ-dènt-lỳ. ad. With foreſight, with wiſe precaution.

PROVIDER, prò-vì'-dùr. ſ. He who provides or procures.

PROVINCE, pròv'-vìns. ſ. A conquered country, a country governed by a delegate; the proper office or buſineſs of any one; a region, a tract.

PROVINCIAL, prò-vìnſh'-èl. a. Relating to a province; appendant to the provincial country; not of the mother country, rude, unpoliſhed; belonging only to an archbiſhop's juriſdiction.

PROVINCIAL, prô-vin'-ſhėl. ſ. A ſpiritual governour.

To PROVINCIATE, prô-vin'-ſhý-ȧte. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINE, prô-vi'ne. v. n. To lay a ſtock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increaſe.

PROVISION, prô-vizh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of providing beforehand; meaſures taken beforehand; accumulation of ſtores beforehand, ſtock collected; victuals, food, provender; ſtipulation, terms ſettled.

PROVISIONAL, prô-vizh'-ŭn-ėl. a. Temporarily eſtabliſhed, provided for preſent need.

PROVISIONALLY, prô-vizh'-ŭn-ėl-ý. ad. By way of proviſion.

PROVISO, prô-vi'-zô. ſ. Stipulation, caution, proviſional condition.

PROVOCATION, prôv-ô-kȧ'-ſhŭn. ſ. An act or cauſe by which anger is raiſed; an appeal to a judge.

PROVOCATIVE, prô-vô'k-ėt-iv. ſ. Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed apptite.

PROVOCATIVENESS, prô-vô'k-ėt-iv-nės. ſ. The quality of being provocative.

To PROVOKE, prô-vô'ke. v. a. To rouſe, to excite by ſomething; to anger, to incenſe; to cauſe, to promote; to challenge; to move, to incite.

To PROVOKE, prô-vô'ke. v. a. To appeal, a latiniſm; to produce anger.

PROVOKER, prô-vô'ke-ŭr. ſ. One that raiſes anger; cauſer, promoter.

PROVOKINGLY, prô-vô'ke-ing-lý. ad. In ſuch a manner as to raiſe anger.

PROVOST, prôv'-vŭſt. ſ. The chief of any body, as the Provoſt of a college.

PROVOST, prô-vô'. ſ. The executioner of an army.

PROVOST-MARSHAL, prô-vô'-mȧr"-ſhȧl. ſ. An officer of the army who is to apprehend deſerters and other criminals, and ſee execution done upon them; an officer in the navy who has the care of priſoners.

PROVOSTSHIP, prôv'-vŭſt-ſhip. ſ. The office of a provoſt.

PROW, prow'. ſ. The head or forepart of a ſhip.

PROW, prow'. a. Valiant.

PROWESS, prow'-is. ſ. Bravery, valour, military gallantry.

To PROWL, proul. v. a. To rove over.

To PROWL, proul. v. n. To wander for prey, to prey, to plunder.

PROWLER, proul-ŭr. ſ. One that roves about for prey.

PROXIMATE, prôks'-ý-mėt. a. Next in the ſeries of ratiocination, near and immediate.

PROXIMATELY, prôks'-ý-mėt-lý. ad. Immediately, without intervention.

PROXIME, prôks'-im. a. Next, immediate.

PROXIMITY, prôkſ-im'-it-ý. ſ. Nearneſs.

PROXY, prôks'-ý. ſ. The agency of another; the ſubſtitution of another, the agency of a ſubſtitute; the perſon ſubſtituted or deputed.

PRUCE, prô's. ſ. Pruſſian-leather. Not uſed.

PRUDE, prô'd. ſ. A woman overnice and ſcrupulous, and with falſe affectation of virtue.

PRUDENCE, prô'-dėns. ſ. Wiſdom applied to practice.

PRUDENT, prô'-dėnt. a. Practically wiſe; foreſeeing by natural inſtinct.

PRUDENTIAL, prô-dėn'-ſhėl. a. Eligible on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALITY, prô-dėn-ſhý-ȧl'-it-ý. ſ. Eligibility on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALLY, prô-dėn'-ſhėl-ý. ad. According to the rules of prudence.

PRUDENTIALS, prô-dėn'-ſhėlz. ſ. Maxims of prudence or practic l wiſdom.

PRUDENTLY, prô'-dėnt-lý. ad. Diſcreetly, judiciouſly.

PRUDERY, prô'd-ėr-ý. ſ. Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRUDISH, prô'd-iſh. a. Affectedly, grave.

PRUINOUS, prô-ì'-nûs. a. Pertaining to hoar-froſt.

To PRUNE, prô'n. v. a. To lop, to diveſt trees of their ſuperfluities; to clear from excreſcences.

To PRUNE, prô'n. v. n. To dreſs, to prink. A ludicrous word.

PRUNE, prô'n. ſ. A dried plum.

PRUNELLO, prô-nêl'-lô. ſ. A kind of ſtuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made; a kind of plum.

PRUNER, prô'n-ûr. ſ. One that crops trees.

PRUNIFEROUS, prô-nîf'-êr-ûs. a. Plumbearing.

PRUNINGHOOK, prô'n-îng-hôk. }
PRUNINGKNIFE, prô'n-îng-nîfe. }
ſ. A hook or knife uſed in lopping trees.

PRURIENCE, prô'-rŷ-êns. } ſ. An
PRURIENCY, prô'-rŷ-ên-ſŷ. } itching or a great deſire or appetite to any thing.

PRURIENT, prô'-rŷ-ênt. a. Itching.

PRURIGINOUS, prô-rîdzh'-în-ûs. a. Tending to an itch.

To PRY, prŷ'. v. n. To peep narrowly.

PSALM, ſà'm. ſ. A holy ſong.

PSALMIST, ſâl'-mîſt. ſ. Writer of holy ſongs.

PSALMODY, ſâl'-mô-dŷ. ſ. The act or practice of ſinging holy ſongs.

PSALMOGRAPHIST, ſâl-môg'-grâ-fîſt. ſ. A writer of pſalms.

PSALMOGRAPHY, ſâl-môg'-grâf-ŷ. ſ. The act of writing pſalms.

PSALTER, ſà'l-tûr. ſ. The volume of pſalms, a pſalm-book.

PSALTERY, ſà'l-tûr-ŷ. ſ. A kind of harp beaten with ſticks.

PSEUDO, ſû'-dô. ſ. A prefix, which, being put before words, ſignifies falſe or counterfeit, as Pſeudo-apoſtle, a counterfeit apoſtle.

PSEUDOGRAPHY, ſû-dôg'-grâf-ŷ. ſ. Falſe writing.

PSEUDOLOGER, ſû-dôl'-ô-dzhûr. ſ. One who ſpeaks falſely.

PSEUDOLOGY, ſû-dôl'-ô-dzhŷ. ſ. Falſehood of ſpeech.

PSEUDONYMOUS, ſû-dôn'-ŷ-mûs. a. Uſing a falſe name, employing a fictitious ſignature.

PSHAW, ſhà'. interj. An expreſſion of contempt.

PSYCHOLOGIST, ſŷ-kôl'-ô-dzhîſt. ſ. One who treats on the ſoul.

PSYCHOLOGY, ſŷ-kôl'-ô-dzhŷ. ſ. The doctrine of the nature of the ſoul.

PTISAN, tîz-zân'. ſ. A medical drink made of barley decocted with raiſins and liquorice.

PTYALISM, tŷ'-â-lîzm. ſ. Salivation, effuſion of ſpittle.

PTYSMAGOGUE, tîz'-mâ-gôg. ſ. A medicine which diſcharges ſpittle.

PUBERTY, pû'-bêr-tŷ. ſ. The time of life in which the two ſexes begin firſt to be acquainted.

PUBESCENCE, pû-bês'-ſêns. ſ. The ſtate of arriving at puberty.

PUBESCENT, pû-bês'-ſênt. a. Arriving at puberty.

PUBLICAN, pûb'-lŷ-kên. ſ. A toll-gatherer; a man that keeps a houſe of general entertainment.

PUBLICATION, pûb-lŷ-kà'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of publiſhing, the act of notifying to the world; edition, the act of giving a book to the publick.

PUBLICITY, pûb-lîs'-ît-ŷ. ſ. Publickneſs.

PUBLICK, pûb'-lîk. a. Belonging to a ſtate or nation; open, notorious, generally known; general, done by many; regarding not private intereſt, but the good of the community; open for general entertainment.

PUBLICK, pûb'-lîk. ſ. The general body of mankind, or of a ſtate or nation; open view, general notice.

PUBLICKLY, pûb'-lîk-lŷ. ad. In the name of the community; openly, without concealment.

PUBLICKNESS, pûb'-lîk-nês. ſ. State of belonging to the community; openneſs, ſtate of being generally known or publick.

PUBLICKSPIRITED, pûb"-lîk-ſpîr'-ît-îd. a. Having regard to the general advantage above private good.

To PUBLISH, pûb'-lîſh. v. a. To diſcover to mankind, to make generally and openly known; to put forth a book into the world.

PUBLISHER, pŭb'-lĭſh-ŭr. ſ. One who makes publick or generally known; one who puts out a book into the world.

PUCELAGE, pû'-ſĭl-ådzh. ſ. A ſtate of virginity.

PUCK, pŭk'. ſ. Some ſprite among the fairies, common in romances.

PUCKBALL, pŭk'-bål. ſ. A kind of muſhroom full of duſt.

To PUCKER, pŭk'-kŭr. v. a. To gather into wrinkles, to contract into folds or plications.

PUDDER, pŭd'-dŭr. ſ. A tumult, a turbulent and irregular buſtle.

To PUDDER, pŭd'-dŭr. v. n. To make a tumult, to make a buſtle.

To PUDDER, pŭd'-dŭr. v. a. To perplex, to diſturb.

PUDDING, pŭd'-dĭng. ſ. A kind of food very variouſly compounded, but generally made of flower, milk, and eggs; the gut of an animal; a bowel ſtuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.

PUDDINGPIE, pŭd'-dĭng-pī. ſ. A pudding with meat baked in it.

PUDDINGTIME, pŭd'-dĭng-tīme. ſ. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the firſt diſh, is ſet upon the table; nick of time, critical minute.

PUDDLE, pŭd'l. ſ. A ſmall muddy lake, a dirty plaſh.

To PUDDLE, pŭd'l. v. a. To muddy, to pollute with dirt, to mix dirt and water.

PUDDLY, pŭd'l-ŷ. a. Muddy, dirty, miry.

PUDDOCK, pŭd'-dŭk. ſ. A provincial word for a ſmall encloſure; the ſame as PADDOCK.

PUDENCY, pû'-dĕn-ſŷ. ſ. Modeſty, ſhamefacedneſs.

PUDICITY, pû-dĭs'-ĭt-ŷ. ſ. Modeſty, chaſtity.

PUEFELLOW, pû'-fĕl-lô. ſ. A partner. A cant word.

PUERILE, pû'-ê-rĭl. a. Childiſh, boyiſh.

PUERILITY, pû-ê-rĭl'-ĭt-ŷ. ſ. Childiſhneſs, boyiſhneſs.

PUERPERAL, pû-ĕr'-pĕr-ål. a. Relating to childbirth.

PUERPEROUS, pû-ĕr'-pĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing children.

PUET, pû'-ĭt. ſ. A kind of water-fowl.

PUFF, pŭf'. ſ. A quick blaſt with the mouth; a ſmall blaſt of wind; a fungus; any thing light and porous, as Puff paſte; ſomething to ſprinkle powder on the hair.

To PUFF, pŭf'. v. n. To ſwell the cheeks with wind; to blow with a quick blaſt; to blow with ſcornfulneſs; to breathe thick and hard; to do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation; to ſwell with the wind.

To PUFF, pŭf'. v. a. To ſwell as with wind; to drive or agitate with blaſts of wind; to ſwell with a blaſt of breath, ſcornfully; to ſwell or blow up with praiſe; to ſwell or elate with pride.

PUFFER, pŭf'-fŭr. ſ. One that puffs.

PUFFIN, pŭf'-fĭn. ſ. A water-fowl; a kind of fiſh; a kind of fungus filled with duſt.

PUFFINGLY, pŭf'-fĭng-lŷ. ad. Tumidly, with ſwell; with ſhortneſs of breath.

PUFFY, pŭf'-fŷ. a. Windy, flatulent; tumid, turgid.

PUG, pŭg'. ſ. A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.

PUGH, pŭh'. interj. A word of contempt.

PUGIL, pû'-dzhĭl. ſ. What is taken up between the thumb and two firſt fingers; the quantity that may be ſo taken up.

PUGNACIOUS, pŭg-nå'-ſhŭs. ſ. Inclinable to fight, quarrelſome, fighting.

PUGNACITY, pŭg-nås'-ĭt-ŷ. ſ. Quarrelſomeneſs, inclination to fight.

PUISNE, pû'-nŷ. a. Young, younger, later in time; petty, inconſiderable; ſmall. See PUNY.

PUISSANCE, pû'-ĭſ-ſĕns. ſ. Power, ſtrength, force.

PUISSANT, pu'-iſ-ſent. a. Powerful, ſtrong, forcible.

PUISSANTLY, pu'-iſ-ſent-lý. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

PUKE, pu'k. ſ. Vomit, medicine cauſing vomit.

To **PUKE**, pu'k. v. n. To ſpew, to vomit.

PUKER, pu'k-ur. ſ. Medicine cauſing a vomit.

PULCHRITUDE, pul'-krý-tud. ſ. Beauty, grace, handſomeneſs.

To **PULE**, pu'l. v. n. To cry like a chicken; to whine, to cry, to whimper.

PULICK, pu'-lik. ſ. A herb.

PULICOSE, pu-lý-kó'ſe. a. Abounding with fleas.

To **PULL**, pul'. v. a. To draw forcibly; to pluck, to gather; to tear, to rend; To Pull down, to ſubvert, to demoliſh; to degrade; To Pull up, to extirpate, to eradicate.

PULL, pul'. ſ. The act of pulling, pluck.

PULLER, pul'-lur. ſ. One that pulls.

PULLET, pul'-lit. ſ. A young hen.

PULLEY, pul'-lý. ſ. A ſmall wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on it's outſide, in which a rope runs.

To **PULLULATE**, pul'-lu-láte. v. n. To germinate, to bud.

PULMONARY, pul'-mo-nér-ý. a. Belonging to the lungs.

PULMONICK, pul-mon'-nik. a. Belonging to the lungs.

PULP, pulp'. ſ. Any ſoft maſs; the ſoft part of fruit.

PULPIT, pul'-pit. ſ. A place raiſed on high, where a ſpeaker ſtands; the higher deſk in the church where the ſermon is pronounced.

PULPOUS, pulp'-us. a. Soft.

PULPOUSNESS, pulp'-uſ-nés. ſ. The quality of being pulpous.

PULPY, pulp'-ý. a. Soft, pappy.

PULSATION, pul-sá'-ſhun. ſ. The act of beating or moving with quick ſtrokes againſt any thing oppoſing.

PULSE, puls'. ſ. The motion of any artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch; oſcillation, vibration; To feel one's Pulſe, to try or know one's mind artfully; leguminous plants.

To **PULSE**, puls'. v. n. To beat as the pulſe.

PULSION, pul'-ſhun. ſ. The act of driving or of forcing forward, in oppoſition to ſuction.

PULVERABLE, pul'-ver-ébl. a. Poſſible to be reduced to duſt.

PULVERIZATION, pul-ver-i-zá'-ſhun. ſ. The act of powdering, reduction to duſt or powder.

To **PULVERIZE**, pul'-ver-ize. v. n. To reduce to powder, to reduce to duſt.

PULVERULENCE, pul-ver'-u-léns. ſ. Duſtineſs, abundance of duſt.

PULVERULENT, pul-ver'-u-lent. a. Duſty, covered with duſt.

PULVIL, pul'-vil. ſ. Sweet ſcents.

To **PULVIL**, pul'-vil. v. a. To ſprinkle with perfumes in powder.

To **PUMICATE**, pu'-mý-káte. v. a. To ſmooth with pumice.

PUMICE, pum'-mis. ſ. A ſlag or cinder of ſome foſſil.

PUMMEL, pum'-mil. ſ. See POMMEL.

PUMP, pump'. ſ. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells, it's operation is performed by the preſſure of the air; a ſhoe with a thin ſole and low heel.

To **PUMP**, pump'. v. n. To work a pump, to throw out water by a pump.

To **PUMP**, pump'. v. a. To raiſe or throw out by means of a pump; to examine artfully by ſly interrogatories.

PUMPER, pump'-ur. ſ. The perſon or the inſtrument that pumps.

PUMPION, pump'-yun. ſ. A plant.

PUN, pun'. ſ. An equivocation, a quibble, an expreſſion where a word has at once different meanings.

To **PUN**, pun'. v. n. To quibble, to uſe the ſame word at once in different ſenſes.

To **PUNCH**, puntſh'. v. a. To bore or perforate by driving a ſharp inſtrument.

PUNCH, puntſh'. ſ. A pointed inſtrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; a liquor made by mixing ſpirit with water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons or oranges; the buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-ſhow; in contempt or ridicule, a ſhort fat fellow.

PUNCHBOWL, pùntſh'-bòle. ſ. A baſon or bowl in which punch is made and brought to the table.

PUNCHEON, pùntſh'-ùn. ſ. An inſtrument driven ſo as to make a hole or impreſſion; a meaſure of liquids.

PUNCHER, pùntſh'-ùr. ſ. An inſtrument that makes an impreſſion or hole.

PUNCHLADLE, pùntſh'-lȧdl. ſ. The ſmall ladle with which punch is taken out of the bowl to fill the glaſſes.

PUNCTATED, pùngk'-tȧ-tìd. a. Drawn into a point, conſiſting of a ſingle point.

PUNCTILIO, pùngk-tìl'-lyò. ſ. A ſmall nicety of behaviour, a nice point of exactneſs.

PUNCTILIOUS, pùngk-tìl'-lyùs. a. Nice, exact, punctual to ſuperſtition.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, pùngk-tìl'-lyùſ-nès. ſ. Nicety, exactneſs of behaviour.

PUNCTO, pùngk'-tò. ſ. Nice point of ceremony; the point in fencing.

PUNCTUAL, pùngk'-tù-èl. a. Compriſed in a point, conſiſting in a point; exact, nice, punctilious.

PUNCTUALITY, pùngk-tù-ȧl'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Nicety, ſcrupulous exactneſs.

PUNCTUALLY, pùngk'-tù-èl-ỳ. ad. Nicely, exactly, ſcrupulouſly.

PUNCTUALNESS, pùngk'-tù-èl-nès. ſ. Exactneſs, nicety.

PUNCTUATION, pùngk'-tù-ȧ-ſhùn. ſ. The act or method of pointing.

To PUNCTULATE, pùngk'-tù-lȧte. v. n. To mark with ſmall ſpots.

PUNCTURE, pùngk'-tùr. ſ. A hole made with a very ſharp point.

PUNGENCY, pùn'-dzhèn-ſỳ. ſ. Power of pricking; heat on the tongue, acridneſs; power to pierce the mind; acrimoniouſneſs, keenneſs.

PUNGENT, pùn'-dzhènt. a. Pricking, ſharp on the tongue, acrid; piercing, ſharp, acrimonious, biting.

PUNICE, pù'-nìs. ſ. A wall louſe, a bug.

PUNICEOUS, pù-nìſh'-ùs. a. Purple.

PUNINESS, pù'-nỳ-nès. ſ. Pettineſs, ſmallneſs.

To PUNISH, pùn'-nìſh. v. a. To chaſtiſe, to afflict with penalties; to revenge a fault with pain or death.

PUNISHABLE, pùn'-nìſh-ȧbl. a. Worthy of puniſhment, capable of puniſhment.

PUNISHABLENESS, pùn'-nìſh-ȧbl-nès. ſ. The quality of deſerving or admitting puniſhment.

PUNISHER, pùn'-nìſh-ùr. ſ. One who inflicts pain for a crime.

PUNISHMENT, pùn'-nìſh-mènt. ſ. Any infliction impoſed in vengeance of a crime.

PUNITION, pù-nìſh'-ùn. ſ. Puniſhment.

PUNITIVE, pù'-nìt-ìv. a. Awarding or inflicting puniſhment.

PUNITORY, pù'-nìt-ùr-ỳ. a. Puniſhing, tending to puniſhment.

PUNK, pùngk'. ſ. A whore, a common proſtitute.

PUNSTER, pùns'-tùr. ſ. A quibbler, a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.

To PUNT, pùnt'. v. a. To play againſt the banker at baſſet.

PUNT, pùnt'. } ſ. He who plays againſt the banker at baſſet.
PUNTER, pùnt'-ùr. }

PUNY, pù'-nỳ. a. Young; inferiour, petty, of an under rate.

PUNY, pù'-nỳ. ſ. A young unexperienced unſeaſoned wretch.

To PUP, pùp'. v. n. To bring forth whelps, uſed of a bitch bringing young.

PUPIL, pù'-pìl. ſ. The apple of the eye; a ſcholar, one under the care of a tutor; a ward, one under the care of his guardian.

PUPILAGE, pů-pĭl'-ĭdzh. ſ. State of being a ſcholar; wardſhip, minority.

PUPILARY, pů'-pĭl-ĕr-ỳ. a. Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PUPPET, pŭp'-pĭt. ſ. A ſmall image moved by men in a mock-drama; a word of contempt.

PUPPETMAN, pŭp'-pĭt-măn. ſ. Maſter of a puppet-ſhow.

PUPPETSHOW, pŭp'-pĭt-ſhŏ. ſ. A mock-drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.

PUPPY, pŭp'-pỳ. ſ. A whelp, progeny of a bitch; a name of contempt to an impertinent fellow.

To **PUPPY**, pŭp'-pỳ. v. n. To bring whelps.

PUPPYHEADED, pŭp'-pỳ-hĕd-ĭd. a. Dull, ſtupid, heavy in the head.

PURBLIND, pŭr'-blĭnd. a. Near-ſighted, ſhortſighted.

PURBLINDNESS, pŭr'-blĭnd-nĕs. ſ. Shortneſs of ſight.

PURCHASABLE, pŭr'-tſhĕſ-ĕbl. a. That may be purchaſed or bought.

To **PURCHASE**, pŭr'-tſhĕs. v. a. To buy for a price; to obtain at any expenſe, as of labour or danger; to expiate or recompenſe by a fine or forfeit.

PURCHASE, pŭr'-tſhĕs. ſ. Any thing bought or obtained for a price; any thing of which poſſeſſion is taken.

PURCHASER, pŭr'-tſhĕſ-ŭr. ſ. A buyer, one that gains any thing for a price.

PURE, pů'r. a. Not ſullied; clear; unmingled; not connected with any thing extrinſick; free; free from guilt, guiltleſs, innocent; not vitiated with corrupt modes of ſpeech; mere, as a Pure villain; chaſte, modeſt.

PURELY, pů'r-lỳ. ad. In a pure manner, not with mixture; innocently, without guilt; merely.

PURENESS, pů'r-nĕs. ſ. Clearneſs, freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures; ſimplicity; innocence; freedom from vitious modes of ſpeech.

PURFILE, pŭr'-fĭl. ſ. A ſort of ancient trimming for women's gowns.

To **PURFLE**, pŭr'fl. v. a. To decorate with a wrought or flowered border.

PURFLE, pŭr'fl.
PURFLEW, pŭr'-flů. } ſ. A border of embroidery.

PURGATION, pŭr-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of cleanſing or purifying from vitious mixtures; the act of cleanſing the body by downward evacuation; the act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

PURGATIVE, pŭr'-gă-tĭv. a. Cathartick, having the power to cauſe evacuations downward.

PURGATIVE, pŭr'-gă-tĭv. ſ. A medicine to purge the body by ſtool.

PURGATORIAL. pŭr-gă-tŏ'-rỳ-ĕl. a. Cleanſing, belonging to purgatory.

PURGATORY, pŭr'-găt-ŭr-ỳ. ſ. A place in which ſouls are ſuppoſed by the papiſts to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.

To **PURGE**, pŭrdzh'. v. a. To cleanſe, to clear; to clear from impurities; to clear from guilt; to clear from imputation of guilt; to ſweep or put away impurities; to evacuate the body by ſtool; to clarify, to defecate.

To **PURGE**, pŭrdzh'. v. n. To have frequent ſtools.

PURGE, pŭrdzh'. ſ. A cathartick medicine, a medicine that evacuates the body by ſtool.

PURGER, pŭrdzh-'ŭr. ſ. One who clears away any thing noxious; purge, cathartick.

PURIFICATION, pů-rỳ-fỳ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making pure; the act of cleanſing from guilt; a rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

PURIFICATIVE, pů-rĭf'-fỳ-kā-tĭv.
PURIFICATORY, pů-rĭf'-fỳ-kā-tŭr'-ỳ. } a.
Having power or tendency to make pure.

PURIFIER, pů'-rỳ-fī-ŭr. ſ. Cleanſer, refiner.

To PURIFY, pů′-rỳ-fỳ. v. a. To make pure; to free from any extraneous admixture; to make clear; to free from guilt or corruption; to clear from barbariſms or improprieties.

To PURIFY, pů′-rỳ-fỳ. v. n. To grow pure.

PURIST, pů′-rìſt. ſ. One ſuperſtitiouſly nice in the uſe of words.

PURITAN, pů′-rỳ-tèn. ſ. A ſectary pretending to eminent purity of religion.

PURITANICAL, pů-rỳ-tàn′-ỳ-kèl. a. Relating to puritans.

PURITANISM, pů′-rỳ-tèn-ìzm. ſ. The notions of a puritan.

PURITY, pů′-rỳ-tỳ. ſ. Cleanneſs, freedom from foulneſs or dirt; freedom from guilt, innocence; chaſtity, freedom from contamination of ſexes.

PURL, pùrl′. ſ. An embroidered and puckered border; a kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromaticks are infuſed.

To PURL, pùrl′. v. n. To murmur, to flow with a gentle noiſe.

To PURL, pùrl′. v. a. To decorate with fringe or embroidery. Not uſed.

PURLIEU, pùr′-lů. ſ. The grounds on the borders of a foreſt, border, encloſure.

PURLINS, pùr′-lìns. ſ. In architecture, thoſe pieces of timber that lie acroſs the rafters on the inſide, to keep them from ſinking in the middle.

To PURLOIN, pùr-loi′n. v. a. To ſteal, to take away by theft.

PURLOINER, pùr-loi′n-ùr. ſ. A thief, one that ſteals clandeſtinely.

PURPLE, pùr′pl. a. Red tinctured with blue; in poetry, red.

PURPLE, pùr′pl. v. a. To make red, to colour with purple.

PURPLE, pùr′pl. ſ. The purple colour; a purple dreſs.

PURPLES, pùr′plz. ſ. Spots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers, a purple fever.

PURPLISH, pùr′p-lìſh. a. Somewhat purple.

PURPORT, pùr′-pùrt. ſ. Deſign, tendency of a writing or diſcourſe.

To PURPORT, pùr′-pùrt. v. n. To intend, to tend to ſhow.

PURPOSE, pùr′-pùs. ſ. Intention, deſign, effect, conſequence; inſtance, example.

To PURPOSE, pùr′-pùs. v. a. To intend, to deſign, to reſolve.

To PURPOSE, pùr′-pùs. v. n. To have an intention, to have a deſign.

PURPOSELY, pùr′-pùſ-lỳ. ad. By deſign, by intention.

To PURR, pùr′. v. a. To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleaſure.

PURSE, pùrs′. ſ. A ſmall bag in which money is contained.

To PURSE, pùrs′. v. a. To put into a purſe; to contract as a purſe.

PURSENET, pùrs′-nèt. ſ. A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a ſtring.

PURSEPROUD, pùrs′-proud. a. Puffed up with money.

PURSER, pùr′-ſùr. ſ. The perſon who has the charge of the proviſion of a ſhip, and the neceſſaries for the men.

PURSINESS, pùr′-ſỳ-nès. } ſ.
PURSIVENESS, pùr′-ſìv-nès. }
Shortneſs of breath.

PURSLAIN, pùrs′-lìn. ſ. A plant.

PURSUABLE, pùr-sů′-èbl. a. What may be purſued.

PURSUANCE, pèr-sů′-èns. ſ. Proſecution, proceſs.

PURSUANT, pùr-sů′-ènt. a. Done in conſequence or proſecution of any thing.

To PURSUE, pùr-sů′. v. a. To chaſe, to follow in hoſtility; to proſecute; to imitate, to follow as an example, to endeavour to attain.

To PURSUE, pùr-sů′. v. n. To go on, to proceed. A galliciſm.

PURSUER, pùr-sů′-ùr. ſ. One who follows in hoſtility.

PURSUIT, pùr-sů′t. ſ. The act of following with hoſtile intention; endeavour to attain; proſecution.

PURSUIVANT, pùr′-ſwỳ-vànt. ſ. A ſtate meſſenger, an attendant on the heralds.

PURSY, pủr'-ſỷ. a. Shortbreathed and fat.

PURTENANCE, pủr'-tèn-ẻns. ſ. The pluck of an animal.

To **PURVEY**, pủr-vẻ'. v. a. To provide with conveniencies; to procure.

To **PURVEY**, pủr-vẻ'. v. n. To buy in proviſions.

PURVEYANCE, pủr-vẻ'-ẻns. ſ. Proviſion, procurement of victuals.

PURVEYOR, pủr-vẻ'-ủr. ſ. One that provides victuals; a procurer, a pimp.

PURVIEW, pủr'-vủ. ſ. Proviſo; providing clauſe.

PURULENCE, pủ'-rủ-lẻns. } ſ.
PURULENCY, pủ'-rủ-lèn-ſỷ. }
Generation of pus or matter.

PURULENT, pủ'-rủ-lènt. a. Conſiſting of pus or the running of wounds.

PUS, pủs'. ſ. The matter of a well digeſted ſore.

To **PUSH**, pủſh'. v. a. To ſtrike with a thruſt; to force or drive by impulſe of any thing; to force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence; to preſs forward; to urge, to drive; to enforce, to drive to a concluſion; to importune, to teaze.

To **PUSH**, pủſh'. v. n. To make a thruſt; to make an effort; to make an attack.

PUSH, pủſh'. ſ. Thruſt, the act of ſtriking with a pointed inſtrument; an impulſe, force impreſſed; aſſault, attack; a forcible ſtruggle; a ſtrong effort; exigence, trial; a wheal, in this ſenſe not uſed.

PUSHER, pủſh'-ủr. ſ. He who puſhes forward.

PUSHING, pủſh'-ỉng. a. Enterpriſing, vigorous.

PUSHPIN, pủſh'-pỉn. ſ. A child's play, in which pins are puſhed alternately.

PUSILLANIMITY, pủ-ſỉl-ả-nỉm'-ỉt-ỷ. ſ. Cowardice, meanneſs of ſpirit.

PUSILLANIMOUS, pủ-ſỉl-ản'-ỷ-mủs. a. Meanſpirited, narrowminded, cowardly.

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, pủ-ſỉl-ản'-ỷ-mủſ-nẻs. ſ. Meanneſs of ſpirit.

PUSS, pủs'. ſ. The fondling name of a cat; the ſportſman's term for a hare.

PUSTULE, pủs'-tủl. ſ. A ſmall ſwelling, a pimple, an efflorеſcence.

PUSTULOUS, pủs'-tủ-lủs. a. Full of puſtules, pimply.

To **PUT**, pủt'. v. a. To lay or repoſite in any place; to place in any ſituation; to give up; to puſh into action; to uſe any action by which the place or ſtate of any thing is changed; to cauſe, to produce; to add; to place in a reckoning; to reduce to any ſtate; to oblige, to urge; to propoſe, to ſtate; to bring into any ſtate of mind or temper; to offer, to advance; to unite, to place as an ingredient; To Put by, to turn off, to divert; to thruſt aſide; To Put down, to baffle, to repreſs, to cruſh; to degrade; to bring into diſuſe; to confute; To Put forth, to propoſe; to extend; to emit as a ſprouting plant; to exert; To Put in, to interpoſe; To drive to harbour; To Put in practice, to uſe, to exerciſe; To Put off, to diveſt, to lay aſide; to defeat or delay with ſome artifice or excuſe; to delay, to defer, to procraſtinate; to paſs fallaciouſly; to diſcard; to recommend, to vend or obtrude; To Put on or upon, to impute, to charge; to inveſt with, as clothes or covering; to forward, to promote, to incite; to impoſe, to inflict; to aſſume, to take; To Put over, to refer; To Put out, to place at uſury; to extinguiſh; to emit, as a plant; to extend, to protrude; to expel, to drive from; to make publick; to diſconcert; To Put to, to kill by, to puniſh by; to refer to, to expoſe; To Put to it, to diſtreſs, to perplex, to preſs hard; To Put to, to aſſiſt with; To Put to death, to kill; To Put together, to accumulate into one ſum or maſs; To Put up, to paſs unrevenged; to expoſe publickly; to ſtart; to hoard; to hide; To Put upon, to incite, to inſtigate; to impoſe, to lay upon; To Put upon trial, to expoſe or ſummon to a ſolemn and judicial examination.

To PUT, pŭt'. v. n. To go or move; to ſhoot or germinate; to ſteer; To Put forth, to leave a port; to germinate, to bud, to ſhoot out; To Put in, to enter a haven; To Put in for, to claim, to ſtand candidate for; To Put in, to offer a claim; To Put off, to leave land; To Put over, to ſail croſs; To Put to ſea, to ſet ſail, to begin the courſe; To Put up, to offer one's ſelf a candidate; to advance to, to bring one's ſelf forward; To Put up with, to ſuffer without reſentment.

PUT, pŭt'. ſ. A ruſtick, a clown; a game at cards.

PUTAGE, pú'-tîdzh. ſ. In law, proſtitution on the woman's part.

PUTANISM, pú'-tà-nîzm. ſ. The manner of living, or trade of a proſtitute.

PUTATIVE, pú'-tà-tîv. a. Suppoſed, reputed.

PUTEAL, pú'-tŷ-ál. a. Belonging to a well.

PUTID, pú'-tîd. a. Mean, low, worthleſs.

PUTIDNESS, pú'-tîd-nês. ſ. Meanneſs, vileneſs.

PUTLOG, pŭt'-lôg. ſ. Putlogs are pieces of timber or ſhort poles about ſeven feet long, to bear the boards they ſtand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon.

PUTREDINOUS, pú-trêd'-în-ŭs. a. Stinking, rotten.

PUTREFACTION, pú-trŷ-fák'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.

PUTREFACTIVE, pú-trŷ-fák'-tîv. a. Making rotten.

To PUTREFY, pú'-trŷ-fŷ. v. a. To make rotten, to corrupt with rottenneſs.

To PUTREFY, pú'-trŷ-fŷ. v. n. To rot.

PUTRESCENCE, pú-três'-sêns. ſ. The ſtate of rotting.

PUTRESCENT, pú-três'-ſênt. a. Growing rotten.

PUTRID, pú'-trîd. a. Rotten, corrupt.

PUTRIDITY, pú-trîd'-ŷ-tŷ. } ſ.
PUTRIDNESS, pú'-trîd-nês. } Rottenneſs.

PUTTER, pŭt'-tŭr. ſ. One who puts; Putter on, inciter, inſtigator.

PUTTINGSTONE, pŭt'-tîng-ſtône. ſ. In ſome parts of Scotland, ſtones are laid at the gates of great houſes, which they call Puttingſtones, for trials of ſtrength.

PUTTOCK, pŭt'-tŭk. ſ. A buzzard.

PUTTY, pŭt'-tŷ. ſ. A kind of powder on which glaſs is ground; a kind of cement uſed by glaziers.

To PUZZLE, pŭz'l. v. a. To perplex, to confound, to embarraſs, to entangle.

To PUZZLE, pŭz'l. v. n. To be bewildered in one's own notions, to be awkward.

PUZZLE, pŭz'l. ſ. Embarraſſment, perplexity.

PUZZLER, pŭz'-lŭr. ſ. He who puzzles.

PYGARG, pî'-gârg. ſ. A bird.

PYGMEAN, pîg-mé'-ên. a. Belonging to a pygmy.

PYGMY, pîg'-mŷ. ſ. A dwarf, one of a nation fabled to be only three ſpans high, and after long wars to have been deſtroyed by cranes.

PYLORUS, pî-lô'-rŭs. ſ. The lower orifice of the ſtomach.

PYPOWDER, pî'-pow-dŭr. See PIEPOWDER.

PYRAMID, pîr'-à-mîd. ſ. In geometry, is a ſolid figure, whoſe baſe is a polygon, and whoſe ſides are plain triangles, their ſeveral points meeting in one.

PYRAMIDAL, pî-râm'-ŷ-dêl. } a.
PYRAMIDICAL, pîr-à-mîd'-ŷ-kêl. }
Having the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIDICALLY, pîr-à-mîd'-ŷ-kêl-ŷ. ad. In form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIS, pîr'-à-mîs. ſ. A pyramid.

PYRE, pî're. ſ. A pile to be burnt.

PYRITES, pŷ-rî'-têz. ſ. Fireſtone.

PYROMANCY, pî'-rô-mân-ſŷ. ſ. Divination by fire.

PYROMETER, pý-ròm'-mè-tùr. ſ. An inſtrument for meaſuring the expanſion of bodies by heat.

PYROPHORUS, pý-ròf'-ò-rùs. ſ. A chymical preparation kindling ſpontaneouſly when expoſed to the air.

PYROTECHNICAL, pý-rò-tèk'-ný-kèl. a. Engaged or ſkilful in fireworks.

PYROTECHNICKS, pý-rò-tèk'-nìks. ſ. The art of employing fire to uſe or pleaſure, the art of fireworks.

PYROTECHNY, pý'-rò-tèk-ný. ſ. The art of managing fire.

PYRRHONISM, pìr'-rò-nìzm. ſ. Scepticiſm, univerſal doubt.

PYX, pìks'. ſ. The box in which the Romaniſts keep the hoſt.

Q.

TO QUACK, kwåk'. v. a. To cry like a duck; to act the part of a boaſting pretender to phyſick, or any other art.

QUACK, kwåk'. ſ. A boaſtful pretender to arts which he does not underſtand; a vain boaſtful pretender to phyſick, one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places; an artful tricking practitioner in phyſick.

QUACKERY, kwåk'-kèr-ý. ſ. Mean or bad acts in phyſick.

QUACKSALVER, kwåk'-ſål-vùr. ſ. One who brags of medicines or ſalves, a charlatan.

QUADRAGESIMAL, kwå-drå-dzhès'-ſý-mèl. a. Lenten, belonging to Lent.

QUADRANGLE, kwå-drång'gl. ſ. A ſquare, a ſurface with four right angles.

QUADRANGULAR, kwå-drång'-gù-lèr. a. Square, having four right angles.

QUADRANT, kwå'-drènt. ſ. The fourth part, the quarter; the quarter of a circle; an inſtrument with which latitudes are taken.

QUADRANTAL, kwå-drånt'-èl. a. Included in the fourth part of a circle.

QUADRATE, kwå'-dråte. a. Square, having four equal and parallel ſides; diviſible into four equal parts; ſuited, applicable.

QUADRATE, kwå'-dråte. ſ. A ſquare, a ſurface with four equal and parallel ſides.

To QUADRATE, kwå-dråte. v. n. To ſuit, to be accommodated.

QUADRATIC, kwå-dråt'-ìk. a. Belonging to a ſquare.

QUADRATURE, kwå'-drå-tùr. ſ. The act of ſquaring; the firſt and laſt quarter of the moon; the ſtate of being ſquare, a quadrate, a ſquare.

QUADRENNIAL, kwå-drèn'-nyèl. a. Compriſing four years; happening once in four years.

QUADRIBLE, kwå'-drìbl. a. That may be ſquared.

QUADRIFID, kwåd'-drý-fìd. a. Cloven into four diviſions.

QUADRILATERAL, kwåd-drý-låt'-tèr-èl. a. Having four ſides.

QUADRILATERALNESS, kwåd-drý-låt'-tèr-èl-nès. ſ. The property of having four right lined ſides, forming as many right angles.

QUADRILLE, kå-drìll'. ſ. A game at cards.

QUADRIMANOUS, kwå-drìm'-å-nùs. a. Fourhanded.

QUADRINOMICAL, kwåd-drý-nòm'-

nôm'-ŷ-kål. a. Conſiſting of four denominations.

QUADRIPARTITE, kwå-drîp'-pår-tîte. a. Having four parties, divided into four parts.

QUADRIPARTITELY, kwå-drîp'-pår-tîte-lŷ. ad. In a quadripartite diſtribution.

QUADRIPARTITION, kwåd-drŷ-pår-tîſh'-ûn. ſ. A diviſion by four.

QUADRIREME, kwåd'-drŷ-rème. ſ. A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISYLLABLE, kwåd'-drŷ-sîl''-låbl. ſ. A word of four ſyllables.

QUADRIVALVES, kwåd'-drŷ-vålvz. ſ. Doors with four folds.

QUADRIVIAL, kwå-drîv'-yèl. a. Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUADRUPED, kwåd'-drů-pèd. ſ. An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beaſts.

QUADRUPED, kwåd'-drů-pèd. a. Having four feet.

QUADRUPLE, kwåd'-drůpl. a. Fourfold, four times told.

To QUADRUPLICATE, kwå-drô'-plŷ-kåte. v. a. To double twice, to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICATION, kwå-drů-plŷ-kå'-ſhûn. ſ. The taking a thing four times.

QUADRUPLY, kwåd'-drů-plŷ. ad. To a fourfold quantity.

QUÆRE, kwè'-rè. Inquire, ſeek.

To QUAFF, kwåf'. v. a. To drink, luxuriouſly.

QUAFFER, kwåf'-fûr. ſ. He who quaffs.

QUAGGY, kwåg'-gŷ. a. Boggy, ſoft, not ſolid.

QUAGMIRE, kwåg'-mîre. ſ. A ſhaking marſh.

QUAIL, kwå'le. ſ. A bird of game.

To QUAIL, kwå'le. v. n. To languiſh, to loſe ſpirit; to fade.

QUAILPIPE, kwå'le-pîpe. ſ. A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

QUAINT, kwå'nt. a. Scrupulouſly, minutely exact; neat, pretty, ſubtly excogitated, fineſpun; affected, foppiſh.

QUAINTLY, kwå'nt-lŷ. ad. Nicely, exactly, with petty elegance; artfully.

QUAINTNESS, kwå'nt-nès. ſ. Nicety, petty elegance.

To QUAKE, kwå'ke. v. n. To ſhake with cold or fear, to tremble; to ſhake, not to be ſolid or firm.

QUAKE, kwå'ke. ſ. A ſhudder, a tremulous agitation.

QUAKER, kwå'k-ûr. ſ. One of a certain religious ſect.

QUAKING-GRASS, kwå'ke-îng-gràs. ſ. An herb.

QUALIFICATION, kwôl-lŷ-fŷ-kå'-ſhûn. ſ. That which makes any perſon or thing fit for any thing; accompliſhment; abatement, diminution.

To QUALIFY, kwôl'-lŷ-fŷ. v. a. To fit for any thing; to furniſh with qualifications, to accompliſh; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to abate, to ſoften; to aſſuage; to modify, to regulate.

QUALITY, kwôl'-lît-ŷ. ſ. Nature relatively conſidered; property, accident; particular efficacy; diſpoſition, temper; virtue or vice; accompliſhment, qualification; character, comparative or relative rank; rank, ſuperiority of birth or ſtation; perſons of high rank.

QUALM, kwå'm. ſ. A ſudden fit of ſickneſs, a ſudden ſeizure of ſickly languor.

QUALMISH, kwå'm-îſh. a. Seized with ſickly languor.

QUANDARY, kwôn-då'-rŷ. ſ. A doubt, a difficulty.

QUANTITIVE, kwôn'-tît-îv. a. Eſtimable according to quantity.

QUANTITY, kwôn'-tît-ŷ. ſ. That property of any thing which may be increaſed or diminiſhed; any indeterminate weight or meaſure; bulk or weight; a portion, a part; a large portion; the meaſure of time in pronouncing a ſyllable.

QUANTUM, kwån'-tûm. ſ. The quantity, the amount.

QUARANTINE, kwôr-rèn-tè'n. ſ. The ſpace of forty days, being the time which a ſhip ſuſpected of infection is obliged to forbear intercourſe or commerce.

QUARREL, kwôr'-rîl. ſ. A brawl, a petty fight, a ſcuffle; a diſpute, a conteſt; a cauſe of debate; objection, ill-will.

To QUARREL, kwôr'-rîl. v. n. To debate, to ſcuffle, to ſquabble; to fall into variance; to fight, to combat; to find fault, to pick objections.

QUARRELLER, kwôr'-rîl-ûr. ſ. He who quarrels.

QUARRELLOUS, kwôr'-rîl-ûs. a. Petulant, eaſily provoked to enmity.

QUARRELSOME, kwôr'-rîl-ſûm. a. Inclined to brawls, eaſily irritated, iraſcible, cholerick, petulant.

QUARRELSOMELY, kwôr'-rîl-ſûm-lŷ. ad. In a quarrelſome manner, petulantly, cholerickly.

QUARRELSOMENESS, kwôr'-rîl-ſûm-nês. ſ. Cholerickneſs, petulance.

QUARRY, kwôr'-rŷ. ſ. A ſquare; game flown at by a hawk; a ſtone mine, a place where they dig ſtones.

To QUARRY, kwôr'-rŷ. v. n. To prey upon; to dig out ſtones.

QUARRYMAN, kwôr'-rŷ-mân. ſ. One who digs in a quarry.

QUART, kwå'rt. ſ. The fourth part, a quarter; the fourth part of a gallon; the veſſel in which ſtrong drink is commonly retailed.

QUARTAN, kwå'r-tân. ſ. The fourth day ague.

QUARTAN, kwå'r-tân. a. Returning every fourth day.

QUARTATION, kwår-tå'-ſhûn. ſ. A chymical operation.

QUARTE, kå'rt. ſ. A ſequence of four cards.

QUARTER, kwå'r-tûr. ſ. A fourth part; a region of the ſkies, as referred to the ſeaman's card; a particular region of a town or country; the place where ſoldiers are lodged or ſtationed; proper ſtation; remiſſion of life, mercy granted by a conqueror; treatment ſhown by an enemy; friendſhip, amity, concord, in this ſenſe not uſed; a meaſure of eight buſhels.

To QUARTER, kwå'r-tûr. v. a. To divide into four parts; to divide, to break by force; to divide into diſtinct regions; to ſtation or lodge ſoldiers; to diet; to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

QUARTERAGE, kwå'r-têr-îdzh. ſ. A quarterly allowance.

QUARTERDAY, kwå'r-tûr-då'. ſ. One of the four days in the year on which rent or intereſt is paid.

QUARTERDECK, kwå'r-tûr-dêk. ſ. The ſhort upper deck.

QUARTERLY, kwå'r-tûr-lŷ. a. Containing a fourth part.

QUARTERLY, kwå'r-tûr-lŷ. ad. Once in a quarter.

QUARTERMASTER, kwå'r-tûr-måſ-tûr. ſ. One who regulates the quarters of ſoldiers.

QUARTERN, kwå'r-tûrn. ſ. A gill or the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTERSESSIONS, kwå'r-tûr-ſêſh"-ûns. ſ. A court held every quarter by the juſtices in every county.

QUARTERSTAFF, kwå'r-tûr-ſtåf. ſ. A ſtaff of defence.

QUARTILE, kwå'r-tîle. ſ. An aſpect of the planets, when they are three ſigns or ninety degrees diſtant from each other.

QUARTO, kwå'r-tô. ſ. A book in which every ſheet makes four leaves.

To QUASH, kwôſh'. v. a. To cruſh, to ſqueeze; to ſubdue ſuddenly; to annul, to nullify, to make void.

To QUASH, kwôſh'. v. n. To be ſhaken with a noiſe.

QUATERCOUSINS, kå"-têr-kûz'nz. ſ. Friends.

QUATERNARY, kwå-têr'-nêr-ŷ. ſ. The number four.

QUATERNION, kwå-têr'-nyûn. ſ. The number four.

QUATERNITY, kwå-têr'-nît-ŷ. ſ. The number four.

QUATORZE, kå-tô'rz. ſ. Four cards of the ſame denomination at piquet, for which fourteen are reckoned.

QUATRAIN, kwå'-trîn. ſ. A ſtanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

To QUAVER, kwå'-vûr. v. n. To ſhake the voice, to ſpeak or ſing with a tremulous voice; to tremble, to vibrate.

QUAVER, kwȧ'-vůr. ſ. In muſick. A note equal in time to half a crotchet; a ſhake of the voice.

QUAY, kė'. ſ. A key, an artificial bank to the ſea or river.

QUEAN, kwė'n. ſ. A worthleſs woman, generally a ſtrumpet.

QUEASINESS, kwė'-zy̍-nės. ſ. The ſickneſs of a nauſeated ſtomach.

QUEASY, kwė'-zy̍. a. Sick with nauſea; faſtidious, ſqueamiſh; cauſing nauſeouſneſs.

To QUECK, kėk'. v. n. To ſhrink, to ſhow pain.

QUEEN, kwė'n. ſ. The wife of a king; a woman inveſted with ſovereign power.

To QUEEN, kwė'n. v. n. To play the queen.

QUEEN-DOWAGER, kwė'n-dou''-ȧ-dzhůr. ſ. The widow of a king who lives on her dowry.

QUEEN-APPLE, kwė'n-ȧpl. ſ. A ſpecies of apple.

QUEENING, kwė'n-ing. ſ. An apple.

QUEER, kwė'r. a. Odd, ſtrange, original, particular.

QUEERLY, kwė'r-ly̍. ad. Particularly, oddly.

QUEERNESS, kwė'r-nės. ſ. Oddneſs, particularity.

To QUELL, kwėl'. v. a. To cruſh, to ſubdue, originally to kill.

QUELL, kwėl'. ſ. Murder. Not in uſe.

QUELLER, kwėl'-lůr. ſ. One that cruſhes or ſubdues.

QUELQUECHOSE, kėk'-ſhȯze. ſ. A trifle, a kickſhaw.

To QUENCH, kwėntſh'. v. a. To extinguiſh fire; to ſtill any paſſion or commotion; to allay thirſt; to deſtroy.

To QUENCH, kwėntſh'. v. n. To cool, to grow cool. Not in uſe.

QUENCHABLE, kwėntſh'-ėbl. a. That may be quenched.

QUENCHER, kwėntſh'-ůr. ſ. Extinguiſher.

QUENCHLESS, kwėntſh'-lės. a. Unextinguiſhable.

QUERENT, kwė'-rėnt. ſ. The complainant, the plaintiff.

QUERIMONIOUS, kwėr-ry̍-mȯ'-nyůs. a. Querulous, complaining.

QUERIMONIOUSLY, kwėr-ry̍-mȯ'-nyůſ-ly̍. ad. Querulouſly, with complaint.

QUERIMONIOUSNESS, kwėr-ry̍-mȯ'-nyůſ-nės. ſ. Complaining temper.

QUERIST, kwė'-riſt. ſ. An inquirer, an aſker of queſtions.

QUERN, kwėrn'. ſ. A handmill. Not in uſe.

QUERPO, kwėr'-pȯ. ſ. A dreſs cloſe to the body, a waiſtcoat.

QUERRY, kwėr'-ry̍. ſ. A groom belonging to a prince, or one converſant in the king's ſtables.

QUERULOUS, kwėr'-rů-lůs. a. Mourning, habitually complaining.

QUERULOUSLY, kwėr'-rů-lůſ-ly̍. ad. In a querulous manner, with habitual complaints.

QUERULOUSNESS, kwėr'-rů-lůſ-nės. ſ. Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUERY, kwė'-ry̍. ſ. A queſtion, an inquiry to be reſolved.

To QUERY, kwė'-ry̍. v. a. To aſk queſtions.

QUEST, kwėſt'. ſ. Search, act of ſeeking; an empannelled jury; ſearchers, collectively; inquiry, examination.

To QUEST, kwėſt'. v. n. To go in ſearch.

QUESTANT, kwės'-tėnt. ſ. Seeker, endeavourer after. Not in uſe.

QUESTION, kwės'-tſhůn. ſ. Interrogatory, any thing inquired; inquiry, diſquiſition; a diſpute, a ſubject of debate; affair to be examined; doubt, controverſy, diſpute; examination by torture; ſtate of being the ſubject of preſent inquiry.

To QUESTION, kwės'-tſhůn. v. n. To inquire; to debate by interrogatories.

To QUESTION, kwės'-tſhůn. v. a. To examine one by queſtions; to doubt; to be uncertain of; to have no confidence in, to mention as not to be truſted.

QUESTIONABLE, kwès'-tſhùn-èbl. a. Doubtful, diſputable; ſuſpicious, liable to ſuſpicion, liable to queſtion.

QUESTIONABLENESS, kwès'-tſhùn-èbl-nès. ſ. The quality of being queſtionable.

QUESTIONARY, kwès'-tſhùn-èr-ỳ. a. Inquiring, aſking queſtions.

QUESTIONER, kwès'-tſhùn-ùr. ſ. An inquirer.

QUESTIONLESS, kwès'-tſhùn-lès. ad. Certainly, without doubt.

QUESTMAN, kwèſt'-màn. }
QUESTMONGER, kwèſt'-mùng-gùr. } ſ.
Starter of lawſuits or proſecutions.

QUESTRIST, kwès'-trìſt. ſ. Seeker, purſuer.

QUESTUARY, kwès'-tù-èr-ỳ. a. Studious of profit.

To QUIBBLE, kwìb'l. v. n. To pun, to play on the ſound of words.

QUIBBLE, kwìb'l. ſ. A low conceit depending on the ſound of words, a pun.

QUIBBLER, kwìb'-lùr. ſ. A punſter.

QUICK, kwìk'. a. Living, not dead; ſwift, nimble, done with celerity; ſpeedy, free from delay; active, ſpritely, ready.

QUICK, kwìk'. ad. Nimbly, ſpeedily, readily.

QUICK, kwìk'. ſ. The living fleſh, ſenſible parts; plants of hawthorn.

QUICKBEAM, kwìk'-bèm. ſ. A ſpecies of wild aſh.

To QUICKEN, kwìk'n. v. a. To make alive; to haſten; to excite.

To QUICKEN, kwìk'n. v. n. To become alive, as a woman Quickens with child; to move with activity.

QUICKENER, kwìk'-nùr. ſ. One who makes alive; that which accelerates, that which actuates.

QUICKLIME, kwìk'-lime. ſ. Lime unquenched.

QUICKLY, kwìk'-lỳ. ad. Nimbly, ſpeedily, actively.

QUICKNESS, kwìk'-nès. ſ. Speed; activity; keen ſenſibility; ſharpneſs.

QUICKSAND, kwìk'-ſànd. ſ. Moving ſand, unſolid ground.

To QUICKSET, kwìk'-ſèt. v. a. To plant with living plants.

QUICKSET, kwìk'-ſèt. ſ. Living plants ſet to grow.

QUICKSIGHTED, kwìk''-sì'te-ìd. a. Having a ſharp ſight.

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, kwìk''-sì'te-ìd-nès. ſ. Sharpneſs of ſight.

QUICKSILVER, kwìk'-sìl-vùr. ſ. A mineral ſubſtance, mercury.

QUICKSILVERED, kwìk'-sìl-vùrd. a. Overlaid with quickſilver.

QUICKWITTED, kwìk-wìt'-ìd. a. Having ſharp wit.

QUID, kwìd'. ſ. A morſel to be held in the mouth and chewed; a ſmall quantity of tobacco held in the mouth. A low word.

QUIDDIT, kwìd'-dìt. ſ. A ſubtilty, an equivocation.

QUIDDITY, kwìd'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Eſſence, that which is a proper anſwer to the queſtion Quid eſt? a ſcholaſtick term; a trifling nicety, a cavil.

QUIESCENCE, kwì-ès'-sèns. }
QUIESCENCY, kwì-ès'-sèn-sỳ. } ſ.
Reſt, repoſe.

QUIESCENT, kwì-ès'-sènt. a. Reſting, not being in motion.

QUIET, kwì'-èt. a. Still; peaceable; not in motion; not ruffled.

QUIET, kwì'-et. ſ. Reſt, repoſe, tranquillity.

To QUIET, kwì'-èt. v. a. To calm, to lull, to pacify; to ſtill.

QUIETER, kwì'-èt-ùr. ſ. The perſon or thing that quiets.

QUIETISM, kwì'-èt-ìzm. ſ. Tranquillity of mind.

QUIETIST, kwì'-èt-ìſt. ſ. One who holds that religion conſiſts in the internal reſt and recollection of the mind.

QUIETLY, kwì'-èt-lỳ. ad. Calmly; peaceably, at reſt.

QUIETNESS, kwì'-èt-nès. ſ. Coolneſs of temper; peace, tranquillity; ſtillneſs, calmneſs.

QUIETSOME, kwì'-èt-ſùm. a. Calm, ſtill, undiſturbed.

QUIETUDE, kwì'-è-tùd. ſ. Reſt, repoſe.

QUILL, kwìl'. ſ. The hard and ſtrong feather of the wing, of which pens are made; the prick or dart of a porcupine; the reed on which weavers wind their threads.

QUILLET, kwil′-lit. ſ. Subtilty, nicety.

QUILT, kwilt′. ſ. A cover made by ſtitching one cloth over another with ſome ſoft ſubſtance between them.

To QUILT, kwilt′. v. a. To ſtitch one cloth upon another with ſomething ſoft between them.

QUINARY, kwi′-nér-ŷ. a. Conſiſting of five.

QUINCE, kwins′. ſ. The tree; the fruit.

QUINCUNCIAL, kwin-kŭn′-ſhél. a. Having the form of a quincunx.

QUINCUNX, kwin′-kŭngks. ſ. A plantation of trees, diſpoſed originally in a ſquare, conſiſting of five trees, one at each corner and a fifth in the middle, which diſpoſition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderneſs; five twelfths of any thing.

QUINQUAGESIMA, kwin-kwå-dzhés′-ŷ-må. ſ. The firſt Sunday in lent.

QUINQUANGULAR, kwin-kwång′-gů-lér. a. Having five corners.

QUINQUARTICULAR, kwin-kwår-tik′-ů-lér. a. Conſiſting of five articles.

QUINQUEFID, kwin′-kwŷ-fid. a. Cloven in five.

QUINQUENNIAL, kwin-kwén′-nyél. a. Laſting five years, happening once in five years.

QUINSY, kwin′-zŷ. ſ. A tumid inflammation in the throat.

QUINT, kint′. ſ. A ſet of five; ſequence of five.

QUINTAIN, kwin′-tin. ſ. A poſt with a turning top.

QUINTAL, kwin′-tél. ſ. A hundred pound weight.

QUINTESSENCE, kwin′-téſ-ſéns. ſ. A fifth being; an extract from any thing, containing all it's virtues in a ſmall quantity.

QUINTESSENTIAL, kwin-téſ-ſén′-ſhål. a. Conſiſting of quinteſſence, containing the quinteſſence.

QUINTIN, kwin′-tin. ſ. An upright poſt for the exerciſe of tilting.

QUINTUPLE, kwin′-tůpl. ſ. Five-fold.

To QUIP, kwip′. v. a. To rally with bitter ſarcaſms.

QUIP, kwip′. ſ. A ſharp jeſt, a taunt, a ſarcaſm.

QUIRE, kwi′re. ſ. A body of ſingers; a chorus; the part of the church where the ſervice is ſung; a bundle of paper conſiſting of twenty-four ſheets.

To QUIRE, kwi′re. v. n. To ſing in concert.

QUIRISTER, kwir′-riſ-tŭr. ſ. Choriſter, one who ſings in concert, generally in divine ſervice.

QUIRK, kwérk′. ſ. Quick ſtroke, ſharp fit; ſmart taunt; ſubtilty, nicety, artful diſtinction: looſe light tune.

QUIT, kwit′. a. Free, clear, diſcharged.

To QUIT, kwit′. v. a. To diſcharge an obligation, to make even; to ſet free; to carry through, to diſcharge, to perform; to clear himſelf of an affair; to repay, to requite; to vacate obligations; to pay an obligation, to clear a debt, to be tantamount; to abandon, to forſake; to reſign, to give up.

QUITCHGRASS, kwitſh′-grås. ſ. Dog graſs.

QUITE, kwi′te. ad. Completely, perfectly.

QUITRENT, kwit′-rént. ſ. Small rent reſerved.

QUITS, kwits′. interj. An exclamation uſed when any thing is repayed and the parties become even.

QUITTANCE, kwit′-téns. ſ. Diſcharge from a debt or obligation, an acquittance; recompence, repayment.

To QUITTANCE, kwit′-téns. v. a. To repay, to recompence.

QUITTERBONE, kwit′-tŭr-bône. ſ. A hard round ſwelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter of a horſe.

QUIVER, kwiv′-vŭr. ſ. A caſe for arrows.

QUIVER, kwiv'-vůr. a. Nimble, active; Not in uſe.

To **QUIVER**, kwiv'-vůr. v. n. To quake, to play with a tremulous motion; to ſhiver, to ſhudder.

QUIVERED, kwiv'-vůrd. a. Furniſhed with a quiver; ſheathed as in a quiver.

QUODLIBET, kwôd'-lŷ-bêt. ſ. A nice point, a ſubtilty.

QUODLIBETARIAN, kwôd-lŷ-bêt-tâ'-rŷ-ân. ſ. One who talks or diſputes on any ſubject.

QUODLIBETICAL, kwôd-lŷ-bêt'-ŷ-kêl. a. Not reſtrained to a particular ſubject.

QUOIF, kwoi'f. ſ. Any cap with which the head is covered; the cap of a ſerjeant at law. See Coif.

To **QUOIF**, kwoi'f. v. a. To cap, to dreſs with a head-dreſs.

QUOIFFURE, kwoi'f-fůr. ſ. Head-dreſs.

QUOIL. See Coil.

QUOIN, kwoi'n. ſ. A corner, a corner ſtone; a wedge.

QUOIT, kwoi't. ſ. Something thrown to a great diſtance to a certain point; the diſcus of the ancients is ſometimes called in Engliſh Quoit, but improperly.

To **QUOIT**, kwoi't. v. n. To throw quoits, to play at quoits.

To **QUOIT**, kwoi't. v. a. To throw.

QUONDAM, kwôn'-dâm. a. Having been formerly. Properly a Latin word.

QUORUM, kwô'-rům. ſ. A bench of juſtices, ſuch a number of any officers as is ſufficient to do buſineſs.

QUOTA, kwô'-tâ. ſ. A ſhare, a proportion as aſſigned to each.

QUOTATION, kwô-tâ'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of quoting, citation; paſſage adduced out of an author as evidence or illuſtration.

To **QUOTE**, kwô'te. v. a. To cite an author, to adduce the words of another.

QUOTER, kwô'te-ůr. ſ. Citer, he that quotes.

QUOTH, kwô'th. verb imperf. Quoth I, ſay I, or ſaid I; Quoth he, ſays he, or ſaid he.

QUOTIDIAN, kwô-tîd'-yân. a. Daily, happening every day.

QUOTIDIAN, kwô-tîd'-yân. ſ. A quotidian fever, a fever which returns every day.

QUOTIENT, kwô'-ſhênt. ſ. In arithmetick, Quotient is the number produced by the diviſion of two given numbers the one by the other.

R.

To **RABATE**, râ-bâ'te. v. n. In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fiſt again.

To **RABBET**, râb'-bît. v. a. To pare down pieces of wood ſo as to fit one another.

RABBET, râb'-bît. ſ. A joint made by paring two pieces ſo that they wrap over one another.

RABBI, râb'-bî. } ſ. A doctor among the Jews.
RABBIN, râb'-bîn. }

RABBINICAL, râb-bîn'-ŷ-kêl. a. Relating to the rabbies.

RABBIT, râb'-bît. ſ. A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

RABBITWARREN, râb'-bît-wôr-rîn.

rin. ſ. A park or burrow for rabbits.

RABBLE, råb'l. ſ. A tumultuous crowd, an aſſembly of low people.

RABBLEMENT, råb'l-ment. ſ. Crowd, tumultuous aſſembly of mean people.

RABID, råb'-bid. a. Fierce, furious; mad.

RACE, rå'ſe. ſ. A family aſcending; family deſcending; a generation, a collective family; a particular breed; Race of ginger, a root or ſprig of ginger; a particular ſtrength or taſte of wine; conteſt in running; courſe on the feet; progreſs, courſe.

RACEHORSE, rå'ſe-hòrs. ſ. Horſe bred to run for prizes.

RACEMATION, rå-ſė-må'-ſhůn. ſ. Cluſter like that of grapes.

RACEMIFEROUS, rå-ſė-mif'-ėr-ůs. a. Bearing cluſters.

RACEMOSE, rå-ſė-mő'ſe. a. Full of cluſters.

RACER, rå'ſe-ůr. ſ. Runner, one that contends in ſpeed.

RACINESS, rå'-ſŷ-nės. ſ. The quality of being racy.

RACING, rå'ſe-ing. ſ. Running in a race; ſetting horſes to run for a prize.

RACK, råk'. ſ. An engine to torture; torture, extreme pain; a diſtaff, commonly a portable diſtaff, from which they ſpin by twirling a ball; the clouds as they are driven by the wind; inſtrument to lay a ſpit on in roaſting; a wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle; arrack, a ſpirituous liquor.

To RACK, råk'. v. n. To ſtream as clouds before the wind.

To RACK, råk'. v. a. To torment by the rack; to torment, to haraſs; to ſcrew, to force to performance; to ſtretch, to extend; to defecate, to draw off from the lees.

RACK-RENT, råk'-rėnt. ſ. Rent raiſed to the uttermoſt.

RACK-RENTER, råk'-rėnt-ůr. ſ. One who pays the uttermoſt rent.

RACKET, råk'-kit. ſ. An irregular clattering noiſe; a confuſed talk, in burleſque language; the inſtrument with which players ſtrike the ball.

RACKOON, råk-kő'n. ſ. A New England animal like a badger.

RACY, rå'-ſŷ. a. Strong, flavorous, taſting of the ſoil.

RADDOCK, råd'-důk. ſ. A bird.

RADIANCE, rå'-dyėns. }
RADIANCY, rå'-dyėn-ſŷ. } ſ.
Sparkling luſtre, glitter.

RADIANT, rå'-dyėnt. a. Shining, brightly ſparkling, emitting rays.

To RADIATE, rå'-dŷ-åte. v. n. To emit rays, to ſhine.

RADIATED, rå'-dŷ-åte-id. a. Adorned with rays.

RADIATION, rå-dŷ-å'-ſhůn. ſ. Beamy luſtre, emiſſion of rays; emiſſion from a centre every way.

RADICAL, råd'-dŷ-kėl. a. Primitive, original.

RADICALITY, råd-dŷ-kål'-lt-ŷ. ſ. Origination.

RADICALLY, råd'-dŷ-kėl-ŷ. ad. Originally, primitively.

RADICALNESS, råd'-dŷ-kėl-nės, ſ. The ſtate of being radical.

To RADICATE, råd'-dŷ-kåte. v. a. To root, to plant deeply and firmly.

RADICATION, råd-ŷ-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of fixing deep.

RADICLE, råd'-dikl. ſ. That part of the ſeed of a plant which becomes it's root.

RADISH, råd'-diſh. ſ. A root which is commonly cultivated in the kitchen-garden.

RADIUS, rå'-dyůs. ſ. The ſemidiameter of a circle; a bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wriſt.

To RAFFLE, råf'l. v. n. To caſt dice for a prize.

RAFFLE, råf'l. ſ. A ſpecies of game or lottery, in which many ſtake a ſmall part of the value of ſome ſingle thing, in conſideration of a chance to gain it.

RAFT, råft'. ſ. A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber croſs each other.

RAFTER, råf'-tůr. ſ. The ſecondary timbers of the houſe, the timbers which are let into the great beam.

RAFTERED, råf'-tûrd. a. Built with rafters.

RAG, råg'. ſ. A piece of cloth torn from the reſt, a tatter; any thing rent and tattered, worn out clothes.

RAGAMUFFIN, råg-å-můf'-fîn. ſ. A paltry mean fellow.

RAGE, rå'dzh. ſ. Violent anger, vehement fury; vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful; enthuſiaſm, rapture; eagerneſs, vehemence of mind.

To **RAGE**, rå'dzh. v. n. To be in fury, to be heated with exceſſive anger; to ravage, to exerciſe fury; to act with miſchievous impetuoſity.

RAGEFUL, rå'dzh-fůl. a. Furious, violent.

RAGGED, råg'-gîd. a. Rent into tatters; uneven, conſiſting of parts almoſt diſunited; dreſſed in tatters; rugged, not ſmooth.

RAGGEDNESS, råg'-gîd-nês. ſ. State of being dreſſed in tatters.

RAGINGLY, rå'dzh-ing-lý. ad. With vehement fury.

RAGMAN, råg'-mån. ſ. One who deals in rags.

RAGOUT, rå-gô'. ſ. Meat ſtewed and highly ſeaſoned.

RAGSTONE, råg'-ſtône. ſ. A ſtone ſo named from it's breaking in a ragged manner; the ſtone with which they ſmooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RAGWORT, råg'-wûrt. ſ. A plant.

RAIL, rå'le. ſ. A croſs beam fixed in the ends of two upright poſts; a ſeries of poſts connected with beams by which any thing is encloſed; a kind of bird; a woman's upper garment.

To **RAIL**, rå'le. v. n. To encloſe with rails; to range in a line.

To **RAIL**, rå'le. v. a. To uſe inſolent and reproachful language.

RAILER, rå'le-ůr. ſ. One who inſults or defames by opprobrious language.

RAILLERY, rål'-lêr-ý. ſ. Slight ſatire, ſatirical merriment.

RAIMENT, rå'-mênt. ſ. Veſture, veſtment, dreſs, clothes, garment.

To **RAIN**, rå'ne. v. n. To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall as rain; It Rains, the water falls from the clouds.

To **RAIN**, rå'ne. v. a. To pour down as rain.

RAIN, rå'ne. ſ. The moiſture that falls from the clouds.

RAINBOW, rå'ne-bô. ſ. The iris, the ſemicircle of various colours which appears in ſhowery weather.

RAINDEER, rå'ne-dê'r. ſ. A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws ſledges through the ſnows.

RAININESS, rå'ne-ý-nês. ſ. The ſtate of being ſhowery.

RAINWATER, rå'ne-wå-tûr. ſ. Water not taken from ſprings, but falling from the clouds.

RAINY, rå'ne-ý. a. Showery, wet.

To **RAISE**, rå'ze. v. a. To lift, to heave; to ſet upright; to erect, to build up; to exalt to a ſtate more great or illuſtrious; to increaſe in current value; to elevate; to advance, to prefer; to excite, to put in action; to excite to war or tumult, to ſtir up; to rouſe, to ſtir up; to give beginning to, as he Raiſed the family; to bring into being; to call into view from the ſtate of ſeparate ſpirits; to bring from death to life; to occaſion, to begin; to ſet up, to utter loudly; to collect, to obtain a certain ſum; to collect, to aſſemble, to levy; to give riſe to; To Raiſe paſte, to form paſte into pies without a diſh.

RAISER, rå'ze-ůr. ſ. He that raiſes.

RAISIN, rå'zn. ſ. A dried grape.

RAKE, rå'ke. ſ. An inſtrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided; a looſe, diſorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtleſs fellow.

To **RAKE**, rå'ke. v. a. To gather with a rake; to draw together with violence; to ſcour, to ſearch with eager and vehement diligence; to heap together and cover; to fire on a ſhip in the direction of head and ſtern.

T

To RAKE, rå'ke. v. n. To ſearch, to grope; to paſs with violence; to lead an irregular life.

RAKER, rå'ke-ùr. ſ. One that rakes.

RAKEHELL, rå'ke-hèl. ſ. A wild, worthleſs, diſſolute, debauched fellow.

RAKEHELLY, rå'ke-hèl-ý. a. Wild, diſſolute.

RAKISH, rå'ke-ìſh. a. Looſe, lewd, diſſolute.

RAKISHNESS, rå'ke-ìſh-nès. ſ. The quality of being rakiſh.

To RALLY, rål'-lý. v. a. To put diſordered or diſperſed forces into order; to treat with ſatirical merriment.

To RALLY, rål'-lý. v. n. To come again into order; to exerciſe ſatirical merriment.

RAM, ràm'. ſ. A male ſheep; an inſtrument with an iron head to batter walls.

To RAM, ràm'. v. a. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram; to fill with any thing driven hard together.

To RAMBLE, ràm'bl. v. n. To rove looſely and irregularly, to wander.

RAMBLE, ràm'bl. ſ. Wandering irregular excurſion.

RAMBLER, ràm'-blùr. ſ. Rover, wanderer.

RAMBOOZE, ràm-bô'z. ſ. A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and ſugar.

RAMIFICATION, ràm-mý-fý-kå'-ſhùn. ſ. Diviſion or ſeparation into branches, the act of branching out.

To RAMIFY, ràm'-mý-fý. v. a. To ſeparate into branches.

To RAMIFY, ràm'-mý-fý. v. n. To be parted into branches.

RAMMER, ràm'-mùr. ſ. An inſtrument with which any thing is driven hard; the ſtick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

RAMMISH, ràm'-mìſh. a. Strong ſcented.

RAMOUS, rå'-mùs. a. Branchy, conſiſting of branches.

To RAMP, ràmp'. v. a. To leap with violence; to climb as a plant.

RAMP, ràmp'. ſ. Leap, ſpring.

RAMPALLIAN, ràm-pàl'-lyèn. ſ. A mean wretch. Not in uſe.

RAMPANCY, ràm'-pèn-ſý. ſ. Prevalence, exuberance.

RAMPANT, ràmp'-ènt. a. Exuberant, overgrowing reſtraint; in heraldry, Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the eſcutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy.

RAMPART, ràm'-pårt. }
RAMPIRE, ràm'-pìre. } ſ. The platform of the wall behind the parapet; the wall round fortified places.

To RAMPART, ràm'-pårt. }
To RAMPIRE, ràm'-pìre. } v. a.
To fortify with ramparts.

RAN, ràn'. Preterite of RUN.

To RANCH, rèntſh'. v. a. To ſprain, to injure with violent contortion.

RANCID, ràn'-ſìd. v. a. Strong ſcented.

RANCIDITY, ràn-ſìd'-ìt-ý. }
RANCIDNESS, ràn'-ſìd-nès. } ſ.
Strong ſcent, as of old oil.

RANCOROUS, ràngk'-ùr-ùs. a. Malignant, ſpiteful in the utmoſt degree.

RANCOROUSLY, ràngk'-ùr-ùſ-lý. ad. Malignantly.

RANCOUR, ràngk'-ùr. ſ. Inveterate malignity, ſtedfaſt implacability.

RAND, rànd'. ſ. A border, a ſeam.

RANDOM, ràn'-dùm. ſ. Want of direction, want of rule or method; chance, hazard, roving motion.

RANDOM, ràn'-dùm. a. Done by chance; roving without direction.

RANG, ràng'. Preterite of RING.

To RANGE, rå'ndzh. v. a. To place in order, to put in ranks; to rove over.

To RANGE, rå'ndzh. v. n. To rove at large; to be placed in order.

RANGE, rå'ndzh. ſ. A rank, any thing placed in a line; a claſs, an order; excurſion, wandering; room for excurſion; compaſs taken in by any thing excurſive; a kitchen grate.

RANGER, rå'ndzh-ùr. ſ. One that ranges, a rover; a dog that beats the ground; an officer who tends the game of a foreſt.

RANK, rångk'. a. High growing, ſtrong, luxuriant; fruitful, bearing ſtrong plants; ſtrong ſcented, rancid; high taſted, ſtrong in quality,

lity; rampant, high grown; groſs, coarſe.

RANK, rångk'. ſ. Line of men placed a-breaſt; a row; range of ſubordination; claſs, order; degree of dignity; dignity, high place, as he is a man of Rank.

To **RANK**, rångk'. v. a. To place a-breaſt; to range in any particular claſs; to arrange methodically.

To **RANK**, rångk'. v. n. To be ranged, to be placed.

To **RANKLE**, rångk'l. v. n. To feſter, to breed corruption, to be inflamed in body or mind.

RANKLY, rångk'-lý. ad. Coarſely, groſsly.

RANKNESS, rångk'-nės. ſ. Exuberance, ſuperfluity of growth.

RANNY, rån'-ný. ſ. The ſhrew-mouſe.

To **RANSACK**, rån'-ſåk. v. a. To plunder, to pillage; to ſearch narrowly.

RANSOME, rån'-ſům. ſ. Price paid for redemption from captivity or puniſhment.

To **RANSOME**, rån'-ſům. v. a. To redeem from captivity or puniſhment.

RANSOMELESS, rån'-ſům-lės. a. Free from ranſome.

RANSOMER, rån'-ſům-ůr. ſ. One that redeems.

To **RANT**, rånt'. v. a. To rave in violent or high ſounding language.

RANT, rånt'. ſ. High ſounding language.

RANTER, rånt'-ůr. ſ. A ranting fellow.

RANTIPOLE, rånt'-ý-pôle. a. Wild, roving, rakiſh.

RANULA, rån'-nů-lå. ſ. A ſoft ſwelling, poſſeſſing thoſe ſalivals which are under the tongue.

RANUNCULUS, rå-nůngk'-ů-lůs. ſ. Crowfoot.

To **RAP**, råp'. v. n. To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow.

To **RAP**, råp'. v. a. To affect with rapture, to ſtrike with ecſtaſy, to hurry out of himſelf; to ſnatch away; to ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow.

RAP, råp'. ſ. A quick ſmart blow; a counterfeit halfpenny.

RAPACIOUS, rå-på'-ſhůs. a. Given to plunder, ſeizing by violence.

RAPACIOUSLY, rå-på'-ſhůſ-lý. ad. By rapine, by violent robbery.

RAPACIOUSNESS, rå-på'-ſhůſ-nės. ſ. The quality of being rapacious.

RAPACITY, rå-pås'-ĭt-ý. ſ. Addictedneſs to plunder, exerciſe of plunder; ravenouſneſs.

RAPE, rå'pe. ſ. Violent defloration of chaſtity; ſomething ſnatched away; a plant, from the ſeed of which oil is expreſſed.

RAPID, råp'-ĭd. a. Quick, ſwift.

RAPIDITY, rå-pĭd'-ĭt-ý. ſ. Velocity, ſwiftneſs.

RAPIDLY, råp'-ĭd-lý. ad. Swiftly, with quick motion.

RAPIDNESS, råp'-ĭd-nės. ſ. Celerity, ſwiftneſs.

RAPIER, rå'-pyėr. ſ. A ſmall ſword uſed only in thruſting.

RAPIER-FISH, rå'-pyėr-fiſh. ſ. The ſword-fiſh.

RAPINE, råp'-ĭn. ſ. The act of plundering; violence, force.

RAPPER, råp'-půr. ſ. One who ſtrikes.

RAPPORT, råp-pô'rt. ſ. Relation, reference. Not uſed.

RAPT, råpt'. ſ. A trance, an ecſtaſy.

RAPTURE, råp'-tůr. ſ. Ecſtaſy, tranſport, violence of any pleaſing paſſion; rapidity, haſte.

RAPTURED, råp'-tůrd. a. Raviſhed, tranſported.

RAPTUROUS, råp'-tů-růs. a. Ecſtatick, tranſporting.

RARE, rå're. a. Scarce, uncommon; excellent, valuable to a degree ſeldom found; thinly ſcattered; thin, ſubtile, not denſe; raw, not fully ſubdued by the fire.

RAREESHOW, rå'-rý-ſhô. ſ. A ſhow carried in a box.

RAREFACTION, rår-ė-fåk'-ſhůn. ſ. Extenſion of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before.

RAREFACTIVE, rår-ė-fåk'-tĭv. a. Tending to rarefy.

RAREFIABLE, rår-ė'-fĭ'-ėbl. a. Admitting rarefaction.

To RAREFY, rår′-ê-fŷ. v. a. To make thin, contrary to condenſe.

To RAREFY, rår′-ê-fŷ. v. n. To become thin.

RARELY, rå′re-lŷ. ad. Seldom, not often; finely, nicely, accurately.

RARENESS, rå′re-nês. ſ. Uncommonneſs, value ariſing from ſcarcity.

RARITY, rå′-rî-tŷ. ſ. Uncommonneſs, infrequency; a thing valued for it's ſcarcity; thinneſs, ſubtlety, the contrary to denſity.

RASCAL, rås′-kål. ſ. A mean fellow, a ſcoundrel.

RASCALION, råſ-kål′-lyůn. ſ. One of the loweſt people.

RASCALITY, råſ-kål′-lît-ŷ. ſ. The low mean people.

RASCALLY, rås′-kål-ŷ. a. Mean, worthleſs.

To RASE, rå′ze. v. a. To ſkim, to ſtrike on the ſurface; to overthrow, to deſtroy, to root up; to blot out by raſure, to eraſe.

RASE, rå′ze. ſ. A cancel; a ſlight wound.

RASH, råſh′. a. Haſty, violent, precipitate.

RASH, råſh′. ſ. An effloreſcence on the body, a breaking out.

RASHER, råſh′-ůr. ſ. A thin ſlice of bacon.

RASHLY, råſh′-lŷ. ad. Haſtily, violently, without due conſideration.

RASHNESS, råſh′-nês. ſ. Fooliſh contempt of danger.

RASP, råſp′. ſ. A delicious berry that grows on a ſpecies of the bramble, a raſpberry; a large rough file, commonly uſed to wear away wood.

To RASP, råſp′. v. a. To rub to powder with a very rough file.

RASPATORY, råſp′-å-tůr-ŷ. ſ. A ſurgeon's raſp.

RASPBERRY, rås′-bêr-ŷ. ſ. A kind of berry.

RASPBERRY-BUSH, rås′-bêr-ŷ-bůſh. ſ. A ſpecies of bramble.

RASURE, rå′-zhůr. ſ. The act of ſcraping or ſhaving; a mark in a writing where ſomething has been rubbed out.

RAT, råt′. ſ. An animal of the mouſe kind that infeſts houſes and ſhips; To ſmell a Rat, to be put on the watch by ſuſpicion.

RATABLE, rå′te-êbl. a. Set at a certain value.

RATABLY, rå′te-êb-lŷ. ad. Proportionably.

RATAFIA, råt-å-fê′-å. ſ. A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and ſpirits.

RATAN, råt-tån′. ſ. An Indian cane.

RATE, rå′te. ſ. Price fixed on any thing; allowance ſettled; degree, comparative height or value; quantity aſſignable; that which ſets value; manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done; tax impoſed by the pariſh.

To RATE, rå′te. v. a. To value at a certain price; to chide haſtily and vehemently.

To RATE, rå′te. v. n. To make an eſtimate.

RATH, rå′th. a. Early, coming before the time.

RATHER, råth′-ůr. ad. More willingly, with better liking; preferably to the other, with better reaſon; in a greater degree than otherwiſe; more properly; eſpecially; To have Rather, to deſire in preference; a bad expreſſion, it ſhould be Will Rather.

RATIFICATION, råt-ŷ-fî-kå′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ratifying, confirmation.

RATIFIER, råt′-ŷ-fî-ůr. ſ. The perſon or thing that ratifies.

To RATIFY, råt′-ŷ-fŷ. v. a. To confirm, to ſettle.

RATIO, rå′-ſhô. ſ. Proportion.

To RATIOCINATE, rå-ſhŷ-ôs′-ſŷ-nåte. v. a. To reaſon, to argue.

RATIOCINATION, rå-ſhŷ-ôſ-ſŷ-nå′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of reaſoning, the act of deducing conſequences from premiſes.

RATIOCINATIVE, rå-ſhŷ-ôs′-ſŷ-nå-tîv. a. Argumentative, advancing by progreſs of diſcourſe.

RATIONAL, råſh′-ůn-êl. a. Having the power of reaſoning; agreeable to reaſon; wiſe, judicious, as a Rational man.

RATIONALE, rà-ſhò-nà'-lè. ſ. A detail with reaſons.

RATIONALIST, ràſh'-ùn-èl-ìſt. ſ. One who proceeds in his diſquiſitions and practice wholly upon reaſon.

RATIONALITY, rà-ſhò-nàl'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. The power of reaſoning; reaſonableneſs.

RATIONALLY, ràſh'-ùn-èl-ỳ. ad. Reaſonably, with reaſon.

RATIONALNESS, ràſh'-ùn-èl-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being rational.

RATSBANE, ràts'-bàne. ſ. Poiſon for rats; arſenick.

RATTEEN, ràt-tè'n. ſ. A kind of ſtuff.

To **RATTLE**, ràt'l. v. n. To make a quick ſharp noiſe with frequent repetitions and colliſions; to ſpeak eagerly and noiſily.

To **RATTLE**, ràt'l. v. a. To move any thing ſo as to make a rattle or noiſe; to ſtun with a noiſe, to drive with a noiſe; to ſcold, to rail at with clamour.

RATTLE, ràt'l. ſ. A quick noiſe nimbly repeated; empty and loud talk; an inſtrument which agitated makes a clattering noiſe; a plant.

RATTLEHEADED, ràt'l-hèd-ìd. a. Giddy, not ſteady.

RATTLESKULL, ràt'l-ſkùl. ſ. A noiſy empty fellow.

RATTLESNAKE, ràt'l-ſnàke. ſ. A kind of ſerpent.

RATTLESNAKE-ROOT, ràt'l-ſnàke-rò't. ſ. A plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians uſe it as a certain remedy againſt the bite of a rattleſnake.

RATTRAP, ràt'-tràp. ſ. A trap to catch rats.

To **RAVAGE**, ràv'-vìdzh. v. a. To lay waſte, to ſack, to pillage, to plunder.

RAVAGE, ràv'-vìdzh. ſ. Spoil, ruin, waſte.

RAVAGER, ràv'-vìdzh-ùr. ſ. Plunderer, ſpoiler.

RAUCITY, rà'-ſìt-ỳ. ſ. Hoarſeneſs, loud rough noiſe.

To **RAVE**, rà've. v. n. To be delirious, to talk irrationally; to burſt out into furious exclamations as if mad; to be unreaſonably fond.

To **RAVEL**, ràv'l. v. a. To entangle, to involve, to perplex; to unweave, to unknit, as to Ravel out a twiſt.

To **RAVEL**, ràv'l. v. n. To fall into perplexity or confuſion; to work in perplexity, to buſy himſelf with intricacies.

RAVELIN, ràv'-lìn. ſ. In fortification, a work that conſiſts of two faces, that make a ſalient angle, commonly called half moon by the ſoldiers.

RAVEN, rà'vn. ſ. A large black fowl.

To **RAVEN**, ràv'n. v. a. To devour with great eagerneſs and rapacity.

To **RAVEN**, ràv'n. v. n. To prey with rapacity.

RAVENOUS, ràv'n-ùs. a. Furiouſly voracious, hungry to rage.

RAVENOUSLY, ràv'n-ùſ-lỳ. ad. With raging voracity.

RAVENOUSNESS, ràv'n-ùſ-nès. ſ. Rage for prey, furious voracity.

RAVIN, ràv'-ìn. ſ. Prey, food gotten by violence; rapine, rapaciouſneſs.

RAVINGLY, rà've-ìng-lỳ. ad. With frenzy, with diſtraction.

To **RAVISH**, ràv'-ìſh. v. a. To conſtuprate by force; to take away by violence; to delight, to rapture, to tranſport.

RAVISHER, ràv'-ìſh-ùr. ſ. He that embraces a woman by violence; one who takes any thing by violence.

RAVISHINGLY, ràv'-ìſh-ìng-lỳ. ad. To extremity of pleaſure.

RAVISHMENT, ràv'-ìſh-mènt. ſ. Violation, forcible conſtupration; tranſport, rapture, pleaſing violence on the mind.

RAW, rà'. a. Not ſubdued by the fire; not covered with the ſkin; ſore; immature, unripe; unſeaſoned, unripe in ſkill; bleak, chill.

RAWBONED, rà'-bònd. a. Having bones ſcarcely covered with fleſh.

RAWHEAD, rà'-hèd. ſ. The name of a ſpectre.

RAWLY, rå´-lŷ. ad. In a raw manner; unſkilfully, newly.

RAWNESS, rå´-nės. ſ. State of being raw; unſkilfulneſs.

RAY, rå´. ſ. A beam of light; any luſtre corporeal or intellectual; a fiſh; an herb.

To RAY, rå´. v. a. To ſtreak, to mark in long lines. Not uſed.

RAZE, rå´ze. ſ. A root of ginger.

To RAZE, rå´ze. v. a. To overthrow, to ruin, to ſubvert; to efface; to extirpate.

RAZOR, rå´-zŭr. ſ. A knife with a thick blade and fine edge uſed in ſhaving; the tuſk of a boar.

RAZORABLE, rå´-zŭr-ėbl. a. Fit to be ſhaved.

RAZORFISH, rå´-zŭr-fiſh. ſ. A fiſh.

RAZURE, rå´-zhŭr. ſ. Act of eraſing.

REACCESS, rė´-åk-ſės″. ſ. Viſit renewed.

To REACH, rė´tſh. v. a. To touch with the hand extended; to arrive at, to attain any thing diſtant; to fetch from ſome place diſtant and give; to bring forward from a diſtant place; to hold out, to ſtretch forth; to attain; to penetrate to; to extend to; to extend, to ſpread abroad.

To REACH, rė´tſh. v. n. To be extended; to be extended far; to penetrate, to make efforts to attain; to take in the hand.

REACH, rė´tſh. ſ. Act of reaching or bringing by extenſion of the hand; power of reaching or taking in the hand; power of attainment or management; power, limit of faculties; contrivance, artful ſcheme, deep thought; a fetch, an artifice to attain ſome diſtant advantage; extent.

To REACT, rė´-åkt″. v. a. To return the impulſe or impreſſion.

REACTION, rė´-åk″-ſhŭn. ſ. The reciprocation of any impulſe or force impreſſed, made by the body on which ſuch impreſſion is made: Action and Reaction are equal.

To READ, rė´d. v. a. To peruſe any thing written; to diſcover by characters or marks; to learn by obſervation; to know fully.

To READ, rė´d. v. n. To perform the act of peruſing writing; to be ſtudious in books; to know by reading.

READ, rėd´. pret. and paſſ. part. of Read.

READ, rėd´. particip. a. Skilful by reading.

READEPTION, rė´-å-dėp″-ſhŭn. ſ. Recovery, act of regaining.

READER, rė´d-ŭr. ſ. One that peruſes any thing written; one ſtudious in books; one whoſe office is to read prayers in churches.

READERSHIP, rė´d-ŭr-ſhip. ſ. The office of reading prayers.

READILY, rėd´-ŷ-lŷ. ad. Expeditely, with little hindrance or delay.

READINESS, rėd´-ŷ-nės. ſ. Expediteneſs, promptitude; the ſtate of being ready or fit for any thing; facility, freedom from hinderance or obſtruction; ſtate of being willing or prepared.

READING, rė´d-ing. ſ. Study in books, peruſal of books; a lecture, a prelection; publick recital; variation of copies.

To READJOURN, rė´-åd-dzhŭrn″. v. a. To adjourn again.

READMISSION, rė´-åd-miſh″-ŭn. ſ. The act of admitting again.

To READMIT, rė´-åd-mit″. v. a. To let in again.

To READORN, rė´-å-då″rn. v. a. To decorate again, to deck anew.

READY, rėd´-ŷ. a. Prompt, not delaying; fit for a purpoſe, not to ſeek; prepared, accommodated to any deſign; willing, eager; being at the point, not diſtant, near; being at hand, next to hand; facil, eaſy, opportune, near; quick, not done with heſitation; expedite, not embarraſſed; To make Ready, to make preparations.

READY, rėd´-ŷ. ad. Readily, ſo as not to need delay.

READY, rėd´-ŷ. ſ. Ready money. A low word.

REAFFIRMANCE, rē′-āſ-fēr″-mēns. ſ. Second confirmation.

REAL, rē′-ēl. a. Not fictitious, not imaginary, true, genuine; in law, conſiſting of things immoveable, as land.

REALIST, rē′-ēl-iſt. ſ. One who holds that univerſals are realities, and have an actual exiſtence out of the imagination.

REALITY, rē-ă′-lī-tỳ. ſ. Truth, what is, not what merely ſeems; ſomething intrinſically important.

To **REALIZE**, rē′-ā-līze. v. a. To bring into being or act; to convert money into land.

REALLY, rē′-ēl-ỳ. ad. With actual exiſtence; truly, not ſeemingly; it is a ſlight corroboration of an opinion.

REALM, rĕlm′. ſ. A kingdom, a king's dominion; kingly government.

REALTY, rē′-āl-tỳ. ſ. Loyalty. Little uſed.

REAM, rē′m. ſ. A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

To **REANIMATE**, rē′-ăn″-ỳ-māte. v. a. To revive, to reſtore to life.

REANIMATION, rē′-ăn-ỳ-nā″-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of reanimating, revival.

To **REANNEX**, rē′-ăn-nĕks″. v. a. To annex again.

To **REAP**, rē′p. v. a. To cut corn at harveſt; to gather, to obtain.

To **REAP**, rē′p. v. n. To harveſt.

REAPER, rē′p-ŭr. ſ. One that cuts corn at harveſt.

REAPINGHOOK, rē′p-ĭng-hŭk. ſ. A hook uſed to cut corn in harveſt.

To **REAPPOINT**, rē′-ăp-point″. v. a. To appoint anew.

REAPPOINTMENT, rē′-ăp-point″-mēnt. ſ. The appointing again.

REAR, rē′r. ſ. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet; the laſt claſs.

REAR, rē′r. a. Raw, half roaſted, half ſodden; early.

To **REAR**, rē′r. v. a. To raiſe up; to lift up from a fall; to bring up to maturity; to educate, to inſtruct; to exalt, to elevate; to rouſe, to ſtir up.

REAR-ADMIRAL, rēr-ad′-mỳ-rāl. ſ. The admiral of the third or laſt diviſion of a royal fleet.

REAR-GUARD, rē′r-gārd. ſ. The guard that follows the main body.

REARMOUSE, rē′r-mous. ſ. The leatherwinged bat.

REARWARD, rē′r-wērd. ſ. The laſt troop; the end, the tail, a train behind; the latter part.

To **REASCEND**, rē′-āſ-ſēnd″. v. n. To climb again.

To **REASCEND**, rē′-āſ-ſēnd″. v. a. To mount again.

REASON, rē′zn. ſ. The power by which man deduces one propoſition from another, or proceeds from premiſes to conſequences; cauſe, ground or principle; cauſe efficient; final cauſe; argument, ground of perſuaſion, motive; clearneſs of faculties; right, juſtice; reaſonable claim, juſt practice; rationale, juſt account; moderation, moderate demands.

To **REASON**, rē′zn. v. n. To argue rationally, to deduce conſequences juſtly from premiſes; to debate, to diſcourſe, to raiſe diſquiſitions, to make inquiries.

To **REASON**, rē′zn. v. a. To examine rationally.

REASONABLE, rē′zn-ēbl. a. Having the faculty of reaſon; acting, ſpeaking, or thinking, rationally; juſt, rational, agreeable to reaſon; not immoderate; tolerable, being in mediocrity.

REASONABLENESS, rē′zn-ēbl-nēs. ſ. The faculty of reaſon; agreeableneſs to reaſon; moderation.

REASONABLY, rē′zn-ēb-lỳ. ad. Agreeably to reaſon; moderately, in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

REASONER, rē′zn-ŭr. ſ. One who reaſons, an arguer.

REASONING, rē′zn-ĭng. ſ. Argument.

REASONLESS, rē′zn-lēs. a. Void of reaſon.

To **REASSEMBLE**, rē′-āſ-ſēm″bl. v. a. To collect anew.

To REASSERT, ré'-åſ-ſért''. v. a. To aſſert anew.

REASSERTION, ré'-åſ-ſér''-ſhůn. ſ. The act of aſſerting anew.

To REASSIGN, ré'-åſ-sì''ne. v. a. To aſſign again.

REASSIGNATION, ré'-åſ-sìg-nå''-ſhůn. ſ. An aſſignation repeated, an appointment renewed.

To REASSUME, ré'-åſ-ſů''m. v. a. To reſume, to take again.

REASSUMPTION, ré'-åſ-ſůmp''-ſhůn. ſ. The act of reſuming.

To REASSURE, ré'-åſ-ſhő''r. v. a. To free from fear, to reſtore from terrour.

To REAVE, ré'v. v. a. To take away by ſtealth or violence.

REBAPTIZATION, ré'-båp-tý-zå''-ſhůn. ſ. Renewal of baptiſm.

To REBAPTIZE, ré'-båp-tì''ze. v. a. To baptize again.

To REBATE, ré-bå'te. v. n. To blunt, to beat to obtuſeneſs, to deprive of keenneſs.

REBECK, ré'-bék. ſ. A three ſtringed fiddle.

REBEL, réb'-él. ſ. One who oppoſes lawful authority.

To REBEL, ré-bél'. v. n. To riſe in oppoſition againſt lawful authority.

REBELLER, ré-bél'-lůr. ſ. One that rebels.

REBELLION, ré-bél'-lýun. ſ. Inſurrection againſt lawful authority.

REBELLIOUS, ré-bél'-lýůs. a. Opponent to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSLY, ré-bél'-lyůſ-lý. ad. In oppoſition to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSNESS, ré-bél'-lyůſ-nés. ſ. The quality of being rebellious.

To REBELLOW, ré'-bél''-lő. v. n. To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noiſe.

REBOATION, ré'-bő-å''-ſhůn. ſ. The return of a loud bellowing ſound.

To REBOUND, ré-bou'nd. v. n. To ſpring back, to fly back in conſequence of motion impreſſed and reſiſted by a greater power.

To REBOUND, ré-bou'nd. v. a. To reverberate, to beat back.

REBOUND, ré-bou'nd. ſ. The act of flying back in conſequence of motion reſiſted, reſilition.

REBUFF, ré-bůf'. ſ. Repercuſſion, quick and ſudden reſiſtance.

To REBUFF, ré-bůf'. v. a. To beat back, to oppoſe with ſudden violence.

To REBUILD, ré'-bìld''. v. a. To re-edify, to reſtore from demolition, to repair.

REBUILT, ré-bìlt'. pret. and part. paſſ. of To Rebuild.

REBUKABLE, ré-bů'k-ébl. a. Worthy of reprehenſion.

To REBUKE, ré-bů'k. v. a. To chide, to reprehend.

REBUKE, ré-bů'k. ſ. Reprehenſion, chiding expreſſion, objurgation; in low language it ſignifies any kind of check.

REBUKER, ré-bů'k-ůr. ſ. A chider, a reprehender.

REBUS, ré'-bůs. ſ. A word repreſented by a picture; a kind of riddle.

To REBUT, ré-bůt'. v. n. To retire back.

REBUTTER, ré-bůt'-tůr. ſ. An anſwer to a rejoinder.

To RECALL, ré-kå'l. v. a. To call back, to call again, to revoke.

RECALL, ré-kå'l. ſ. Revocation, act or power of calling back.

To RECANT, ré-kånt'. v. a. To retract, to recall, to contradict what one has once ſaid or done.

To RECANT, ré-kånt'. v. n. To unſay what has been ſaid.

RECANTATION, ré-kån-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. Retraction, declaration contradictory to a former declaration.

RECANTER, ré-kånt'-ůr. ſ. One who recants.

To RECAPACITATE, ré'-kå-pås''-ý-tåte. v. a. To capacitate anew.

To RECAPITULATE, ré'-kå-pìt''-ů-låte. v. a. To repeat again diſtinctly, to detail again.

RECAPITULATION, ré'-kå-pìt-ů-lå''-ſhůn. ſ. Detail repeated, diſtinct repetition of the principal points.

RECAPITULATORY, ré'-kå-pìt''-ů-lå-tůr-ý. a. Repeating again.

To RECARRY, rè'-kår-rŷ. v. a. To carry back.

To RECEDE rè ſé'd. v. n. To fall back, to retreat; to deſiſt.

RECEIPT, rè-ſé't. ſ. The act of receiving; the place of receiving; a note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received; reception, admiſſion; preſcription of ingredients for any compoſition.

RECEIVABLE, rè-ſé'v-ébl. a. Capable [illegible] being received.

To RECE[illegible] rè-ſé'v. v. a. To take or obtain any thing as due; to take or obtain from another; to take any thing communicated; to embrace intellectually; to allow; to admit; to take as into a veſſel; to take into a place or ſtate; to entertain as a gueſt.

RECEIVEDNESS, rè-ſé'vd-nès. ſ. General allowance.

RECEIVER, rè-ſé'v-ůr. ſ. One to whom any thing is communicated by another; one to whom any thing is given or paid; one who partakes of the bleſſed ſacrament; one who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he ſteals; the veſſel into which the diſtilled liquor flows from the ſtill; the veſſel of the air pump out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

To RECELEBRATE, rè'-ſél''-lè-bråte. v. a. To celebrate anew.

RECENCY, rè'-ſén'-ſŷ. ſ. Newneſs, new ſtate.

RECENSION, rè-ſén'-ſhůn. ſ. Enumeration, review.

RECENT, rè'-ſént. a. New, not of long exiſtence; late, not antique; freſh, not long diſmiſſed from.

RECENTLY, rè'-ſént-lŷ. ad. Newly, freſhly.

RECENTNESS, rè'-ſént-nès. ſ. Newneſs, freſhneſs.

RECEPTACLE, rè-ſép'-tåkl. ſ. A veſſel or place into which any thing is received.

RECEPTARY, rès'-ſép-tèr-ŷ. ſ. Thing received.

RECEPTIBILITY, rè'-ſép-tŷ-bil''-lt-ŷ. ſ. Poſſibility of receiving.

RECEPTION, rè-ſép'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of receiving; the ſtate of being received; admiſſion of any thing communicated; readmiſſion; the act of containing; treatment at firſt coming, welcome entertainment; opinion generally admitted.

RECEPTIVE, rè-ſép'-tiv. a. Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

RECEPTORY, rès'-ſép-tůr-ŷ. a Generally or popularly admitted.

RECESS, rè-ſés'. ſ. Retirement, retreat; departure; place of retirement, place of ſecrecy, private abode; remiſſion or ſuſpenſion of any procedure; removal to diſtance; ſecret part.

RECESSION, rè-ſéſh'-ůn. ſ. The act of retreating.

To RECHANGE, rè'-tſhå''ndzh. v. a. To change again.

To RECHARGE, rè'-tſhå''rdzh. v. a. To accuſe in return; to attack anew.

RECHEAT, rè-tſhé't. ſ. Among hunters, a leſſon which the huntſman winds on the horn when the hounds have loſt their game.

RECIDIVATION, rè'-ſid-ŷ-vå''-ſhůn. ſ. Backſliding, falling again.

RECIDIVOUS, rèſ-ſŷ-dí'-vůs. a. Subject to fall again.

RECIPE, rès'-ſŷ-pè. ſ. A medical preſcription.

RECIPIENT, rè-ſip'-yènt. ſ. The receiver, that to which any thing is communicated; the veſſel into which ſpirits are driven by the ſtill.

RECIPROCAL, rè-ſip'-prò-kèl. a. Acting in viciſſitude, alternate; mutual, done by each to each; mutually interchangeable.

RECIPROCALLY, rè-ſip'-prò-kèl-ŷ. ad. Mutually, interchangeably.

RECIPROCALNESS, rè-ſip'-prò-kèl-nès. ſ. Mutual return, alternateneſs.

To RECIPROCATE, rè-ſip'-prò-kåte. v. n. To act interchangeably, to alternate.

RECIPROCATION, rè'-ſip-prò-kå''-ſhůn. ſ. Alternation, action interchanged.

RECIPROCITY, rèſ-ſŷ-pròs′-ìt-ŷ. ſ. A mutual return.

RECISION, rè-sìzh′-ûn. ſ. The act of cutting off.

RECITAL, rè-sì′te-ǎl. ſ. Repetition, rehearſal; enumeration.

RECITATION, rèſ-ſŷ-tà′-ſhûn. ſ. Repetition, rehearſal.

RECITATIVE, rèſ-ſŷ-tà-tè′v. } ſ.
RECITATIVO, rèſ-ſŷ-tà-tè′v-ò. }
A kind of tuneful pronunciation, more muſical than common ſpeech, and leſs than ſong; chant.

To RECITE, rè-sì′te. v. a. To rehearſe, to repeat, to enumerate, to tell over.

RECITER, rè-sì′te-ûr. ſ. One who recites.

To RECK, rèk′. v. n. To care, to heed. Not in uſe.

To RECK, rèk′. v. n. To heed, to care for. Out of uſe.

RECKLESS, rèk′-lès. a. Careleſs, heedleſs, mindleſs.

RECKLESSNESS, rèk′-lèſ-nès. ſ. Careleſſneſs, negligence.

To RECKON, rèk′n. v. a. To number, to count; to eſteem, to account.

To RECKON, rèk′n. v. n. To compute, to calculate; to ſtate an account; to pay a penalty; to lay ſtreſs or dependance upon.

RECKONER, rèk′-nûr. ſ. One who computes, one who calculates coſt.

RECKONING, rèk′-nìng. ſ. Computation, calculation; accounts of debtor and creditor; money charged by a hoſt; account taken; eſteem, account, eſtimation.

To RECLAIM, rè-klà′me. v. a. To reform, to correct; to reduce to the ſtate deſired; to recall, to cry out againſt; to tame.

RECLAIMANT, rè-klà′me-ànt. ſ. One who reclaims; a contradicter.

RECLAMATION, rèk-klà-mà′-ſhûn. ſ. A crying out againſt any thing; a reclaiming.

To RECLINE, rè-klì′ne. v. a. To lean back, to lean ſidewiſe.

To RECLINE, rè-klì′ne. v. n. To reſt, to repoſe, to lean.

RECLINE, rè-klì′ne. a. In a leaning poſture.

To RECLOSE, rè′-klò″ze. v. a. To cloſe again.

To RECLUDE, rè-klù′d. v. a. To open.

RECLUSE, rè-klù′s. ſ. One ſhut up, one retired from the world.

RECLUSE, rè-klù′s. a. Shut up, retired.

RECOAGULATION, rè′-kò-àg-ù-là″-ſhûn. ſ. Second coagulation.

RECOGNISANCE, rè-kòn′-ŷ-zàns. ſ. Acknowledgment of perſon or thing; badge; a bond of record teſtifying the recogniſor to owe unto the recogniſee a co[illegible] ſum of money acknowledged in [illegible]ourt of record.

To RECOGNISE, rèk-kòg-nì′ze. v. a. To acknowledge, to recover and avow knowledge of any perſon or thing; to review, to reexamine.

RECOGNISEE, rè-kòn-ŷ-zè′. ſ. He in whoſe favour the bond is drawn.

RECOGNISOR, rè-kòn-ŷ-zòr′. ſ. He who gives the recogniſance.

RECOGNITION, rè′-kòg-nìſh″-ûn. ſ. Review, renovation of knowledge; knowledge confeſſed; acknowledgment.

RECOIL, rè-koì′l. ſ. A rebound, the rebound of a gun after the diſcharge.

To RECOIL, rè-koì′l. v. n. To ruſh back in conſequence of reſiſtance; to fall back; to fail, to ſhrink.

To RECOIN, rè-koì″n. v. a. To coin over again.

RECOINAGE, rè′-koì″n-ìdzh. ſ. The act of coining anew.

To RECOLLECT, rèk-kòl-lèkt′. v. a. To recover to memory; to recover reaſon or reſolution; to gather what is ſcattered, to gather again.

RECOLLECTION, rèk-kòl-lèk′-ſhûn. ſ. Recovery of notion, revival in the memory.

To RECOMFORT, rè′-kûm″-fûrt. v. a. To comfort or conſole again; to give new ſtrength.

To RECOMMENCE, rè′-kòm-mèns″. v. a. To begin anew.

RECOMMENCEMENT, rè′-kòm-mèns″-mènt. ſ. The beginning anew.

To RECOMMEND, rėk-kům-mėnd′. v. a. To praiſe to another; to make acceptable; to uſe one's intereſt with another in favour of a third perſon; to commit with prayers.

RECOMMENDABLE, rėk-kům-mėnd′-åbl. a. Worthy of recommendation or praiſe.

RECOMMENDATION, rėk-kům-mėn-då′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of recommending; that which ſecures to one a kind reception from another.

RECOMMENDATORY, rėk-kům-mėn′-då-tůr-ỳ. a. That which recommends to another.

RECOMMENDER, rėk-kům-mėnd′-ůr. ſ. One who recommends.

To RECOMMIT, rė′-kům-mit″. v. a. To commit anew.

RECOMMITMENT, rė′-kům-mit″-mėnt. ſ. A commitment renewed.

To RECOMPACT, rė′-kům-påkt″. v. a. To join anew.

To RECOMPENSE, rėk′-kům-pėns. v. a. To repay, to requite; to compenſate, to make up by ſomething equivalent.

RECOMPENSE, rėk′-kům-pėns. ſ. Equivalent, compenſation.

RECOMPILEMENT, rė′-kům-pi″le-mėnt. ſ. New compilement.

To RECOMPOSE, rė′-kům-pô″ze. v. a. To ſettle or quiet anew; to form or adjuſt anew.

RECOMPOSITION, r kôm-pô-zîſh″-ůn. ſ. Compoſition renewed.

To RECONCILE, rėk-kůn-ſi′le. v. a. To compoſe differences, to obviate ſeeming contradictions; to make to like again; to make any thing conſiſtent; to reſtore to favour.

RECONCILEABLE, rėk-kůn-ſi′le-ėbl. a. Capable of renewed kindneſs; conſiſtent, poſſible to be made conſiſtent.

RECONCILEABLENESS, rėk-kůn-ſi′le-ėbl-nės. ſ. Conſiſtence, poſſibility to be reconciled; diſpoſition to renew love.

RECONCILEMENT, rėk-kůn-ſi′le-mėnt. ſ. Reconciliation, renewal of kindneſs, favour reſtored; friendſhip renewed.

RECONCILER, rėk-kůn-ſi′le-ůr. ſ. One who renews friendſhip between others; one who diſcovers the conſiſtence between propoſitions ſeemingly contradictory.

RECONCILIATION, rėk-kůn-ſil-ỳ-å′-ſhůn. ſ. Renewal of friendſhip; agreement of things ſeeming oppoſite.

RECONCILIATIVE, rėk-kůn-ſil′-ỳ-å-tiv.
RECONCILIATORY, rėk-kůn-ſil′-ỳ-å-tůr-ỳ. } a.
Tending to reconcile, having the power of reconciling.

To RECONDENSE, rė′-kôn-dėns″. v. a. To condenſe anew.

RECONDITE, rė-kôn′-dit. a. Secret, profound, abſtruſe.

RECONDITORY, rė-kôn′-dit-ůr-ỳ. ſ. A repoſitory, a ſtorehouſe.

To RECONDUCT, rė′-kôn-důkt″. v. a. To conduct again.

To RECONJOIN, rė′-kôn-dzhoi″n. v. a. To join anew.

To RECONNOITRE, rėk-kůn-noi′tr. v. a. To take a view of; to obſerve the ſtrength or poſition of a fleet or army.

To RECONQUER, rė′-kôngk″-ůr. v. a. To conquer again.

To RECONSECRATE, rė′-kôn″-ſė-kråte. v. a. To conſecrate anew.

To RECONVENE, rė′-kôn-vė″n. v. a. To aſſemble anew.

To RECONVEY, rė′-kôn-vė″. v. a. To convey again.

To RECORD, rė-kå′rd. v. a. To regiſter any thing, ſo that it's memory may not be loſt; to celebrate, to cauſe to be remembered ſolemnly.

RECORD, rėk′-kôrd. ſ. Regiſter, authentick memorial.

RECORDATION, rėk-kôr-då′-ſhůn. ſ. Remembrance.

RECORDER, rė-kå′rd-ůr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to regiſter any events; the keeper of the rolls in a city; a kind of flute, a wind inſtrument.

To RECOUCH, rė-kou′tſh. v. n. To lie down again.

To RECOVER, rė-kův′-ůr. v. a. To reſtore from ſickneſs or diſorder; to repair; to regain; to releaſe; to attain, to reach, to come up to.

To RECOVER, rē-kův'-ůr. v. n. To grow well from a diſeaſe.

RECOVERABLE, rē-kův'-ůr-èbl. a. Poſſible to be reſtored from ſickneſs; poſſible to be regained.

RECOVERY, rē-kův'-ůr-ŷ. ſ. Reſtoration from ſickneſs; power or act of regaining; the act of cutting off an entail.

To RECOUNT, rē-kount'. v. a. To relate in detail, to tell diſtinctly.

RECOUNTMENT, rē kount'-mént. ſ. Relation, recital.

RECOURSE, rē-kő'rs. ſ. Application as for help or protection; acceſs.

RECOURSEFUL, rē-kő'rſ-fůl. a. Moving alternately.

RECREANT, rěk'-krē-ȧnt. a. Cowardly, meanſpirited; apoſtate, falſe.

To RECREATE, rěk'-krē-ȧte. v. a. To refreſh after toil, to amuſe or divert in wearineſs; to delight, to gratify; to relieve, to revive.

RECREATION, rěk-krē-ȧ'-ſhůn. ſ. Relief after toil or pain, amuſement in ſorrow or diſtreſs; refreſhment, amuſement, diverſion.

RECREATIVE, rěk'-krē-ȧ-tiv. a. Refreſhing, giving relief after labour or pain, amuſing, diverting.

RECREATIVENESS, rěk'-krē-ȧ-tiv-nès. ſ. The quality of being recreative.

RECREMENT, rěk'-krē mént. ſ. Droſs, ſpume, ſuperfluous or uſeleſs parts.

RECREMENTAL, rěk-krē-mén'-tȧl. } a.
RECREMENTITIOUS, rěk-krē mén-tiſh'-ůs. }
Droſſy.

To RECRIMINATE, rē'-krim''-in-ȧte. v. n. To return one accuſation with another.

RECRIMINATION, rē'-krim-in-ȧ''-ſhůn. ſ. Return of one accuſation with another.

RECRIMINATOR, rē-krim'-in-ȧ-tůr. ſ. He that returns one charge with another.

RECRUDESCENT, rē'-krő-dés''-ſěnt. a. Growing painful or violent again.

To RECRUIT, rē krő't. v. a. To repair any thing waſted by new ſupplies; to ſupply an army with new men.

To RECRUIT, rē-krő't. v. n. To raiſe new ſoldiers.

RECRUIT, rē-kró't. ſ. Supply of any thing waſted; a new ſoldier.

RECTANGLE, rěk-tȧng'gl. ſ. A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULAR, rěk-tȧng'-gů-lěr. a. Right angled, having angles of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULARLY, rěk-tȧng'-gů-lěr-lŷ. ad. With right angles.

RECTIFIABLE, rěk'-tŷ-fi-èbl. a. Capable to be ſet right.

RECTIFICATION, rěk-tŷ-fŷ-kȧ'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſetting right what is wrong; in chymiſtry, Rectification is drawing any thing over again by diſtillation, to make it yet higher or finer.

RECTIFIER, rěk'-tŷ-fŷ-ůr. ſ. One that rectifies; an inſtrument to determine the variation of the compaſs.

To RECTIFY, rěk'-tŷ-fŷ. v. a. To make right, to reform, to redreſs; to exalt and improve by repeated diſtillation.

RECTILINEAR, rěk-tŷ-lin'-yěr. } a.
RECTILINEOUS, rěk-tŷ-lin'-yůs. }
Conſiſting of right lines.

RECTITUDE, rěk'-tŷ-tůd. ſ. Straitneſs, not curvity; uprightneſs, freedom from moral obliquity.

RECTOR, rěk'-tůr. ſ. Ruler, lord, governour; parſon of an unimpropriated pariſh.

RECTORIAL, rěk-tő'-rŷ-ȧl. a. Belonging to a rector.

RECTORSHIP, rěk'-tůr-ſhip. ſ. The rank or office of rector.

RECTORY, rěk'-tůr-ŷ. ſ. A Rectory or parſonage is a ſpiritual living, compoſed of land, tithe, and other oblations of the people, ſeparate or dedicated to God in any congregation for the ſervice of his church there, and for the maintenance of the miniſter thereof.

RECUBATION, rèk-ků-bå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of lying or leaning.

RECUMBENCY, rè-kům'-bèn-ſý. ſ. The poſture of lying or leaning; reſt, repoſe.

RECUMBENT, rè-kům'-bènt. a. Lying, leaning.

RECUPERATION, rè-ků-pèr-å'-ſhůn. ſ. The recovery of a thing loſt.

RECUPERATIVE, ré-kú'-pér-å-tív. } a.
RECUPERATORY, ré-kú'-pér-å-túr-ý. }
Belonging to recovery.

To RECUR, rè-kůr'. v. n. To come back to the thought, to revive in the mind; to have recourſe to, to take refuge in.

To RECURE, rè-ků'r. v. a. To recover from ſickneſs or labour. Not in uſe.

RECURE, rè-ků'r. ſ. Recovery, remedy.

RECURRENCE, rè-kůr'-rèns. } ſ.
RECURRENCY, rè-kůr'-rèn-ſý. }
Return.

RECURRENT, rè-kůr'-rènt. a. Returning from time to time.

RECURSION, rè-kůr'-ſhůn. ſ. Return.

RECURVATION, rè'-kůr-vå''-ſhůn. } ſ.
RECURVITY, rè-kůr'-vìt-ý. }
Flexure backwards.

RECURVOUS, rè-kůr'-vůs. a. Bent backward.

RECUSANT, rèk'-ků-zènt. ſ. One that refuſes any terms of communion or ſociety.

To RECUSE, rè-ků'z. v. n. To refuſe. A juridical word.

RED, rèd'. a. Of the colour of blood, one of the primitive colours.

REDBREAST, rèd'-brèſt. ſ. A ſmall bird, ſo named from the colour of it's breaſt, called alſo a Robin.

REDCOAT, rèd'-kôte. ſ. A name of contempt for a ſoldier.

To REDDEN, rèd'n. v. a. To make red.

To REDDEN, rèd'n. v. n. To grow red.

REDDISH, rèd'-dìſh. a. Somewhat red.

REDDISHNESS, rèd'-dìſh-nès. ſ. Tendency to redneſs.

REDDITION, rèd-dìſh'-ůn. ſ. Reſtitution.

REDDITIVE, rèd'-dìt-ìv. a. Anſwering to an interrogative.

REDDLE, rèd'l. ſ. A ſoft, heavy red marle, uſed in colouring.

REDE, rè'd. ſ. Counſel, advice. Out of uſe.

To REDEEM, rè-dè'm. v. a. To ranſom, to relieve from any thing by paying a price; to reſcue, to recover; to make amends for; to pay an atonement; to ſave the world from the curſe of ſin.

REDEEMABLE, rè-dè'm-èbl. a. Capable of redemption.

REDEEMABLENESS, rè-dè'm-èbl-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being redeemable.

REDEEMER, rè-dè'm-ůr. ſ. One who ranſoms or redeems; the Saviour of the world.

To REDELIVER, rè'-dè-lìv''-ůr. v. a. To deliver back.

REDELIVERY, rè'-dè-lìv''-èr-ý. ſ. The act of delivering back.

To REDEMAND, rè'-dè-må''nd. v. a. To demand back.

REDEMPTION, rè-dèm'-ſhůn. ſ. Ranſom, releaſe; purchaſe of God's favour by the death of Chriſt.

REDEMPTIONAL, rè-dèm'-ſhůn-ůl. a. Relating to redemption.

REDEMPTORY, rè-dèm'-tůr-ý. a. Paid for ranſom.

REDHOT, rèd'-hòt. a. Heated to redneſs.

REDINTEGRATE, rè-dìn'-tè-gråte. a. Reſtored, renewed, made new.

To REDINTEGRATE, rè-dìn'-tè-gråte. v. a. To renew, to reſtore.

REDINTEGRATION, rè-dìn-tè-grå'-ſhůn. ſ. Renovation, reſtoration; Redintegration, chymiſts call the reſtoring any mixed body or matter, the form of which has been deſtroyed, to it's former nature and conſtitution.

REDLEAD, rèd'-lèd'. ſ. Minium.

REDNESS, rèd'-nès. ſ. The quality of being red.

REDOLENCE, réd'-ò-léns. } ſ.
REDOLENCY, réd'-ò-lén-ſŷ. }
Sweet ſcent.

To **REDOUBLE**, rè-dùb'l. v. a. To repeat often; to increaſe by addition of the ſame quantity over and over.

To **REDOUBLE**, rè-dùb'l. v. n. To become twice as much.

REDOUBT, rè-dout'. ſ. The outwork of a fortification, a fortreſs.

REDOUBTABLE, rè-dout'-èbl. a. Formidable, terrible to foes.

REDOUBTED, rè-dout'-ìd. a. Dread, awful, formidable.

To **REDOUND**, rè-dou'nd. v. n. To be ſent back by reaction; to conduce in the conſequence.

To **REDRESS**, rè-drés'. v. a. To ſet right; to amend; to relieve, to remedy, to eaſe.

REDRESS, rè-drés'. ſ. Reformation, amendment; relief, remedy; one who gives relief.

REDRESSIVE, rè-drés'-ſìv. a. Succouring, affording remedy.

REDSHANK, réd'-ſhángk. ſ. A bird.

REDSTREAK, réd'-ſtrèk. ſ. An apple, cider fruit; cider preſſed from the redſtreak.

To **REDUCE**, rè-dù's. v. a. To bring back, Obſolete; to bring to the former ſtate; to reform from any diſorder; to bring into any ſtate of diminution; to degrade, to impair in dignity; to bring into any ſtate of miſery or meanneſs; to ſubdue; to ſubject to a rule, to bring into a claſs.

REDUCEMENT, rè-dù'ſ-mént. ſ. The act of bringing back; ſubduing, reforming or diminiſhing.

REDUCER, rè-dù'-ſùr. ſ. One that reduces.

REDUCIBLE, rè-dù'-ſìbl. a. Poſſible to be reduced.

REDUCIBLENESS, rè-dù'-ſìbl-nès. ſ. Quality of being reducible.

REDUCTION, rè-dùk'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of reducing; in arithmetick, Reduction brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.

REDUCTIVE, rè-dùk'-tìv. a. Having the power of reducing.

REDUCTIVELY, rè-dùk'-tìv-lŷ. ad. By reduction, by conſequence.

REDUNDANCE, rè-dùn'-déns. } ſ.
REDUNDANCY, rè-dùn'-dén-ſŷ. }
Superfluity, ſuperabundance.

REDUNDANT, rè-dùn'-dént. a. Superabundant, exuberant, ſuperfluous; uſing more words or images than are uſeful.

REDUNDANTLY, rè-dùn'-dént-lŷ. ad. Superfluouſly, ſuperabundantly.

To **REDUPLICATE**, rè-dù'-plŷ-kàte. v. a. To double.

REDUPLICATION, rè-dù'-plŷ-kà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of doubling.

REDUPLICATIVE, rè-dù'-plŷ-kà-tìv. a. Double.

REDWING, réd'-wìng. ſ. A bird.

To **REECHO**, rè'-èk"-kò. v. n. To echo back.

REECHY, rè'tſh-ŷ. a. Smoky, ſooty, tanned.

REED, rè'd. ſ. A hollow knotted ſtalk, which grows in wet grounds; ſtraw unthreſhed; a ſmall pipe; an arrow.

REEDED, rè'd-ìd. a. Covered with reeds.

REEDEN, rè'dn. a. Conſiſting of reeds.

To **REEDIFY**, rè'-èd"-ŷ-fŷ. v. a. To rebuild, to build again.

REEDLESS, rè'd-lès. a. Being without reeds.

REEDY, rè'd-ŷ. a. Abounding with reeds.

REEF, rè'f. ſ. A row of eyelet holes in a ſail, with ſmall ropes paſſing through them, by tying which the ſurface of the ſail is diminiſhed; a chain of rocks lying near the ſurface of the water.

To **REEF**, rè'f. v. a. To leſſen the ſurface of a ſail by taking up a reef.

REEK, rè'k. ſ. Smoke, ſteam, vapour; a pile of corn or hay.

To **REEK**, rè'k. v. n. To ſmoke, to ſteam, to emit vapour.

REEKY, rè'k-ŷ. a. Smoky, tanned, black.

REEL, rè'l. ſ. A turning frame upon

which yarn is wound into ſkeins from the ſpindle.

To REEL, ré'l. v. a. To gather yarn off the ſpindle.

To REEL, ré'l. v. n. To ſtagger, to incline in walking, firſt to one ſide and then to the other.

To REELECT, ré'-é-lékt″. v. a. To elect again.

REELECTION, ré'-é-lék″-ſhůn. ſ. Repeated election.

REEMBARCATION, ré'-ìm-bår-kå″-ſhůn. ſ. The act of reembarking.

To REEMBARK, ré-ìm-bå'rk. v. n. To go on board a ſhip a ſecond time.

To REEMBARK, ré-ìm-bå'rk. v. a. To put on board a ſhip a ſecond time.

To REENACT, ré'-ìn-åkt″. v. n. To enact anew.

To REENFORCE, ré'-ìn-fő″rſe. v. a. To ſtrengthen with new aſſiſtance.

REENFORCEMENT, ré'-ìn-fő″rſe-mėnt. ſ. Freſh aſſiſtance.

To REENGAGE, ré'-ìn-gå″dzh. v. a. To engage again.

REENGAGEMENT, ré-ìn-gå″dzh-mėnt. ſ. A renewed engagement.

To REENJOY, ré'-ìn-dzhoy″. v. a. To enjoy anew or a ſecond time.

REENJOYMENT, ré'-ìn-dzhoy″-mėnt. ſ. Renewed enjoyment.

To REENTER, ré'-ėn″-tůr. v. a. To enter again, to enter anew.

To REENTHRONE, ré'-ìn-thrő″ne. v. a. To replace in a throne.

REENTRANCE, ré'-ėn″-trėns. ſ. The act of entering again.

REERMOUSE, ré'r-mous. ſ. A bat.

To REESTABLISH, ré'-ėſ-tåb″-lìſh. v. a. To eſtabliſh anew.

REESTABLISHER, ré'-ėſ-tåb″-lìſh-ůr. ſ. One that re-eſtabliſhes.

REESTABLISHMENT, ré'-ėſ-tåb″-lìſh-mėnt. ſ. The act of re-eſtabliſhing, the ſtate of being re-eſtabliſhed, reſtauration.

REEVE, ré'v. ſ. A ſteward. Out of uſe.

REEXAMINATION, ré'-ėgz-åm-ì-nå″-ſhůn. ſ. A renewed examination.

To REEXAMINE, ré'-ėgz-åm″-ìn. v. a. To examine anew.

To REFECT, ré-fėkt'. v. a. To refreſh, to reſtore after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTION, ré-fėk'-ſhůn. ſ. Refreſhment after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTIVE, ré-fėk'-tìv. a. Refreſhing.

REFECTORY, ré-fėk'-tůr-ý. ſ. Room of refreſhment, eating room.

To REFEL, ré-fėl'. v. a. To refute, to repreſs.

To REFER, ré-fėr'. v. a. To diſmiſs for information or judgment; to betake for deciſion; to reduce to, as to the ultimate end; to reduce as to a claſs.

To REFER, ré-fėr'. v. n. To reſpect, to have relation.

REFEREE, rėf-ėr é'. ſ. One to whom any thing is referred.

REFERENCE, rėf'-fėr-ėns. ſ. Relation, reſpect, alluſion to; diſmiſſion to another tribunal.

REFERENDARY, rėf-ėr-ėn'-dėr-ý. ſ. One to whoſe deciſion any thing is referred.

To REFERMENT, ré'-fėr-mėnt'. v. a. To ferment anew.

REFERRIBLE, ré-fėr'-ribl. a. Capable of being conſidered as in relation to ſomething elſe.

To REFINE, ré-fì'ne. v. a. To purify, to clear from droſs and excrement; to make elegant, to poliſh.

To REFINE, ré-fì'ne. v. n. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy; to grow pure; to affect nicety.

REFINEDLY, ré-fì'nd-lý. ad. With affected elegance.

REFINEMENT, ré-fì'ne-mėnt. ſ. The act of purifying by clearing any thing from droſs; improvement in elegance or purity; artificial practice; affectation of elegant improvement.

REFINER, ré-fì'ne-ůr. ſ. Purifier, one who clears from droſs or recrement; improver in elegance; inventor of ſuperfluous ſubtilties.

To REFIT, ré-fìt'. v. a. To repair, to reſtore after damage.

To REFLECT, ré-flėkt'. v. a. To throw back.

To REFLECT, ré-flėkt'. v. n. To throw back light; to bend back; to throw back the thoughts upon the paſt or on themſelves; to conſider attentively; to throw reproach or cenſure; to bring reproach.

REFLECTENT, rè-flèk'-tènt. a. Bending back, flying back.

REFLECTION, rè-flèk'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of throwing back; the act of bending back; that which is reflected; thought thrown back upon the paſt; the action of the mind upon itſelf; attentive conſideration; cenſure.

REFLECTIVE, rè-flèk'-tìv. a. Throwing back images; conſidering things paſt, conſidering the operations of the mind.

REFLECTOR, rè-flèk'-tùr. ſ. A conſiderer; any thing that reflects.

REFLEX, rè'-flèks. a. Directed backward

REFLEX, rè-flèks'. ſ. Reflection.

REFLEXIBILITY, rè-flèks-ỳ-bìl'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. The quality of being reflexible.

REFLEXIBLE, rè-flèks'-ìbl. a. Capable to be thrown back.

REFLEXIVE, rè-flèks'-ìv. a. Having reſpect to ſomething paſt.

REFLEXIVELY, rè-flèks'-ìv-lỳ. ad. In a backward direction.

REFLOAT, rè'-flòte. ſ. Ebb, reflux.

REFLORESCENCE, rè-flò-rès'-ſèns. ſ. The act of beginning to bloſſom again.

To REFLOURISH, rè'-flùr"-rìſh. v. a. To flouriſh anew.

To REFLOW, rè-flò'. v. n. To flow back.

REFLUENT, rèf'-flù-ènt. a. Running back.

REFLUX, rè' flùx. ſ. Backward courſe of water.

To REFOCILLATE, rè-fòs'-sìl-làte. v. a. To renovate ſtrength by refreſhment.

REFOCILLATION, rè-fòſ-sìl-là'-ſhùn. ſ. Reſtoration of ſtrength by refreſhment.

To REFORM, rè-fà'rm. v. a. To change from worſe to better.

To REFORM, rè-fà'rm. v. n. To grow better.

REFORM, rè-fà'rm. ſ. Reformation.

REFORMATION, rèf-fòr-mà'-ſhùn. ſ. Change from worſe to better; the change of religion from the corruptions of popery to it's primitive ſtate.

REFORMER, rè-fà'rm-ùr. ſ. One who makes a change for the better, an amender; one of thoſe who changed religion from popiſh corruptions and innovations.

To REFRACT, rè-fràkt'. v. a. To break the natural courſe of rays.

REFRACTION, rè-fràk'-ſhùn. ſ. The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved; in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have paſſed on in, had not the denſity of the medium turned it aſide.

REFRACTIVE, rè-fràk'-tìv. a. Having the power of refraction.

REFRACTORILY, rè-fràk'-tùr-ỳ-lỳ. ad. Obſtinately, ſtubbornly, perverſely.

REFRACTORINESS, rè-fràk'-tùr-ỳ-nès. ſ. Sullen obſtinacy.

REFRACTORY, rè-fràk'-tùr-ỳ. a. Obſtinate, perverſe, contumacious.

REFRAGABLE, rèf'-frà-gàbl. a. Capable of confutation and conviction.

To REFRAIN, rè-frà'ne. v. a. To hold back, to keep from action.

To REFRAIN, rè-frà'ne. v. n. To forbear, to abſtain, to ſpare.

REFRANGIBILITY, rè' fràn-dzhỳ-bìl"-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their diſpoſition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in paſſing out of one tranſparent body or medium into another.

REFRANGIBLE, rè-fràn'-dzhìbl. a. Turned out of their courſe, in paſſing from one medium to another.

REFRENATION, rèf-frè-nà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of reſtraining.

To REFRESH, rè-frèſh'. v. a. To recreate, to relieve after pain; to improve by new touches any thing impaired; to refrigerate, to cool.

REFRESHER, rè-frèſh'-ùr. ſ. That which refreſhes.

REFRESHMENT, rè-frèſh'-mènt. ſ.

Relief after pain, want, or fatigue; that which gives relief, as food, reſt.

REFRIGERANT, rè-frìdzh'-èr-ènt. a. Cooling, mitigating heat.

To REFRIGERATE, rè-frìdzh'-èr-âte. v. a. To cool.

REFRIGERATION, rè'-frìdzh-èr-å"-ſhùn. ſ. The act of cooling; the ſtate of being cooled.

REFRIGERATIVE, rè-frìdzh'-èr-å tìv. }
REFRIGERATORY, rè-frìdzh'-èr-å-tùr-ỳ. } a.

Cooling, having the power to cool.

REFRIGERATORY, rè frìdzh'-èr-å-tùr-ỳ. ſ. That part of a diſtilling veſſel that is placed about the head of a ſtill, and filled with water to cool the condenſing vapours; any thing internally cooling.

REFRIGERIUM, rèf-frỳ-dzhè'-rỳ-ùm. ſ. Cool refreſhment, refrigeration.

REFT, rèſt'. pret. & part. of REAVE.

REFUGE, rèf'-fùdzh. ſ. Shelter from any danger or diſtreſs; protection, that which gives ſhelter or protection, reſource; expedient in diſtreſs.

To REFUGE, rèf'-fùdzh. v. a. To ſhelter, to protect.

REFUGEE, rèf-fù-dzhè'. ſ. One who flies to ſhelter or protection.

REFULGENCE, rè-fùl'-dzhèns. ſ. Splendour, brightneſs.

REFULGENT, rè-fùl'-dzhènt. a. Bright, glittering, ſplendid.

REFULGENTLY, rè-fùl'-dzhènt-lỳ. adv. In a ſhining manner.

To REFUND, rè-fùnd'. v. n. To pour back; to repay what is received, to reſtore.

REFUSAL, rè-fù'-zèl. ſ. The act of refuſing, denial of any thing demanded or ſolicited; the pre-emption, the right of having any thing before another, option.

To REFUSE, rè-fù'z. v. a. To deny what is ſolicited or required; to reject, to diſmiſs without a grant.

To REFUSE, rè-fù'z. v. n. Not to accept.

REFUSE, rèf'-fùz. a. Unworthy of reception, left when the reſt is taken.

REFUSE, rèf'-fùz. ſ. That which remains diſregarded when the reſt is taken.

REFUSER, rè-fù'z-ùr. ſ. He who refuſes.

REFUTAL, rè-fù'-tèl. ſ. Refutation.

REFUTATION, rèf-fù-tå'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of refuting, the act of proving falſe or erroneous.

To REFUTE, rè-fù't. v. a. To prove falſe or erroneous.

To REGAIN, rè-gå'ne. v. a. To recover to gain anew.

REGAL, rè'-gèl. a. Royal, kingly.

REGAL, rè'-gèl. ſ. A ſpecies of portable organ.

REGALE, rè-gå'-lè. ſ. The prerogative of monarchy.

To REGALE, rè-gå'le. v. a. To refreſh, to entertain, to gratify.

REGALE, rè-gå'le. ſ. An entertainment, a treat.

REGALEMENT, rè-gå'le-mènt. ſ. Refreſhment, entertainment.

REGALIA, rè-gå'-lyå. ſ. Enſigns of royalty.

REGALITY, rè-gål'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Royalty, ſovereignty, kingſhip.

To REGARD, rè-gå'rd. v. a. To value, to attend to as worthy of notice; to obſerve, to remark; to pay attention to; to reſpect, to have relation to; to look towards.

REGARD, rè-gå'rd. ſ. Attention as to a matter of importance; reſpect, reverence; note, eminence; reſpect, account; relation, reference; look, aſpect directed to another.

REGARDABLE, rè-gå'rd-èbl. a. Obſervable; worthy of notice.

REGARDER, rè-gå'rd-ùr. ſ. One that regards.

REGARDFUL, rè-gå'rd-fùl. a. Attentive; taking notice of.

REGARDFULLY, rè-gå'rd-fùl-lỳ. ad. Attentively, heedfully; reſpectfully.

REGARDLESS, rè-gå'rd-lès. a. Heedleſs, negligent, inattentive.

REGARDLESSLY, rè-gå'rd-lèſ-lỳ. ad. Without heed.

REGARDLESSNESS, rè-gå'rd-lèſ-nès. ſ. Heedleſſneſs, negligence, inattention.

REGATTA, rė-gȧt′-tȧ. ſ. A grand rowing match.

REGENCY, rė′-dzhėn-ſỳ. ſ. Authority, government; vicarious government; the diſtrict governed by a vicegerent; thoſe to whom vicarious regality is entruſted.

To **REGENERATE**, rė-dzhėn′-ėr-ȧte. v. a. To reproduce, to produce anew; to make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a Chriſtian life.

REGENERATE, rė-dzhėn′-ėr-ėt. a. Reproduced; born anew by grace to a Chriſtian life.

REGENERATION, rė′-dzhėn-ėr-ȧ″-ſhůn. ſ. New birth, birth by grace from carnal affections to a Chriſtian life.

REGENERATENESS, rė-dzhėn′-ėr-ėt-nės. ſ. The ſtate of being regenerate.

REGENT, rė′-dzhėnt. a. Governing, ruling; exerciſing vicarious authority.

REGENT, rė′-dzhėnt. ſ. Governour, ruler; one inveſted with vicarious royalty.

REGENTSHIP, rė′-dzhėnt-ſhip. ſ. Power of governing; deputed authority.

To **REGERMINATE**, rė-dzhėr′-mi-nȧte. v. n. To ſpring again, to bud again.

REGERMINATION, rė′-dzhėr-min-ȧ″-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſprouting again.

REGIBLE, rėdzh′-ibl. a. Governable.

REGICIDE, rėdzh′-ỳ-ſide. ſ. A murderer of his king; murder of his king.

REGIMEN, rėdzh′-ỳ-mėn. ſ. That care in diet and living that is ſuitable to every particular courſe of medicine.

REGIMENT, rėdzh′-ỳ-mėnt. ſ. Eſtabliſhed government, polity; rule, authority; a body of ſoldiers under one colonel.

REGIMENTAL, rėdzh-ỳ-mėnt′-ėl. a. Belonging to a regiment; military.

REGION, rė′-dzhůn. ſ. Tract of land, country, tract of ſpace; part of the body within; place.

REGISTER, rėdzh′-iſ-tůr. ſ. An account of any thing regularly kept; the officer whoſe buſineſs is to keep the regiſter.

To **REGISTER**, rėdzh′-iſ-tůr. v. a. To record, to preſerve by authentick accounts.

REGISTRY, rėdzh′-iſ-trỳ. ſ. The act of inſerting in the regiſter; the place where the regiſter is kept; a ſeries of facts recorded.

REGNANT, rėg′-nȧnt. a. Reigning, predominant, prevalent, having power.

To **REGORGE**, rė′-gȧ″rdzh. v. a. To vomit up, to throw back; to ſwallow eagerly; to ſwallow back.

To **REGRAFT**, rė′-grȧft″. v. a. To graft again.

To **REGRANT**, rė′-grȧ″nt. v. a. To grant back.

To **REGRATE**, rė-grȧ′te. v. a. To offend, to ſhock; not uſed: to engroſs, to foreſtall.

REGRATER, rė-grȧ′te-ůr. ſ. Foreſtaller, engroſſer.

To **REGREET**, rė′-grė″t. v. a. To reſalute, to greet a ſecond time.

REGREET, rė′-grė″t. ſ. Return or exchange of ſalutation.

REGRESS, rė′-grės. ſ. Paſſage back, power of paſſing back.

To **REGRESS**, rė-grės′. v. n. To go back, to return to the former ſtate or place.

REGRESSION, rė-grėſh′-ůn. ſ. The act of returning or going back.

REGRESSIVE, rė-grės′-ſiv. a. Going back, returning to the former ſtate or place.

REGRESSIVELY, rė-grės′-ſiv-lỳ. adv. In a regreſſive manner.

REGRET, rė-grėt′. ſ. Vexation at ſomething paſt, bitterneſs of reflection; grief, ſorrow.

To **REGRET**, rė-grėt′. v. a. To repent, to grieve at.

REGUERDON, rė-gėr′-důn. ſ. Reward, recompenſe. Obſolete.

REGULAR, rėg′-ů-lėr. a. Agreeable to rule, conſiſtent with the mode preſcribed; governed by ſtrict regulations; having ſides or ſurfaces compoſed of equal figures; inſtituted or initiated according to eſtabliſhed forms.

REGULAR, rég'-ů-lėr. ſ. In the Romiſh church, all perſons are ſaid to be Regulars, that do profeſs and follow a certain rule of life, and obſerve the three vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience.

REGULARITY, rég-ů-lår'-ỉt-ỷ. ſ. Agreeableneſs to rule; method, certain order.

REGULARLY, règ'-ů-lėr-lỷ. ad. In a manner concordant to rule.

To REGULATE, rég'-ů-låte. v. a. To adjuſt by rule or method; to direct.

REGULATION, rég-ů-lå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of regulating; method, the effect of regulation.

REGULATOR, rég'-ů-lå-tůr. ſ. One that regulates; that part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

REGULUS, rég'-ů-lůs. ſ. In chymiſtry. The moſt weighty and pure part of any metallick or mineral ſubſtance.

To REGURGITATE, rė-gůr'-dzhỷ-tåte. v. a. To throw back, to pour back.

To REGURGITATE, rė-gůr'-dzhỷ-tåte. v. n. To be poured back.

REGURGITATION, ré'-gůr-dzhỷ-tå"-ſhůn. ſ. Reſorption, the act of ſwallowing back.

To REHEAR, rė"-hė'r. v. a. To hear again.

REHEARSAL, rė-hėrs'-ėl. ſ. Repetition, recital; the recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

To REHEARSE, rė-hėrs'. v. a. To repeat, to recite; to relate, to tell; to recite previous to publick exhibition.

To REJECT, rė-dzhėkt'. v. a. To diſmiſs without compliance with propoſal or acceptance of offer; to caſt off, to make an abject; to refuſe, not to accept; to throw aſide.

REJECTION, rė-dzhėk'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of caſting off or throwing aſide.

To REIGN, rė'ne. v. n. To enjoy or exerciſe ſovereign authority; to be predominant, to prevail; to obtain power or dominion.

REIGN, rė'ne. ſ. Royal authority, ſovereignty; time of a king's government; kingdom, dominions.

To REIMBODY, ré'-ỉm-bȯd"-ỷ. v. n. To imbody again.

To REIMBURSE, ré'-ỉm-bůrs". v. a. To repay, to repair loſs or expenſe by an equivalent.

REIMBURSEMENT, ré'-ỉm-bůrs"-mėnt. ſ. Reparation or repayment,

To REIMPREGNATE, ré'-ỉm-prėg"-nåte. v. a. To impregnate anew.

REIMPREGNATION, ré'-ỉm-prėg-nå"-ſhůn. ſ. Impregnating anew.

To REIMPRESS, ré'-ỉm-prės". v. a. To impreſs again.

REIMPRESSION, ré'-ỉm-prėſh"-ůn. ſ. A ſecond or repeated impreſſion.

REIN, rė'ne. ſ. The part of the bridle which extends from the horſe's head to the driver's or rider's hand; uſed as an inſtrument of government, or for government; To give the Reins, to give licenſe.

To REIN, rė'ne. v. a. To govern by a bridle; to reſtrain, to controul.

REINDEER, rė'n-dėr. ſ. A ſpecies of deer common to the northern regions, and uſed there for draught.

To REINGRATIATE, ré'-ỉn-grå"-ſhỷ-åte. v. a. To put in favour again.

REINS, rė'nz. ſ. The kidneys, the lower part of the back.

To REINSERT, ré'-ỉn-ſėrt". v. a. To inſert a ſecond time.

To REINSPIRE, ré'-ỉn-ſpỉ"re. v. a. To inſpire anew.

To REINSTAL, ré'-ỉn-ſtå"l. v. a. To ſeat again; to put again in poſſeſſion.

To REINSTATE, ré'-ỉn-ſtå"te. v. a. To put again in poſſeſſion.

To REINTEGRATE, rė-ỉn'-tė-gråte. v. a. To renew with regard to any ſtate or quality.

To REINVEST, ré'-ỉn-vėſt". v. a. To inveſt anew.

To REINVIGORATE, ré'-ỉn-vỉg"-ỏ-råte. v. a. To invigorate anew.

REINVIGORATION, rě′-ìn-vìg-ỏ-rå″-ſhůn. The invigorating anew.

To REJOICE, rẻ-dzhoi′s. v. n. To be glad, to joy, to exult.

To REJOICE, rẻ-dzhoi′s. v. a. To exhilarate, to gladden.

REJOICER, rẻ-dzhoi′ſ-ůr. ſ. One that rejoices.

To REJOIN, rẻ-dzhoi′n. v. a. To join again; to meet one again.

To REJOIN, rẻ-dzhoi′n. v. n. To anſwer to an anſwer.

REJOINDER, rẻ-dzhoi′n-důr. ſ. Reply to an anſwer; reply, anſwer.

To REJOLT, rẻ-dzhỏ′lt. v. a. To retort, to throw back.

REJOLT, rẻ-dzhỏ′lt. ſ. A ſhock, ſucceſſion, recoil.

To REITERATE. rẻ-ì′-tẻr-åte. v. a. To repeat again and again.

REITERATION, rě′-ìt-tẻr-å″-ſhůn. ſ. Repetition.

To REJUDGE, rẻ″-dzhůdzh′. v. a. To re-examine; to review, to recall to a new trial.

REJUVENESCENCE, rě′-dzhů-vẻ-nẻs″-ſẻns. ſ. The growing young again.

To REKINDLE, rẻ-kìn′dl. v. a. To ſet on fire again.

To RELAPSE, rẻ-låps′. v. n. To fall back into vice and errour; to fall back from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs.

RELAPSE, rẻ-låps′. ſ. Fall into vice or errour once forſaken; regreſſion from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs.

To RELATE, rẻ-lå′te. v. a. To tell, to recite; to ally by kindred.

To RELATE, rẻ-lå′te. v. n. To have reference, to have reſpect to.

RELATER, rẻ-lå′te-ůr. ſ. Teller, narrator.

RELATION, rẻ-lå′-ſhůn. ſ. Manner of belonging to any perſon or thing; reſpect, reference, regard; connexion between one thing and another; kindred, alliance of kin; perſon related by birth or marriage, kinſman, kinſwoman; narrative, account.

RELATIVE, rěl′-å-tìv. a. Having relation, reſpecting; conſidered not abſolutely, but as reſpecting ſomething elſe.

RELATIVE, rěl′-å-tìv. ſ. Relation, kinſman; pronoun anſwering to an antecedent; ſomewhat reſpecting ſomething elſe.

RELATIVELY, rěl′-å-tìv-lỷ. ad. As it reſpects ſomething elſe, not abſolutely.

RELATIVENESS, rěl′-å-tìv-nẻs. ſ. The ſtate of having relation.

To RELAX, rẻ-låks′. v. a. To ſlacken, to make leſs tenſe; to remit, to make leſs ſevere or rigorous; to make leſs attentive or laborious; to eaſe, to divert; to open, to looſe.

To RELAX, rẻ-låks′. v. n. To be mild, to be remiſs, to be not rigorous.

RELAXATION, rẻ-låkſ-å′-ſhůn. ſ. Diminution of tenſion, the act of looſening; ceſſation of reſtraint; remiſſion, abatement of rigour; remiſſion of attention or application.

RELAY, rẻ-lå′. ſ. Horſes on the road to relieve others.

To RELEASE, rẻ-lẻ′s. v. a. To ſet free from confinement or ſervitude; to ſet free from pain; to free from obligation; to quit, to let go; to relax, to ſlacken.

RELEASE, rẻ-lẻ′s. ſ. Diſmiſſion from confinement, ſervitude, or pain; relaxation of a penalty; remiſſion of a claim; acquittance from a debt ſigned by the creditor.

To RELEGATE, rěl′-ẻ-gåte. v. a. To baniſh, to exile.

RELEGATION, rěl-ẻ-gå′-ſhůn. ſ. Exile, judicial baniſhment.

To RELENT, rẻ-lẻnt′. v. n. To ſoften, to grow leſs rigid or hard; to grow moiſt; to ſoften in temper, to grow tender; to feel compaſſion.

To RELENT, rẻ-lẻnt′. v. a. To ſlacken, to remit; to ſoften, to mollify.

RELENTLESS, rẻ-lẻnt′-lẻs. a. Unpitying, unmoved by kindneſs or tenderneſs.

RELEVANT, rěl′-ẻ-vẻnt. a. Relieving, aiding.

RELEVATION, rěl-ẻ-vå′-ſhůn. ſ. A raiſing or lifting up.

RELIANCE, ré-lì'-éns. ſ. Truſt, dependance, confidence.

RELICK, rél'-ìk. ſ. That which remains, that which is left after the loſs or decay of the reſt; it is generally uſed in the plural; it is often taken for the body deſerted by the ſoul; that which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration.

RELICT, rél'-ìkt. ſ. A widow, a wife deſolate by the death of her huſband.

RELIEF, ré-lé'f. ſ. The prominence of a figure in ſtone or metal, the ſeeming prominence of a picture; the recommendation of any thing by the interpoſition of ſomething different; alleviation of calamity, mitigation of pain or ſorrow; that which frees from pain or ſorrow; diſmiſſion of a ſentinel from his poſt; legal remedy of wrongs.

RELIEVABLE, ré-lé'v-ébl. a. Capable of relief.

To **RELIEVE**, ré-lé'v. v. a. To ſupport, to aſſiſt; to eaſe pain or ſorrow; to ſuccour by aſſiſtance; to ſet a ſentinel at reſt, by placing another on his poſt; to right by law.

RELIEVER, ré-lé'v-úr. ſ. One that relieves.

RELIEVO, ré-lé'v-ó. ſ. The prominence of a figure or picture.

To **RELIGHT**, ré'-lì"te. v. a. To light anew.

RELIGION, ré-lìdzh'-ún. ſ. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and puniſhments; a ſyſtem of divine faith and worſhip as oppoſite to others.

RELIGIONIST, ré-lìdzh'-ó-nìſt. ſ. A bigot to any religious perſuaſion.

RELIGIOUS, ré-lìdzh'-ús. a. Pious, diſpoſed to the duties of religion; teaching religion; among the Romaniſts, bound by the vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience; exact, ſtrict.

RELIGIOUS, ré-lìdzh'-ús. ſ. One bound by the vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience.

RELIGIOUSLY, ré-lìdzh'-úſ-lý. ad. Piouſly, with obedience to the dictates of religion; according to the rites of religion; reverently, with veneration; exactly, with ſtrict obſervance.

RELIGIOUSNESS, ré-lìdzh'-úſ-nés. ſ. The quality or ſtate of being religious.

To **RELINQUISH**, ré-lìng'-kwìſh. v. a. To forſake, to abandon; to quit, to releaſe, to give up.

RELINQUISHMENT, ré-lìng'-kwìſh-mént. ſ. The act of forſaking.

RELIQUARY, rél'-ý-kwá-rý. ſ. The ſhrine or caſket in which relicks are kept.

RELISH, rél'-ìſh. ſ. Taſte, the effect of any thing on the palate, it is commonly uſed of a pleaſing taſte; taſte, ſmall quantity juſt perceptible; liking, delight in any thing; ſenſe, power of perceiving excellence, taſte.

To **RELISH**, rél'-ìſh. v. a. To give a taſte to any thing; to taſte, to have a liking.

To **RELISH**, rél'-ìſh. v. n. To have a pleaſing taſte; to give pleaſure; to have a flavour.

RELISHABLE, rél'-ìſh-ébl. a. Having a reliſh.

To **RELIVE**, ré'-lìv". v. n. To revive, to live anew.

To **RELOVE**, ré'-lúv". v. a. To love in return.

RELUCENT, ré-lú'-ſént. a. Shining, tranſparent.

To **RELUCT**, ré-lúkt'. v. n. To ſtruggle again.

RELUCTANCE, ré-lúk'-téns. } ſ.
RELUCTANCY, ré-lúk'-tén-ſý. }
Unwillingneſs, repugnance.

RELUCTANT, ré-lúk'-tént. a. Unwilling, acting with repugnance.

To **RELUCTATE**, ré-lúk'-tàte. v. n. To reſiſt, to ſtruggle againſt.

RELUCTATION, ré-lúk-tá'-ſhún. ſ. Repugnance, reſiſtance.

To **RELUME**, ré'-lú"m. v. a. To light anew, to rekindle.

To **RELUMINE**, ré'-lú"m-ìn. v. a. To light anew.

To RELY, rè-lỳ'. v. n. To lean upon with confidence, to put truſt in, to reſt upon, to depend upon.

To REMAIN, rè-mà'ne. v. n. To be left out of a greater quantity or number; to continue, to endure, to be left; to be left as not compriſed.

To REMAIN, rè-mà'ne. v. a. To await, to be left to.

REMAIN, rè-mà'ne. ſ. Relick, that which is left, generally uſed in the plural; the body left by the ſoul.

REMAINDER, rè-mà'ne-dùr. ſ. What is left; the body when the ſoul is departed, remains.

To REMAKE, rè'-mà''ke. v. a. To make anew.

To REMAND, rè-mà'nd. v. a. To ſend back; to call back.

REMANENT, rèm'-mà-nènt. ſ. The part remaining.

REMARK, rè-mà'rk. ſ. Obſervation, note, notice taken.

To REMARK, rè-mà'rk. v. a. To note, to obſerve; to diſtinguiſh, to point out, to mark.

REMARKABLE, rè-mà'rk-èbl. a. Obſervable, worthy of note.

REMARKABLENESS, rè-mà'rk-èbl-nès ſ. Obſervableneſs, worthineſs of obſervation.

REMARKABLY, rè-mà'rk-àb-lỳ. ad Obſervable, in a manner worthy of obſervation.

REMARKER, rè-mà'rk-ùr. ſ. Obſerver, one that remarks.

To REMARRY, rè'-màr''-rỳ. v. n. To marry again.

REMEDIABLE, rè-mè'-dyèbl. a. Capable of remedy.

REMEDIATE, rè-mè'-dyèt. a. Medicinal, affording a remedy.

REMEDILESS, rèm'-mè-dỳ-lès. a. Not admitting remedy, irreparable, cureleſs.

REMEDILESSNESS, rèm'-mè-dỳ-lèſ-nès. ſ. Incurableneſs.

REMEDY, rèm'-mè-dỳ. ſ. A medicine by which any illneſs is cured; cure of any uneaſineſs; that which counteracts any evil; reparation, means of repairing any hurt.

To REMEDY, rèm'-mè-dỳ. v. a. To cure, to heal; to repair or remove miſchief.

To REMEMBER, rè-mèm'-bùr. v. a. To bear in mind any thing; to recollect, to keep in mind; to mention; to put in mind, to force to recollect, to remind.

REMEMBERER, rè-mèm'-bèr-ùr. ſ. One who remembers.

REMEMBRANCE, rè-mèm'-brèns. ſ. Retention in memory; recollection, revival of an idea; account preſerved; memorial; a token by which any one is kept in the memory.

REMEMBRANCER, rè-mèm'-brèn-ſùr. ſ. One that reminds, one that puts in mind; an officer of the Exchequer.

To REMIGRATE, rèm'-ỳ-gràte. v. n. To remove back again.

REMIGRATION, rèm-ỳ-grà'-ſhùn. ſ. Removal back again.

To REMIND, rè-mì'nd. v. a. To put in mind, to force to remember.

REMINISCENCE, rèm-mỳ-nìs'-ſèns. ſ. Recollection, recovery of ideas.

REMINISCENTIAL, rèm-mỳ-nìſ-ſèn'-ſhèl. a. Relating to reminiſcence.

REMISS, rè-mìs'. a. Slack, ſlothful; not intenſe.

REMISSIBLE, rè-mìs'-sìbl. a. Admitting forgiveneſs.

REMISSION, rè-mìſh'-ùn. ſ. Abatement, relaxation; ceſſation of intenſeneſs; in phyſick, Remiſſion is when a diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again; releaſe; forgiveneſs, pardon.

REMISSLY, rè-mìs'-lỳ. ad. Careleſsly, negligently; ſlackly.

REMISSNESS, rè-mìs'-nès. ſ. Careleſſneſs, negligence.

To REMIT, rè-mìt'. v. a. To relax; to forgive a puniſhment; to pardon a fault; to reſign; to refer; to put again in cuſtody; to ſend money to a diſtant place.

To REMIT, rè-mìt'. v. n. To ſlacken, to grow leſs intenſe; to abate by growing leſs eager; in phyſick, to grow by intervals leſs violent.

REMITMENT, rè-mìt´-mènt. ſ. The act of remitting to cuſtody.

REMITTANCE, rè-mìt´-tèns. ſ The act of paying money at a diſtant place; ſum ſent to a diſtant place.

REMITTER, rè-mìt´-tůr. ſ. In common law, a reſtitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is ſeiſed of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in caſe where the latter is defective.

REMNANT, rèm´-nènt. ſ. Reſidue, that which is left.

REMNANT, rèm´-nènt. a. Remaining, yet left.

REMOLTEN, rê-mô´ltn. part. Melted again.

REMONSTRANCE, rè-mòns´-trèns. ſ. Show, diſcovery, Not uſed; ſtrong repreſentation.

To **REMONSTRATE**, rè-mòns´-tråte. v. n. To make a ſtrong repreſentation, to ſhow reaſons.

REMORA, rèm´-ô-rå. ſ. A let or obſtacle; a fiſh or kind of worm that ſticks to ſhips and retards their paſſage through the water.

To **REMORATE**, rèm´-ô-råte. v. a. To hinder, to delay.

REMORSE, rè-må´rs. ſ. Pain of guilt; anguiſh of a guilty conſcience.

REMORSEFUL, rè-må´rſ-fůl. a. Tender, compaſſionate. Not uſed.

REMORSELESS, rè-må´rſ-lès. a. Unpitying, cruel, ſavage.

REMOTE, rè-mô´te. a. Diſtant; removed far off; foreign.

REMOTELY, rè-mô´te-lŷ. ad. At a diſtance.

REMOTENESS, rè-mô´te-nès. ſ. State of being remote.

REMOTION, rè-mô´-ſhůn. ſ. The act of removing, the ſtate of being removed to diſtance.

REMOVABLE, rè-mô´v-èbl. a. Such as may be removed.

REMOVAL, rè-mô´v-èl. ſ. The act of putting out of any place; the act of putting away; diſmiſſion from a poſt; the ſtate of being removed.

To **REMOVE**, rè-mô´v. v. a. To put from it's place, to take or put away; to place at a diſtance.

To **REMOVE**, rè-mô´v. v. n. To change place; to go from one place to another.

REMOVE, rè-mô´v. ſ. Change of place; tranſlation of one to the place of another; departure, act of going away; the act of changing place; a ſtep in the ſcale of gradation; act of putting a horſe's ſhoes upon different feet.

REMOVED, rè-mô´vd. particip. a. Remote, ſeparate from others.

REMOVEDNESS, rè-mô´v-èd-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being removed, remoteneſs.

REMOVER, rè-mô´v-ůr. ſ. One that removes.

To **REMOUNT**, rè-môu´nt. v. n. To mount again.

REMUNERABLE, rè-mů´-nèr-èbl. a. Rewardable.

To **REMUNERATE**, rè-mů´-nèr-åte. v. a. To reward, to requite.

REMUNERATION, rè-mů-nèr-å´-ſhůn. ſ. Reward, requital.

REMUNERATIVE, rè´-mů´-nèr-å-tìv. a. Exerciſed in giving rewards.

To **REMURMUR**, rè´-můr´´-můr. v. a. To utter back in murmurs, to repeat in low hoarſe ſounds.

To **REMURMUR**, rè´-můr´´-můr. v. n. To murmur back, to echo a low hoarſe ſound.

RENAL, rè´-nèl. a. Belonging to the reins.

RENARD, rèn´-nèrd. ſ. The name of a fox.

RENASCENT, rè´-nås´´-ſènt. a. Produced again, riſing again into being.

RENASCIBLE, rè´-nås´´-sibl. a. Poſſible to be produced again.

To **RENAVIGATE**, rè´-nåv´´-vŷ-gåte. v. a. To ſail again.

RENCOUNTER, rèn-kôu´n-tůr. ſ. Claſh, colliſion; perſonal oppoſition; looſe or caſual engagement; ſudden combat without premeditation.

To **RENCOUNTER**, rèn-kôu´n-tůr. v. n. To claſh, to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to fight hand to hand.

To REND, rènd'. v. a. To tear with violence; to lacerate.

RENDER, rènd'-ůr. ſ. One that rends, a tearer.

To RENDER, rèn'-důr. v. a. To return, to pay back; to reſtore; to inveſt with qualities, to make; to tranſlate; to ſurrender, to yield, to give up; to offer, to give to be uſed.

RENDER, rèn'-důr. ſ. Surrender. Not uſed.

RENDEZVOUS, ròn'-dè-vô. ſ. Aſſembly, meeting appointed; place appointed for aſſembly.

To RENDEZVOUS, ròn'-dè-vô. v. n. To meet at a place appointed

RENDITION, rèn-dìſh'-ůn. ſ. Surrendering, the act of yielding.

RENEGADE, rèn'-nè-gåde. } ſ.
RENEGADO, rèn-nè-gå'-dô. }

One that apoſtatiſes from the faith, an apoſtate; one who deſerts to the enemy, a revolter.

To RENEGE, rè-nè'g. v. a. To diſown.

To RENEW, rè-nů'. v. a. To reſtore the former ſtate; to repeat, to put again in act; to begin again; in theology, to make anew, to transform to new life.

RENEWABLE, rè-nů'-èbl. a. Capable of being renewed.

RENEWAL, rè-nů'-èl. ſ. The act of renewing, renovation.

RENITENCY, rè-nì'-tèn-ſỳ. ſ. That reſiſtance in ſolid bodies, when they preſs upon, or are impelled one againſt another.

RENITENT, rè-nì'-tènt. a. Acting againſt any impulſe, by elaſtick power.

RENNET, rèn'-nìt. ſ. The ingredient with which milk is coagulated in order to make cheeſe; a kind of apple.

To RENOVATE, rèn'-nô-våte. v. a. To renew, to reſtore to the firſt ſtate.

RENOVATION, rèn-nô-vå'-ſhůn. ſ. Renewal, the act of renewing.

To RENOUNCE, rè-nou'ns. v. a. To diſown, to abnegate.

RENOUNCEMENT, rè-nou'nſ-mènt. ſ. Act of renouncing, renunciation.

RENOWN, rè-now'n. ſ. Fame, celebrity, praiſe widely ſpread.

To RENOWN, rè-now'n. v. a. To make famous.

RENOWNED, rè-now'nd. particip. a. Famous, celebrated, eminent.

RENT, rènt'. pret. and part. of Rend.

RENT, rènt'. ſ. A break, a laceration; revenue, annual payment; money paid for any thing held of another.

To RENT, rènt'. v. a. To tear, to lacerate; to hold by paying rent; to ſet to a tenant.

RENTABLE, rènt'-èbl. a. That may be rented.

RENTAL, rènt'-èl. ſ. Schedule or account of rents.

RENTCHARGE, rènt'-tſhårdzh. ſ. A charge or encumbrance on an eſtate recoverable in the ſame manner as rent.

RENTER, rènt'-ůr. ſ. He that holds by paying rent.

RENUNCIATION, rè'-nůn-ſhỳ-å"-ſhůn. ſ. The act of renouncing.

To REORDAIN, rè'-ôr-då"ne. v. a. To ordain again, on ſuppoſition of ſome defect in the commiſſion of miniſtry.

REORDINATION, rè'-ôr-dỳ-nå"-ſhůn. ſ. Repetition of ordination.

To REPACIFY, rè'-pås"-ſỳ-fỳ. v. a. To pacify again.

REPAID, rè-på'de. part. of Repay.

To REPAIR, rè-på're. v. a. To reſtore after injury or dilapidation; to amend any injury by an equivalent; to fill up anew, by ſomething put in the place of what is loſt.

REPAIR, rè-på're. ſ. Reparation, ſupply of loſs, reſtoration after dilapidation.

To REPAIR, rè-på're. v. n. To go, to betake himſelf.

REPAIR, rè-på're. ſ. Reſort, abode; act of betaking himſelf any whither.

REPAIRER, rè-på're-ůr. ſ. Amender, reſtorer.

REPANDOUS, rè-pån'-důs. a. Bent upwards.

REPARABLE, rép'-pêr-êbl. a. Capable of being amended, retrieved.

REPARABLY, rép'-pêr-êb-lý. ad. In a manner capable of remedy by reſtoration, amendment, or ſupply.

REPARATION, rép-pâ-râ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of repairing; ſupply of what is waſted; recompenſe for any injury, amends.

REPARATIVE, rè-pâr'-râ-tîv. ſ. Whatever makes amends.

REPARTEE, rép-pâr-tè'. ſ. Smart reply.

To REPARTEE, rép-pâr-tè'. v. n. To make ſharp replies.

REPARTITION, rè'-pâr-tîſh"-ûn. ſ. The act of dividing a gain into ſhares, the regulation of a caſe in ſuch a manner that no one may be over-burdened.

To REPASS, rè-pâs'. v. a. To paſs again, to paſs back.

To REPASS, rè-pâs'. v. n. To go back in a road.

REPAST, rè-pâſt'. ſ. A meal, act of taking food; food, victuals.

To REPAST, rè-pâſt'. v. a. To feed, to feaſt.

REPASTURE, rè-pâs'-tûr. ſ. Entertainment.

To REPAY, rè-pâ'. v. a. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge; to recompenſe; to requite either good or ill.

REPAYMENT, rè-pâ'-mênt. ſ. The act of repaying; the thing repaid.

REPEAL, rè-pè'l. v. a. To recall; to abrogate, to revoke.

REPEAL, rè-pè'l. ſ. Recall from exile; revocation, abrogation.

REPEAT, rè-pè't. ſ. A repetition; the mark in muſick for a repetition.

To REPEAT, rè-pè't. v. a. To uſe again, to do again; to ſpeak again; to try again; to recite, to rehearſe.

REPEATEDLY, rè-pè't-êd-lý. ad. Over and over, more than once.

REPEATER, rè-pè't-ûr. ſ. One that repeats, one that recites; a watch that ſtrikes the hours at will by compreſſion of a ſpring.

To REPEL, rè-pél'. v. a. To drive back any thing; to drive back an aſſailant.

To REPEL, rè-pél'. v. n. To act with force contrary to force impreſſed; in phyſick, to Repel in medicine, is to prevent ſuch an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raiſe it into a tumour.

REPELLENT, rè-pél'-lênt. ſ. An application that has a repelling power.

REPELLER, rè-pél'-lûr. ſ. One that repels.

To REPENT, rè-pênt'. v. n. To think on any thing paſt with ſorrow; to expreſs ſorrow for ſomething paſt; to have ſuch ſorrow for ſin as produces amendment of life.

To REPENT, rè-pênt'. v. a. To remember with ſorrow; to remember with pious ſorrow; it is uſed with the reciprocal pronoun.

REPENTANCE, rè-pênt'-êns. ſ. Sorrow for any thing paſt; ſorrow for ſin, ſuch as produces newneſs of life, penitence.

REPENTANT, rè-pênt'-ênt. a. Sorrowful for the paſt; ſorrowful for ſin; expreſſing ſorrow for ſin.

To REPEOPLE, rè'-pè"pl. v. a. To ſtock with people anew.

To REPERCUSS, rè'-pêr-kûs". v. a. To beat back, to drive back.

REPERCUSSION, rè'-pêr-kûſh"-ûn. ſ. The act of driving back, rebound.

REPERCUSSIVE, rè'-pêr-kûs"-sîv. a. Having the power of driving back, or cauſing rebound; repellent; driven back, rebounding.

REPERTITIOUS, rép-pêr-tîſh'-ûs. a. Found, gained by finding.

REPERTORY, rép'-pêr-tûr-ý. ſ. A treaſury, a magazine.

REPETITION, rép-ê-tîſh'-ûn. ſ. Iteration of the ſame thing; recital of the ſame words over again; the act of reciting or rehearſing; recital from memory, as diſtinct from reading.

To REPINE, rè-pî'ne. v. n. To fret, to vex himſelf, to be diſcontented.

REPINER, rè-pî'ne-ûr. ſ. One that frets or murmurs.

To REPLACE, rè-plâ'ſe. v. a. To

put again in the former place; to put in a new place.

To REPLAIT, rė-plå'te. v. a. To fold one part often over another.

To REPLANT, rė́-plånt″. v. a. To plant anew.

REPLANTATION, rė́-plån-tå″-ſhùn. ſ. The act of planting again.

To REPLEAD, rė-plė́'d. v. n. To plead to any thing a ſecond time.

To REPLENISH, rė-plėn'-iſh. v. a. To ſtock, to fill; to finiſh, to conſummate, to complete.

To REPLENISH, rė-plėn'-iſh. v. n. To be ſtocked.

REPLENISHMENT, rė-plėn'-iſh-mėnt. ſ. The act of repleniſhing; the ſtate of being repleniſhed.

REPLETE, rė-plė́'t. a. Full, completely filled.

REPLETION, rė-plė́'-ſhùn. ſ. The ſtate of being over full.

REPLEVIABLE, rė-plėv'-vỳ-ėbl. a. What may be replevined.

To REPLEVIN, rė-plėv'-vin. } v. a.
To REPLEVY, rė-plėv'-vỳ. }
To take back or ſet at liberty any thing ſeized upon ſecurity given.

REPLICATION, rėp-plỳ kå'-ſhùn. ſ. Rebound, repercuſſion; reply, anſwer.

To REPLY, rė-plỳ'. v. n. To anſwer, to make a return to an anſwer.

To REPLY, rė-plỳ'. v. a. To return for an anſwer.

REPLY, rė-plỳ'. ſ. Anſwer, return to an anſwer.

REPLYER, rė-plì'-ùr. ſ. He that makes a return to an anſwer.

To REPOLISH, rė́-pòl″-liſh. v. a. To poliſh again.

To REPORT, rė-pỏ'rt. v. a. To noiſe by popular rumour; to give repute; to give an account of.

REPORT, rė-pỏ'rt. ſ. Rumour, popular fame; repute, publick character; account given by lawyers of caſes; ſound, repercuſſion.

REPORTER, rė-pỏ'rt-ùr. ſ. Relater, one that gives an account.

REPORTINGLY, rė-pỏ'rt-ing-lỳ. ad. By common fame.

REPOSAL, rė-pỏ'-zėl. ſ. The act of repoſing.

To REPOSE, rė-pỏ'ze. v. a. To lay to reſt; to place as in confidence or truſt.

To REPOSE, rė-pỏ'ze. v. n. To ſleep, to be at reſt; to reſt in confidence.

REPOSE, rė-pỏ'ze. ſ. Sleep, reſt, quiet; cauſe of reſt.

REPOSEDNESS, rė-pỏ'zd-nės. ſ. State of being at reſt.

To REPOSITE, rė-pòz'-zit. v. a. To lay up, to lodge as in a place of ſafety.

REPOSITION, rėp-pỏ-ziſh'-ùn. ſ. The act of replacing.

REPOSITORY, rė-pòz'-it-tùr-ỳ. ſ. A place where any thing is ſafely laid up.

To REPOSSESS, rė́-pùz-zės″. v. a. To poſſeſs again.

To REPREHEND, rėp-prė-hėnd'. v. a. To reprove, to chide; to blame, to cenſure.

REPREHENDER, rėp-prė-hėnd'-ùr. ſ. Blamer, cenſurer.

REPREHENSIBLE, rėp-prė-hėn'-sibl. a. Blameable, cenſurable.

REPREHENSIBLENESS, rėp-prė-hėn'-sibl-nės. ſ. Blameableneſs.

REPREHENSIBLY, rėp-prė-hėn'-sib-lỳ. ad. Blameably.

REPREHENSION, rėp-prė-hėn'-ſhùn. ſ. Reproof, open blame.

REPREHENSIVE, rėp-prė-hėn'-siv. a. Given to reproof.

To REPRESENT, rėp-prė-zėnt'. v. a. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were preſent; to deſcribe, to ſhow in any particular character; to fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to exhibit, to ſhow.

REPRESENTATION, rėp-prė-zėn-tå'-ſhùn. ſ. Image, likeneſs; act of ſupporting a vicarious character; reſpectful declaration.

REPRESENTATIVE, rėp-prė-zėnt'-å-tiv. a. Exhibiting a ſimilitude; bearing the character or power of another.

REPRESENTATIVE, rėp-prė-zėnt'-å-tiv. ſ. One exhibiting the likeneſs of another; one exerciſing the vicarious power given by another; that by which any thing is ſhown.

REPRESENTER, rép-pré-zént'-ůr. ſ. One who ſhows or exhibits; one who bears a vicarious character.

REPRESENTMENT, rép-pré-zént'-mént. ſ. Image or idea propoſed, as exhibiting the likeneſs of ſomething.

To REPRESS, ré-prés'. v. a. To cruſh, to put down, to ſubdue.

REPRESSION, ré-préſh'-ůn. ſ. Act of repreſſing.

REPRESSIVE, ré-prés'-ſiv. a. Having power to repreſs, acting to repreſs.

To REPRIEVE, ré-pré'v. v. a. To reſpite after ſentence of death, to give a reſpite.

REPRIEVE, ré-pré'v. ſ. Reſpite after ſentence of death; reſpite.

To REPRIMAND, rép-prý-må'nd. v. a. To chide, to reprove.

REPRIMAND, rép'-prý-månd. ſ. Reproof, reprehenſion.

To REPRINT, ré'-print''. v. a. To renew the impreſſion of any thing; to print a new edition.

REPRISAL, ré-prí'-zél. ſ. Something ſeized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

REPRISE, ré-prí'ze. ſ. The act of taking ſomething in retaliation of injury.

To REPROACH, ré-prô'tſh. v. a. To cenſure in opprobrious terms as a crime; to charge with a fault in ſevere language; to upbraid in general.

REPROACH, ré-prô'tſh. ſ. Cenſure, infamy, ſhame.

REPROACHABLE, ré-prô'tſh-ébl. a. Worthy of reproach.

REPROACHFUL, ré-prô'tſh-fůl. a. Scurrilous, opprobrious; ſhameful, infamous, vile.

REPROACHFULLY, ré-prô'tſh-fůl-lý. ad. Opprobriouſly, ignominiouſly, ſcurrilouſly; ſhamefully, infamouſly.

REPROBATE, rép'-prô-bâte. a. Loſt to virtue, loſt to grace, abandoned.

REPROBATE, rép'-prô-bâte. ſ. A man loſt to virtue, a wretch abandoned to wickedneſs.

To REPROBATE, rép'-prô-bâte. v. a. To diſallow, to reject; to abandon to wickedneſs and eternal deſtruction; to abandon to his ſentence, without hope of pardon.

REPROBATENESS, rép'-prô-bâte-nés. ſ. The ſtate of being reprobate.

REPROBATION, rép-prô-bå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of abandoning, or ſtate of being abandoned to eternal deſtruction; a condemnatory ſentence.

To REPRODUCE, ré'-prô-dů''s. v. a. To produce again, to produce anew.

REPRODUCTION, ré'-prô-důk'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of producing anew.

REPROOF, ré-prô'f. ſ. Blame to the face, reprehenſion.

REPROVABLE, ré-prô'v-ébl. a. Blameable, worthy of reprehenſion.

To REPROVE, ré-prô'v. v. a. To blame, to cenſure; to charge to the face with a fault; to chide.

REPROVER, ré-prô'v-ůr. ſ. A reprehender, one that reproves.

To REPRUNE, ré'-prô''n. v. a. To prune a ſecond time.

REPTILE, rép'-tíl. a. Creeping upon many feet.

REPTILE, rép'-tíl. ſ. An animal that creeps upon many feet.

REPUBLICAN, ré-půb'-lí-kén. a. Placing the government in the people.

REPUBLICAN, ré-půb'-lí-kén. ſ. One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the beſt government.

REPUBLICK, ré-půb'-lík. ſ. Commonwealth, ſtate in which the power is lodged in more than one.

REPUDIABLE, ré-pů'-dý-ábl. a. Fit to be rejected, or divorced.

To REPUDIATE, ré-pů'-dý-âte. v. a. To divorce, to reject, to put away.

REPUDIATION, ré-pů-dý-å'-ſhůn. ſ. Divorce, rejection.

REPUGNANCE, ré-půg'-néns. } ſ.
REPUGNANCY, ré-půg'-nén-ſý. }
Inconſiſtency, contrariety; reluctance, unwillingneſs, ſtruggle of oppoſite paſſion.

REPUGNANT, ré-půg'-nént. a.

Diſobedient; reluctant; contrary, oppoſite.

REPUGNANTLY, ré-pŭg'-nênt-lý. ad. Contradictorily, reluctantly.

To REPULLULATE, ré-pŭl''-lů-låte. v. n. To bud again.

REPULLULATION, ré-pŭl-lů-lå'-ſhŭn. ſ. A budding anew.

REPULSE, ré-pŭls'. ſ. The condition of being driven off or put aſide from any attempt.

To REPULSE, ré-pŭls'. v. a. To beat back, to drive off.

REPULSION, ré-pŭl'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or power of driving off from itſelf.

REPULSIVE, ré-pŭl'-sîv. }
REPULSORY, ré-pŭl'-ſŭr-ý. } a.
Driving off, having the power to beat back or drive off.

To REPURCHASE, ré'-pŭr''-tſhês. v. a. To buy again.

REPUTABLE, rêp'-pů-têbl. a. Honourable, not infamous.

REPUTABLENESS, rêp'-pů-têbl-nês. ſ. The quality of a thing of good repute.

REPUTABLY, rêp'-pů-têb-lý. ad. Without diſcredit.

REPUTATION, rêp-ů-tå'-ſhŭn. ſ. Credit, honour, character of good.

To REPUTE, ré-pů't. v. a. To hold, to account, to think.

REPUTE, ré-pů't. ſ. Character, reputation; eſtabliſhed opinion.

REPUTELESS, ré-pů't-lês. a. Diſreputable, diſgraceful.

REQUEST, ré-kwêſt'. ſ. Petition, entreaty: repute, credit.

To REQUEST, ré-kwêſt'. v. a. To aſk, to ſolicit, to entreat.

REQUESTER, ré-kwêſt'-ŭr. ſ. Petitioner, ſoliciter.

To REQUICKEN, ré'-kwîk''n. v. a. To reanimate.

REQUIEM, ré'-kwý-êm. ſ. A hymn in which they implore for the dead Requiem or reſt; reſt, quiet, peace.

REQUIRABLE, ré-kwî'r-êbl. a. Fit to be required.

To REQUIRE, ré-kwî're. v. a. To demand, to aſk a thing as of right; to make neceſſary, to need.

REQUISITE, rêk'-wîz-ît. ſ. Any thing neceſſary.

REQUISITE, rêk'-wîz-ît. a. Neceſſary, needful, required by the nature of things.

REQUISITELY, rêk'-wîz-ît-lý. ad. Neceſſarily, in a requiſite manner.

REQUISITENESS, rêk'-wîz-ît-nês. ſ. Neceſſity, the ſtate of being requiſite.

REQUISITION, rêk-kwý-zîſh'-ŭn. ſ. An authoritative demand, claim, requeſt.

REQUITAL, ré-kwî'te-êl. ſ. Return for any good or bad office, retaliation; reward, recompenſe.

To REQUITE, ré-kwî'te. v. a. To repay, to retaliate good or ill, to recompenſe.

REREMOUSE, rê'r-mous. ſ. A bat.

REREWARD, rê'r-wård. ſ. The rear or laſt troop.

To RESAIL, ré'-ſå''le. v. a. To ſail back.

RESALE, ré-ſå'le. ſ. Sale at ſecond hand.

To RESALUTE, ré'-ſå-lů''t. v. a. To ſalute or greet anew.

To RESCIND, ré-sînd'. v. a. To cut off, to abrogate a law.

RESCISSION, ré-sîſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of cutting off, abrogation.

RESCISSORY, ré-sîs'-ſŭr-ý. a. Having the power to cut off.

To RESCRIBE, ré-ſkrî'be. v. a. To write back; to write over.

RESCRIPT, ré'-ſkrîpt. ſ. The edict of an emperour.

To RESCUE, rês'-ků. v. a. To ſet free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

RESCUE, rês'-ků. ſ. Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

RESCUER, rês'-ků-ŭr. ſ. One that reſcues.

RESEARCH, ré-ſêrtſh'. ſ. Inquiry, ſearch.

To RESEARCH, ré-ſêrtſh'. v. a. To examine, to inquire.

To RESEAT, ré'-ſé''t. v. a. To ſeat again.

To RESEIZE, ré'-ſé''z. v. a. To ſeize again.

RESEIZER, ré'-ſé''z-ŭr. ſ. One that ſeizes again.

RESEIZURE, rè′-ſè″-zhùr. ſ. Repeated ſeizure, ſeizure a ſecond time.

RESEMBLANCE, rè-zèm′-blèns. ſ. Likeneſs, ſimilitude, repreſentation.

To RESEMBLE, rè-zèm′bl. v. a. To compare, to repreſent as like ſomething elſe; to be like, to have likeneſs to.

To RESEND, rè′-ſènd″. v. a. To ſend back, to ſend again.

RESENT, rè′-ſènt″. pret. and part. of Resend.

To RESENT, rè-zènt′. v. a. To take well or ill; to take ill, to conſider as an injury or affront.

RESENTER, rè-zènt′-ùr. ſ. One who feels injuries deeply.

RESENTFUL, rè-zènt′-fùl. a. Eaſily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESENTINGLY, rè-zènt′-ing-lỳ. ad. With deep ſenſe, with ſtrong perception, with anger.

RESENTMENT, rè-zènt′-mènt. ſ. Strong perception of good or ill; deep ſenſe of injury.

RESERVATION, rèz-èr-vå′-ſhùn. ſ. Reſerve, concealment of ſomething in the mind; ſomething kept back, ſomething not given up; cuſtody, ſtate of being treaſured up.

RESERVATORY, rè-zèr′-vå-tùr-ỳ. ſ. Place in which any thing is reſerved or kept.

To RESERVE, rè-zèrv′. v. a. To keep in ſtore, to ſave to ſome other purpoſe; to retain; to lay up to a future time.

RESERVE, rè-zèrv′. ſ. Something kept for exigence; ſomething concealed in the mind; exception; modeſty, caution in perſonal behaviour.

RESERVED, rè-zèrvd′. a. Modeſt, not looſely free; ſullen, not open, not frank.

RESERVEDLY, rè-zèrvd′-lỳ. ad. With reſerve; coldly.

RESERVEDNESS, rè-zèrvd′-nès. ſ. Cloſeneſs, want of openneſs.

RESERVER, rè-zèr′-vùr. ſ. One that reſerves.

RESERVOIR, rèſ-èr-vw′r. ſ. A place where any thing is kept in ſtore.

To RESETTLE, rè′-ſèt″l. v. a. To ſettle again.

RESETTLEMENT, rè′-ſèt″l-mènt. ſ. The act of ſettling again; the ſtate of ſettling again.

RESIANCE, rè-sì′-àns. ſ. Reſidence, abode, dwelling.

RESIANT, rè-sì′-ànt. a. Reſident, preſent in a place.

To RESIDE, rè-zì′de. v. n. To live, to dwell, to be preſent; to ſubſide.

RESIDENCE, rèz′-ỳ-dèns. ſ. Act of dwelling in a place; place of abode, dwelling; that which ſettles at the bottom of liquors.

RESIDENT, rèz′-ỳ-dènt. a. Dwelling or having abode in any place.

RESIDENT, rèz′-ỳ-dènt. ſ. An agent, miniſter, or officer reſiding in any diſtant place with the dignity of an ambaſſador.

RESIDENTIARY, rèz-ỳ-dèn′-ſhèr-ỳ. ſ. One who is inſtalled to the privileges and profits of a reſidence.

RESIDENTIARY, rèz-ỳ-dèn′-ſhèr-ỳ. a. Holding reſidence.

RESIDUAL, rè-zìd′-ù-èl. } a.
RESIDUARY, rè-zìd′-ù-èr-ỳ. }
Relating to the reſidue; relating to the part remaining.

RESIDUE, rèz′-ỳ-dù. ſ. The remaining part, that which is left.

To RESIGN, rè-zì′ne. v. a. To give up a claim or poſſeſſion; to yield up; to ſubmit, particularly to ſubmit to providence; to ſubmit without reſiſtance or murmur.

To RESIGN, rè′-sìne. v. a. To ſign again.

RESIGNATION, rèz-ìg-nå′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of reſigning or giving up a claim or poſſeſſion; ſubmiſſion, unreſiſting acquieſcence; ſubmiſſion without murmur to the will of God.

RESIGNER, rè-zì′ne-ùr. ſ. One that reſigns.

RESIGNMENT, rè-zì′ne-mènt. ſ. Act of reſigning.

RESILIENCE, rè-sìl′-yèns. } ſ.
RESILIENCY, rè-sìl′-yèn-ſỳ. }
The act of ſtarting or leaping back.

RESILIENT, rè-sìl′-yènt. a. Starting or ſpringing back.

RESILITION, rêſ-sîl-îſh′-ûn. ſ. The act of ſpringing back, reſilience.

RESIN, rêz′-în. ſ. The fat ſulphurous part of ſome vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or ſpirit, not an aqueous menſtruum.

RESINOUS, rêz′-în-ûs. a. Containing reſin, conſiſting of reſin.

RESINOUSNESS, rêz′-în-ûſ-nês. ſ. The quality of being reſinous.

RESIPISCENCE, rêſ-ŷ-pîs′-ſêns. ſ. Wiſdom after the fact, repentance.

To RESIST, rê-zîſt′. v. a. To oppoſe, to act againſt; not to admit impreſſion.

To RESIST, rê-zîſt′. v. n. To make oppoſition.

RESISTANCE, rê-zîſt′-êns. ſ. The act of reſiſting, oppoſition; the quality of not yielding to force or external impreſiion.

RESISTIBILITY, rê-zîſt-ŷ-bîl′-ît-ŷ. ſ. Quality of reſiſting.

RESISTIBLE, rê-zîſt′-îbl. a. That may be reſiſted.

RESISTLESS, rê-zîſt′-lês. a. Irreſiſtable, that cannot be oppoſed.

RESOLVABLE, rê-zâ′l-vêbl. a. That may be analyſed or ſeparated; capable of ſolution or of being made leſs obſcure.

RESOLUBLE, rêz′-ô-lûbl. a. That may be melted or diſſolved.

To RESOLVE, rê-zâ′lv. v. a. To inform; to ſolve, to clear; to ſettle in an opinion; to fix in determination; to melt, to diſſolve; to analyſe

To RESOLVE, rê-zâ′lv. v. n. To determine, to decree within one's ſelf; to melt, to be diſſolved.

RESOLVE, rê-zâ′lv. ſ. Reſolution, fixed determination.

RESOLVEDLY, rê-zâ′lv-îd-lŷ. ad. With firmneſs and conſtancy.

RESOLVEDNESS, rê-zâ′lv-îd-nês. ſ. Reſolution, conſtancy, firmneſs.

RESOLVENT, rê-zâ′l-vênt. ſ. That which has the power of cauſing ſolution.

RESOLVER, rê-zâ′lv-ûr. ſ. One that forms a firm reſolution; one that diſſolves, one that ſeparates parts.

RESOLUTE, rêz′-ô-lût. a. Determined, conſtant, firm.

RESOLUTELY, rêz′-ô-lût-lŷ. ad. Determinately, ſteadily.

RESOLUTENESS, rêz′-ô-lût-nês. ſ. Determinateneſs, ſtate of being fixed in reſolution.

RESOLUTION, rêz-ô-lû′-ſhûn. ſ. Act of clearing difficulties; analyſis, act of ſeparating any thing into conſtituent parts; diſſolution; fixed determination, ſettled thought; firmneſs, ſteadineſs in good or bad; determination of a cauſe in courts of juſtice.

RESOLUTIVE, rêz′-ô-lû-tîv. a. Having the power to diſſolve.

RESONANCE, rêz′-ô-nâns. ſ. Sound, reſound.

RESONANT, rêz′-ô-nânt. a. Reſounding.

To RESORB, rê-ſâ′rb. v. a. To ſuck back to ſwallow up again.

RESORPTION, rê-ſôrp′-ſhûn. ſ. A ſwallowing up again.

To RESORT, rê-zâ′rt. v. n. To have recourſe to; to frequent; to repair to; to fall back; a term in law.

RESORT, rê-zâ′rt. ſ. Frequency, aſſembly; concourſe; movement, active power, ſpring.

RESORTER, rê-zâ′rt-ûr. ſ. One that frequents or viſits.

To RESOUND, rê-zou′nd. v. a. To echo, to celebrate by ſound; to tell ſo as to be heard far; to return ſounds.

To RESOUND, rê-zou′nd. v. n. To be echoed back.

To RESOUND, rê′-ſou″nd. v. a. To ſound again.

RESOURCE, rê-ſô′rs. ſ. Some new or unexpected means that offer, reſort, expedient.

To RESOW, rê′-ſô″. v. a. To ſow anew.

To RESPEAK, rê′-ſpê″k. v. n. To anſwer.

To RESPECT, rê-ſpêkt′. v. a. To regard, to have regard to; to conſider with a lower degree of reverence; to have relation to; to look toward.

RESPECT, rê-ſpêkt′. ſ. Regard, attention;

tention; reverence, honour; lawful kindneſs; good-will; partial regard; reverend character; manner of treating others; conſideration, motive; relation, regard.

RESPECTABLE, rè-ſpèk'-tèbl. a. Venerable, meriting reſpect.

RESPECTER, rè-ſpèkt'-ùr. ſ. One that has a partial regard.

RESPECTFUL, rè-ſpèkt'-fùl. a. Ceremonious, full of outward civility.

RESPECTFULLY, rè-ſpèkt'-fùl-lŷ. ad. With ſome degree of reverence.

RESPECTFULNES, rè-ſpèkt'-fùl-nès. ſ. The quality of being reſpectful.

RESPECTIVE, rè-ſpèk'-tìv. a. Particular, relating to particular perſons or things, belonging to each; relative, not abſolute.

RESPECTIVELY, rè-ſpèk'-tìv-lŷ. ad. Particularly, as each belongs to each; relatively, not abſolutely.

RESPERSION, rè-ſpèr'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of ſprinkling.

RESPIRATION, rèſ-pŷ-rà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of breathing; relief from toil.

To **RESPIRE**, rèſ-pì're. v. n. To breathe; to catch breath; to reſt, to take reſt from toil.

RESPITE, rès'-pìt. ſ. Reprieve, ſuſpenſion of a capital ſentence; pauſe, interval.

To **RESPITE**, rès'-pìt. v. a. To relieve by a pauſe; to ſuſpend, to delay.

RESPLENDENCE, rè-ſplèn'-dèns. } ſ.
RESPLENDENCY, rè-ſplèn'-dèn-ſŷ. }
Luſtre, ſplendour.

RESPLENDENT, rè-ſplèn'-dènt. a. Bright, having a beautiful luſtre.

RESPLENDENTLY, rè-ſplèn'-dènt-lŷ. ad. With luſtre, brightly, ſplendidly.

To **RESPOND**, rè-ſpònd'. v. n. To anſwer; to correſpond, to ſuit. Little uſed.

RESPONDENT, rè-ſpònd'-ènt. ſ. An anſwerer in a ſuit; one whoſe province, in a ſet diſputation, is to refute objections.

RESPONSE, rè-ſpòns'. ſ. An anſwer; anſwer made by the congregation; reply to an objection in a formal diſputation.

RESPONSIBLE, rè-ſpòns'-ìbl. a. Anſwerable, accountable; capable of diſcharging an obligation.

RESPONSIBLENESS, rè-ſpòns'-ìbl-nès. ſ. State of being obliged or qualified to anſwer.

RESPONSION, rè-ſpòn'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of anſwering.

RESPONSIVE, rè-ſpòns'-ìv. a. Anſwering, making anſwer; correſpondent, ſuited to ſomething elſe.

RESPONSORY, rè-ſpòn'-ſùr-ŷ. a. Containing anſwer.

REST, rèſt'. ſ. Sleep, repoſe; the final ſleep, the quietneſs of death; ſtilneſs, ceſſation of motion; quiet, peace, ceſſation from diſturbance; ceſſation from bodily labour; ſupport, that on which any thing leans or reſts; place of repoſe; final hope; remainder, what remains.

REST, rèſt'. a. Others, thoſe not included in any propoſition.

To **REST**, rèſt'. v. n. To ſleep, to ſlumber; to die; to be at quiet; to be without motion, to be ſtill; to be fixed in any ſtate or opinion; to ceaſe from labour; to be ſatisfied, to acquieſce; to lean, to be ſupported; to be left, to remain.

To **REST**, rèſt'. v. a. To lay to reſt; to place as on a ſupport.

RESTAGNANT, rè-ſtàg'-nànt. a. Remaining without flow or motion.

To **RESTAGNATE**, rè-ſtàg'-nàte. v. n. To ſtand without flow.

RESTAGNATION, rè'-ſtàg-nà''-ſhùn. ſ. The ſtate of ſtanding without flow, courſe, or motion.

RESTAURATION, rès'-tà-rà''-ſhùn. ſ. The act of recovering to the former ſtate.

To **RESTEM**, rè-ſtèm'. v. a. To force back againſt the current.

RESTFUL, rèſt'-fùl. a. Quiet, being at reſt.

RESTHARROW, rèſt-hàr'-rò. ſ. A plant.

RESTIFF, rès'-tìf. a. Unwilling to ſtir, reſolute againſt going forward, ſtubborn; being at reſt, being leſs in motion.

RESTIFFNESS, rès′-tìf-nès. ſ. Obſtinate reluctance.

RESTINCTION, rèſ-tìngk′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of extinguiſhing.

RESTITUTION, rèſ-tỳ-tů′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of reſtoring what is loſt or taken away; the act of recovering it's former ſtate or poſture.

RESTLESS, rèſt′-lès. a. Being without ſleep; unquiet, without peace; unconſtant, unſettled; not ſtill, in continual motion.

RESTLESSLY, rèſt′-lèſ-lỳ. ad. Without reſt, unquietly.

RESTLESSNESS, rèſt′-lèſ-nès. ſ. Want of ſleep; want of reſt, unquietneſs; motion, agitation.

RESTORABLE, rèſ-tò′re-èbl. a. What may be reſtored.

RESTORATION, rèſ-tò-rà′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of replacing in a former ſtate; recovery.

RESTORATIVE, rèſ-tò′-rà-tìv. a. That which has the power to recruit life.

RESTORATIVE, rèſ-tò′-rà-tìv. ſ. A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

To RESTORE, rèſ-tò′re. v. a. To give back what has been loſt or taken away; to bring back; to retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declenſion, or ruin, to it's former ſtate; to recover paſſages in books from corruption.

RESTORER, rèſ-tò′re-ùr. ſ. One that reſtores.

To RESTRAIN, rèſ-trà′ne. v. a. To withhold, to keep in; to repreſs, to keep in awe; to hinder; to abridge; to limit, to confine.

RESTRAINABLE, rèſ-trà′ne-èbl. a. Capable to be reſtrained.

RESTRAINEDLY, rèſ-trà′ne-èd-lỳ. ad. With reſtraint, without latitude.

RESTRAINER, rèſ-trà′ne-ùr. ſ. One that reſtrains, one that withholds.

RESTRAINT, rèſ-trà′nt. ſ. Abridgment of liberty; prohibition; limitation, reſtriction; repreſſion, hindrance of will; act of withholding.

To RESTRICT, rèſ-trìkt′. v. a. To limit; to confine.

RESTRICTION, rèſ-trìk′-ſhùn. ſ. Confinement, limitation.

RESTRICTIVE, rèſ-trìk′-tìv. a. Expreſſing limitation; ſtyptick, aſtringent.

RESTRICTIVELY, rèſ-trìk′-tìv-lỳ. ad. With limitation.

To RESTRINGE, rè-ſtrìndzh. v. a. To limit, to confine.

RESTRINGENT, rè-ſtrìndzh′-ènt. ſ. That which hath the power of reſtraining.

RESTY, rès′-tỳ. a. Obſtinate in ſtanding ſtill. See RESTIFF.

To RESUBLIME, rè′-ſùb-lì″me. v. a. To ſublime another time.

To RESULT, rè-zùlt′. v. n. To fly back; to riſe as a conſequence, to be produced as the effect of cauſes jointly concurring; to ariſe as a concluſion from premiſes.

RESULT, rè-zùlt′. ſ. Reſilience, act of flying back; conſequence, effect produced by the concurrence of cooperating cauſes; inference from premiſes; reſolve, deciſion.

RESULTANCE, rè-zùlt′-àns. ſ. The act of reſulting.

RESUMABLE, rè-zů′m-èbl. a. What may be taken back.

To RESUME, rè-zů′m. v. a. To take back what has been given; to take back what has been taken away; to take again; to begin again what was broken off, as to Reſume a diſcourſe.

RESUMPTION, rè-zùmp′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of reſuming.

RESUMPTIVE, rè-zùmp′-tìv. a. Taking back.

RESUPINATION, rè′-ſů-pì-nà″-ſhùn. ſ. The act of lying on the back.

RESURRECTION, rèz-ùr-rèk′-ſhùn. ſ. Revival from the dead, return from the grave.

To RESURVEY, rè′-ſùr-vè″. v. a. To review, to ſurvey again.

To RESUSCITATE, rè′-ſùs″-ſỳ-tàte. v. a. To ſtir up anew, to revive.

RESUSCITATION, rè′-ſùſ-ſỳ-tà″-ſhùn. ſ. The act of ſtirring up anew, the act of reviving or ſtate of being revived.

To RETAIL, rè-tà'le. v. a. To divide into ſmall parcels; to ſell in ſmall quantities; to ſell at ſecond hand; to ſell in broken parts.

RETAIL, rè'-tàle. ſ. Sale by ſmall quantities.

RETAILER, rè-tà'le-ùr. ſ. One who ſells by ſmall quantities.

To RETAIN, rè-tà'ne. v. a. To keep, to keep in mind; to keep in pay, to hire.

To RETAIN, rè-tà'ne. v. n. To belong to, to depend on.

RETAINABLE, rè-tà'ne-èbl. a. Capable of being retained.

RETAINER, rè-tà'ne-ùr. ſ. An adherent, a dependant, a hanger on; the act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.

To RETAKE, rè'-tà"ke. v. a. To take again.

To RETALIATE, rè-tàl'-ŷ-àte. v. a. To return by giving like for like, to repay, to requite.

RETALIATION, rè'-tàl-ŷ-à"-ſhùn. ſ. Requital, return of like for like.

To RETARD, rè-tà'rd. v. a. To hinder, to obſtruct in ſwiftneſs of courſe; to delay, to put off.

To RETARD, rè-tà'rd. v. a. To ſtay back.

RETARDATION, rè'-tàr-dà"-ſhùn. ſ. Hindrance, the act of delaying.

RETARDER, rè-tà'rd-ùr. ſ. Hinderer, obſtructer.

To RETCH, rètſh'. v. n. To force up ſomething from the ſtomach.

RETCHLESS, rètſh'-lès. a. Careleſs. Not uſed.

RETECTION, rè-tèk'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of diſcovering to the view.

To RETENANT, rè'-tèn"-ènt. v. a. To tenant again.

RETENTION, rè-tèn'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of retaining; memory; limitation; cuſtody, confinement, reſtraint.

RETENTIVE, rè-tèn'-tìv. a. Having the power of retention; having memory.

RETENTIVENESS, rè-tèn'-tìv-nès. ſ. Having the qualty of retention.

RETICENCE, rèt'-tŷ-ſèns. ſ. Concealment by ſilence.

RETICLE, rèt'-ìkl. ſ. A ſmall net.

RETICULAR, rè-tìk'-ù-làr. a. Having the form of a ſmall net.

RETICULATED, rè-tìk'-ù-là-tìd. a. Made of network.

RETIFORM, rè'-tŷ-fàrm. a. Having the form of a net.

RETINUE, rè-tìn'-nù. ſ. A number attending upon a principal perſon, a train.

To RETIRE, rè-tì're. v. n. To retreat, to withdraw, to go to a place of privacy; to retreat from danger; to go from a publick ſtation; to go off from company.

To RETIRE, rè-tì're. v. a. To withdraw, to take away.

RETIRE, rè-tì're. ſ. Retreat; retirement. Not in uſe.

RETIRED, rè-tì'rd. part. a. Secret, private.

RETIREDNESS, rè-tì'rd-nès. ſ. Solitude, privacy, ſecrecy.

RETIREMENT, rè-tì're-mènt. ſ. Private abode, ſecret habitation; private way of life; act of withdrawing.

RETOLD, rè'-tò"ld. pret. and part. paſſ. of RETELL.

To RETORT, rè-tòrt'. v. a. To throw back; to return any argument, cenſure, or incivility; to curve back.

RETORT, rè-tòrt'. ſ. A cenſure or incivility returned; a chymical glaſs veſſel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

RETORTER, rè-tòrt'-ùr. ſ. One that retorts.

RETORTION, rè-tòr'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of retorting.

To RETOSS, rè'-tòs". v. a. To toſs back.

To RETOUCH, rè'-tùtſh". v. a. To improve by new touches.

To RETRACE, rè'-trà"ſe. v. a. To trace back.

To RETRACT, rè-tràkt'. v. a. To recall, to recant.

To RETRACT, rè-tràkt'. v. n. To unſay, to withdraw conceſſion.

RETRACTATION, rè-tràk-tà"-ſhùn.

ſhún. ſ. Recantation, change of opinion.

RETRACTION, ré-trák'-ſhún. ſ. Act of withdrawing ſomething advanced; recantation, declaration of change of opinion; act of withdrawing a claim.

RETREAT, ré-tré't. ſ. Place of privacy, retirement; place of ſecurity; act of retiring before a ſuperiour force.

To RETREAT, ré-tré't. v. n To go to a private abode; to take ſhelter, to go to a place of ſecurity; to retire from a ſuperiour enemy; to go out of the former place.

RETREATED, ré-tré't-ìd. part. adj. Retired, gone to privacy.

To RETRENCH, ré-tréntſh'. v. a. To cut off, to pare away; to confine.

To RETRENCH, ré-tréntſh'. v. n. To live with leſs magnificence or elegance.

RETRENCHMENT, ré-tréntſh'-mént. ſ. The act of lopping away.

To RETRIBUTE, ré-trìb'-út. v. a. To pay back, to make repayment of.

RETRIBUTER, ré-trìb'-ú-túr. ſ. One that makes retribution.

RETRIBUTION, rét-trý-bú'-ſhún. ſ. Repayment, return accomodated to the action.

RETRIBUTIVE, ré-trìb'-ú-tìv. } a.
RETRIBUTORY, ré-trìb'-ú-túr-ý. }
Repaying, making repayment.

RETRIEVABLE, ré-tré'v-ébl. a. That may be retrieved.

To RETRIEVE, ré-tré'v. v. a. To recover, to reſtore; to repair; to regain; to recall, to bring back.

To RETROACT, ré-tró-ákt'. v. n. To act backward.

RETROACTION, ré-tró-ák'-ſhún. ſ. Action backwards.

RETROACTIVE, ré-tró ák'-tìv. a. Acting backwards.

To RETROCEDE, ré-tró-ſé'd. v. n. To go backwards.

RETROCESSION, ré'-tró-ſéſh"-ún. ſ. The act of going back.

RETROCOPULATION, ré-'tró-kóp-ú-lá"-ſhún. ſ. Poſtcoition.

RETRODUCTION, ré-tró-dúk'-ſhún: ſ. The act of leading back.

RETROGRADATION, ré'-tró-grá-dá"-ſhún. ſ. The act of going backward.

RETROGADE, rét'-tró-gráde. a. Going backwards; contrary, oppoſite.

To RETROGRADE, rét'-tró-gráde. v. n. To go backward.

RETROGRESSION, ré'-tró-gréſh"-ún. ſ. The act of going backwards.

RETROMINGENCY, ré-tró-mìn'-dzhén-ſý. The quality of ſtaling backward.

RETROMINGENT, ré-tró-mìn'-dzhént. a. Staling backward.

RETROSPECT, rét'-tró-ſpékt. ſ. Look thrown upon things behind or things paſt.

RETROSPECTION, rét-tró-ſpék'-ſhún. ſ. Act or faculty of looking backwards.

RETROSPECTIVE, rét-tró-ſpék'-tìv. a. Looking backwards.

To RETUND, ré-túnd'. v. a. To blunt, to turn.

To RETURN, ré-túrn'. v. n. To come to the ſame place; to come back to the ſame ſtate; to go back; to make anſwer; to reviſit; after a periodical revolution, to begin the ſame again; to retort, to recriminate.

To RETURN, ré-túrn'. v. a. To repay, to give in requital; to give back; to ſend back; to give account of; to tranſmit; to turn again.

RETURN, ré-túrn'. ſ. Act of coming back; profit, advantage; repayment, retribution, requital; act of reſtoring or giving back, reſtitution; relapſe.

RETURNABLE, ré-túrn'-ébl. a. Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

RETURNER, ré-túrn'-úr. ſ. One who pays or remits money.

RETURNLESS, ré-túrn'-lés. a. Admitting no return, irremediable.

REVE, ré'v. ſ. The bailiff of a franchiſe or manor.

To REVEAL, ré-vé'l. v. a. To lay open, to diſcloſe a ſecret; to impart from Heaven.

REVEALER, ré-vé'l-úr. ſ. Diſcoverer, one that ſhows or makes known; one that diſcovers to view.

To REVEL, rèv'-èl. v.n. To feaſt with looſe and clamorous merriment.

REVEL, rèv'-èl. ſ. A feaſt with looſe and noiſy jollity.

To REVEL, rè-vèl'. v. a. To retract, to draw back.

REVEL-ROUT, rèv'-èl-rout. ſ. A mob, an unlawful aſſembly.

REVELATION, rèv-è-lå'-ſhun. ſ. Diſcovery, communication, communication of ſacred and myſterious truths by a teacher from Heaven.

REVELLER, rèv'-èl-ůr. ſ. One who feaſts with noiſy jollity.

REVELRY, rèv'-èl-rŷ. ſ. Looſe jollity, feſtive mirth.

To REVENDICATE; rè-vèn'-dŷ-kåte. v. a. To lay claim to.

To REVENGE, rè-vèndzh'. v. a. To return an injury; to vindicate by puniſhment of an enemy; to wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them.

REVENGE, rè-vèndzh'. ſ. Return of an injury.

REVENGEFUL, rè-vèndzh'-fůl. a. Vindictive, full of vengeance.

REVENGEFULLY, rè-vèndzh'-fůl-lŷ. ad. Vindictively.

REVENGER, rè-vèndzh'-ůr. ſ. One who revenges.

REVENGEMENT, rè-vèndzh'-mènt. ſ. Vengeance, return of an injury.

REVENGINGLY, rè-vèndzh'-ìng-lŷ. ad. With vengeance, vindictively.

REVENUE, rèv'-èn-ů or rè-vèn'-ů. ſ. Income, annual profits received from lands or other funds.

To REVERB, rè-vèrb'. v. a. To ſtrike againſt, to reverberate. Not in uſe.

REVERBERANT, rè-vèr'-bèr-ânt. a. Reſounding, beating back.

To REVERBERATE, rè-vèr'-bèr-âte. v. a. To beat back; to heat in an intenſe furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

To REVERBERATE, rè-vèr'-bèr-âte. v. n. To be driven back, to bound back; to reſound.

REVERBERATION, rè-vèr-bèr-å"-ſhůn. ſ. The act of beating or driving back.

REVERBERATORY, rè-vèr"-bèr-å-tůr'-ŷ. a. Returning, beating back.

To REVERE, rè-vè'r. v. a. To reverence, to venerate, to regard with awe.

REVERENCE, rèv'-èr-èns. ſ. Veneration, reſpect, awful regard; act of obeiſance, bow, courteſy; title of the clergy.

To REVERENCE, rèv'-èr-èns. v. a. To regard with reverence, to regard with awful reſpect.

REVERENCER, rèv'-èr-èn-ſůr. ſ. One who regards with reverence.

REVEREND, rèv'-èr-ènd. a. Venerable, deſerving reverence; the honorary epithet of the clergy.

REVERENT, rèv'-èr-ènt. a. Humble, expreſſing ſubmiſſion, teſtifying veneration.

REVERENTIAL, rèv-èr-èn'-ſhèl. a. Expreſſing reverence, proceeding from awe and veneration.

REVERENTIALLY, rèv-èr-èn'-ſhèl-ŷ. ad. With ſhow of reverence.

REVERENTLY, rèv'-èr-ènt-lŷ. ad. Reſpectfully, with awe, with reverence.

REVERER, rè-vè'r-ůr. ſ. One who venerates, one who reveres.

REVERSAL, rè-vèrs'-èl. ſ. Change of ſentence.

To REVERSE, rè-vèrs'. v. a. To turn upſide down; to overturn, to ſubvert; to repeal; to turn to the contrary; to put each in the caſe of the other.

REVERSE, rè-vèrs'. ſ. Change, viciſſitude; a contrary, an oppoſite; the ſide of the coin on which the head is not impreſſed.

REVERSIBLE, rè-vèrs'-ìbl. a. Capable of being reverſed.

REVERSION, rè-vèrſh'-ůn. ſ. The ſtate of being to be poſſeſſed after the death of the preſent poſſeſſour; ſucceſſion, right of ſucceſſion.

REVERSIONARY, rè-vèrſh'-ůn-èr-ŷ. a. To be enjoyed in ſucceſſion.

To REVERT, rè-vèrt'. v. a. To change, to turn to the contrary; to turn back.

To REVERT, rē-vērt′. v. n. To return, to fall back.

REVERT, rē-vērt′. ſ. Return, recurrence.

REVERTIBLE, rē-vērt′-ĭbl. a. Returnable.

REVERTIVE, rē-vērt′-ĭv. a. Returning back; cauſing to return.

REVERY, rĕv′-ĕr-ȳ. ſ. Looſe muſing, irregular thought.

To REVEST, rē-vĕſt′. v. a. To clothe again; to reinveſt, to veſt again in a poſſeſſion or office.

REVESTIARY, rē-vĕs′-tyăr-ȳ. ſ. Places where dreſſes are repoſited.

REVICTION, rē-vĭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Return to life, living again.

To REVICTUAL, rē′-vĭt″l. v. a. To ſtock with victuals again.

To REVIEW, rē-vū′. v. a. To ſee again; to conſider over again; to re-examine; to ſurvey, to examine; to overlook troops in performing their military exerciſes.

REVIEW, rē-vū′. ſ. Survey, re-examination; an exhibition of troops when performing their military exerciſes.

REVIEWER, rē-vū′-ŭr. ſ. One that reviews.

To REVILE, rē-vī′le. v. a. To reproach, to vilify, to treat with contumely.

REVILE, rē-vī′le. ſ. Reproach, contumely, exprobation. Not uſed.

REVILER, rē-vī′le-ŭr. ſ. One who reviles.

REVILINGLY, rē vī′le-ĭng-lȳ. ad. In an opprobrious manner, with contumely.

REVISAL, rē-vī′ze-ĕl. ſ. Review, re-examination.

To REVISE, rē-vī′ze. v. a. To review, to overlook.

REVISE, rē-vī′ze. ſ. Review, re-examination; among printers, a ſecond proof of a ſheet corrected.

REVISER, rē-vī′ze-ŭr. ſ. Examiner; ſuperintendant.

REVISION, rē-vĭzh′-ŭn. ſ. Review.

To REVISIT, rē-vĭz′-ĭt. v. a. To viſit again.

REVIVAL, rē-vī′ve-ĕl. ſ. Recall from a ſtate of languor, oblivion, or obſcurity.

To REVIVE, rē-vī′ve. v. n. To return to life; to return to vigour or fame, to riſe from languor or obſcurity.

To REVIVE, rē-vī′ve. v. a. To bring to life again; to raiſe from languor, inſenſibility, or oblivion; to renew, to bring back to the memory; to quicken, to rouſe.

REVIVER, rē-vī′ve-ŭr. ſ. That which invigorates or revives.

To REVIVIFICATE, rē′-vĭv″-ȳ-fȳ-kāte. v. a. To recall to life.

REVIVIFICATION, rē′-vĭv-ȳ-fȳ-kā″-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of recalling to life.

REVIVISCENCY, rē′-vī-vĭs″-ſĕn-ſȳ. ſ. Renewal of life.

REUNION, rē-ū′-nyŭn. ſ. Return to a ſtate of juncture, coheſion, or concord.

To REUNITE, rē′-ū-nī″te. v. a. To join again, to make one whole a ſecond time, to join what is divided; to reconcile, to make thoſe at variance one.

To REUNITE, rē′-ū-nī″te. v. n. To cohere again.

REVOCABLE, rĕv′-ō-kĕbl. a. That may be recalled; that may be repealed.

REVOCABLENESS, rĕv′-ō-kĕbl-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being revocable.

To REVOCATE, rĕv′-ō-kāte. v. a. To recall, to call back.

REVOCATION, rĕv-ō-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Act of recalling; ſtate of being recalled; repeal, reverſal.

To REVOKE, rē-vō′ke. v. a. To repeal, to reverſe; to draw back, to recall.

REVOKEMENT, rē-vō′ke-mĕnt. ſ. Repeal, recall.

To REVOLT, rē-vōlt′. ſ. To fall off from one to another.

REVOLT, rē-vōlt′. ſ. Deſertion, change of ſides; a revolter, one who changes ſides; groſs departure from duty.

REVOLTED, rē-vōlt′-ĭd. part. adj. Having ſwerved from duty.

REVOLTER, rē-vōlt′-ŭr. ſ. One who changes ſides, a deſerter.

To REVOLVE, rė-vȧ'lv. v. n. To roll in a circle, to perform a revolution; to fall in a regular courſe of changing poſſeſſours, to devolve.

To REVOLVE, rė-vȧ'lv. v. a. To roll any thing round; to conſider, to meditate on.

REVOLUTION, rėv-vȏ-lů'-ſhůn. ſ. Courſe of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move; ſpace meaſured by ſome revolution; change in the ſtate of a government or country; rotation in general, returning motion.

To REVOMIT, rė́-vȯm″-ȋt. v. a. To vomit, to vomit again.

REVULSION, rė-vůlſh′-ůn. ſ. The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

REVULSIVE, rė-vůl′-sȋv. a. Having the power of revulſion.

To REWARD, rė-wȧ'rd. v. a. To give in return; to repay, to recompenſe for ſomething good; to repay evil.

REWARD, rė-wȧ'rd. ſ. Recompenſe given for good; it is ſometimes uſed with a mixture of irony, for puniſhment or recompenſe of evil.

REWARDABLE, rė-wȧ'rd-ėbl. a. Worthy of reward.

REWARDER, rė-wȧ'rd-ůr. ſ. One that rewards, one that recompenſes.

To REWORD, rė́-wůrd″. v. a. To repeat in the ſame words.

RHABARBARATE, rȧ-bȧ'r-bȧ-rȃte. a. Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

RHABDOMANCY, rȧb′-dȏ-mȧn-ſẏ. ſ. Divination by a wand.

RHAPSODICAL, rȧp-ſȯd'-ẏ-kėl. a. Compoſed after the manner of a rhapſody.

RHAPSODIST, rȧp'-ſȏ-dȋſt. ſ. One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

RHAPSODY, rȧp′-ſȏ-dẏ. ſ. Any number of parts joined together, without neceſſary dependence or natural connection.

RHENISH, rėn′-iſh. ſ. A ſtrong acidulous wine made on the banks of the Rhine.

RHETORICK, rėt'-tȏ-rȋk. ſ. The act of ſpeaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance; the power of perſuaſion, oratory.

RHETORICAL, rė-tȯr'-ẏ-kėl. a. Pertaining to rhetorick, oratorial, figurative.

RHETORICALLY, rė-tȯr′-ẏ-kėl-ẏ. ad Like an orator, figuratively, with intent to move the paſſions.

To RHETORICATE, rė-tȯr′-ẏ-kȃte. v. n. To play the orator, to attack the paſſions.

RHETORICIAN, rėt-tȏ-rȋſh'-en. ſ. One who teaches the ſcience of rhetorick.

RHETORICIAN, rėt-tȏ-rȋſh'-ėn. a. Belonging to an orator, ſuiting a maſter of rhetorick.

RHEUM, rȏ'm. ſ. A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth.

RHEUMATICK, rȏ-mȧt'-ȋk. a. Proceeding from rheum; of the nature of the rheumatiſm, affected with the rheumatiſm.

RHEUMATISM, rȏ'-mȧ-tȋzm. ſ. A painful diſtemper ſuppoſed to proceed from acrid humours.

RHEUMY, rȏ′-mẏ. a. Full of ſharp moiſture.

RHINOCEROS, rȋ-nȯs'-ſė-rȯs. ſ. A vaſt beaſt in the Eaſt Indies armed with a horn in his front.

RHOMB, růmb'. ſ. A parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having it's four ſides equal, and conſiſting of parallel lines, with two oppoſite angles acute, and two obtuſe.

RHOMBICK, rům'-bȋk. a. Shaped like a rhomb.

RHOMBOID, rům'-boid. ſ. A figure approaching to a rhomb.

RHOMBOIDAL, rům-boi′d-ėl. a. Approaching in ſhape to a rhomb.

RHUBARB, rȏ'-bȧrb. ſ. A medicinal root ſlightly purgative, referred by botaniſts to the dock.

RHYME, rȋ′me. ſ. A harmonical ſucceſſion of ſounds; the conſonance of verſes, the correſpondence of the laſt ſound of one verſe to the laſt ſound or ſyllable of another; poetry, a poem.

To RHYME, rI'me. v. n. To agree in ſound; to make verſes.

RHYMER, rI'me-ùr. } ſ. One
RHYMSTER, rI'me-ſtùr. } who makes rhymes, a verſifier.

RHYTHM, rıth'm. ſ. In muſick, the proportion of the movements to each other; rhyme.

RHYTHMICAL, rıth'-mý-kél. a. Harmonical, having proportion of one ſound to another.

RIB, rıb'. ſ. A bone in the body; any piece of timber or other matter which ſtrengthens the ſide.

RIBALD, rıb'-béld. ſ. A looſe, rough, mean, brutal wretch.

RIBALDRY, rıb'-béld-rý. ſ. Mean, lewd, brutal language.

RIBAND, rıb'-bın. ſ. A fillet of ſilk, a narrow web of ſilk, which is worn for ornament.

RIBBED, rıb'd. a. Furniſhed with ribs; encloſed as the body by ribs.

RIBBON, rıb'-bın. ſ. See Riband.

To RIBROAST, rıb'-rôſt. v. n. To beat ſoundly. A cant word.

RIBWORT, rıb'-wùrt. ſ. A plant.

RICE, rI'ſe. ſ. One of the eſculent grains.

RICH, rıtſh'. a. Wealthy, valuable, precious,; having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree; fertile.

RICHES, rıtſh'-ız. ſ. Wealth, money or poſſeſſion; ſplendid ſumptuous appearance.

RICHLY, rıtſh'-lý. ad. Wealthily, ſplendidly; plenteouſly; abundantly.

RICHNESS, rıtſh'-nés. ſ. Opulence; finery; fertility; abundance or perfection of any quality.

RICK, rık'. ſ. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up and ſheltered from wet.

RICKETS, rık'-kıts. ſ. A diſtemper in children, from an unequal diſtribution of nouriſhment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven.

RICKETY, rık'-ıt-ý. a. Diſeaſed with the rickets.

RID, rıd'. pret. of Ride.

To RID, rıd'. v. a. To ſet free, to redeem; to clear, to diſencumber; to drive away, to deſtroy.

RIDDANCE, rıd'-déns. ſ. Deliverance; diſencumbrance, loſs of ſomething one is glad to loſe; act of clearing away any encumbrances.

RIDDEN, rıd'n. ſ. The participle of Ride.

RIDDLE, rıd'l. ſ. An enigma, a puzzling queſtion, a dark problem; any thing puzzling; a coarſe or open ſieve.

To RIDDLE, rıd'l. v. a. To ſolve, to unriddle; to ſeparate by a coarſe ſieve.

To RIDDLE, rıd'l. v. n. To ſpeak ambiguouſly or obſcurely.

RIDDLINGLY, rıd'-lıng-lý. ad. In the manner of a riddle.

To RIDE, rI'de. v. n. To travel on horſeback; to travel in a vehicle; to be born, not to walk; to be ſupported in motion; to manage a horſe; to be ſupported as ſhips on the water.

To RIDE, rI'de. v. a. To manage inſolently at will.

RIDER, rI'de-ùr. ſ. One who is carried on a horſe or in a vehicle; one who manages or breaks horſes.

RIDGE, rıdzh'. ſ. The top of the back; the rough top of any thing; a ſteep protuberance; the ground thrown up by the plow; the top of the roof riſing to an acute angle; Ridges of a horſe's mouth are wrinkles or riſings of the fleſh in the roof of the mouth, running acroſs from one ſide of the jaw to the other.

To RIDGE, rıdzh'. v. a. To form a ridge.

RIDGIL, rıdzh'-ıl. } ſ. A ram
RIDGLING, rıdzh'-lıng. } half caſtrated.

RIDGY, rıdzh'-ý. a. Riſing in a ridge.

RIDICULE, rıd'-ý-kùl. ſ. Wit of that ſpecies that provokes laughter.

To RICICULE, rıd'-ý-kùl. v. a. To expoſe to laughter, to treat with contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULER, rıd'-ý-kù-lùr. ſ. One that ridicules.

RIDICULOUS, rîd-dîk'-kû-lûs. a. Worthy of laughter, exciting contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUSLY, rîd-dîk'-kû-lûs-lŷ. ad. In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

RIDICULOUSNESS, rîd-dîk'-kû-lûs-nês. ſ. The quality of being ridiculous.

RIDING, rî'-dîng. particip. a. Employed to travel on any occaſion.

RIDING, rî'-dîng. ſ. A diſtrict viſited by an officer.

RIDINGCOAT, rî'-dîng-kôte. ſ. A coat made to keep out weather.

RIDINGHOOD, rî'-dîng-hûd. ſ. A hood uſed by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

RIDOTTO, rŷ-dôt'-tô. ſ. An entertainment of muſick and dancing, a publick ball.

RIE, rî'. ſ. An eſculent grain.

RIFE, rî'fe. a. Prevalent, abounding. It is now only uſed of epidemical diſtempers.

RIFELY, rî'fe-lŷ. ad. Prevalently, abundantly.

RIFENESS, rî'fe-nês. ſ. Prevalence, abundance.

RIFFRAFF, rîf'-râf. ſ. The refuſe of any thing.

To **RIFLE**, rî'fl. v. a. To rob, to pillage, to plunder; to cut ſpiral indentations in the inſide of a gun-barrel.

RIFLE-BARREL, rî'-fl-bâr-rîl. ſ. A gun-barrel with ſpiral grooves in the inſide.

RIFLE-MAN, rî'fl-mân. ſ. A man armed with a rifled muſket.

RIFLER, rî'f-lûr. ſ. Robber, plunderer, pillager.

RIFT, rîft'. ſ. A cleft, a breach, an opening.

To **RIFT**, rîft'. v. a. To cleave, to ſplit.

TO **RIFT**, rîft'. v. n. To burſt, to open; to belch, to break wind.

To **RIG**, rîg'. v. a. To dreſs, to accoutre; to fit with tackling.

RIGADOON, rîg-â-dô'n. ſ. A dance.

RIGATION, rî-gâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of watering.

RIGGER, rîg'-gûr. ſ. One that rigs or dreſſes.

RIGGING, rîg'-gîng. ſ. The ropes or tackling of a ſhip.

RIGGISH, rîg'-gîſh. a. Wanton, whoriſh.

To **RIGGLE**, rîg'l. v. a. To move backward and forward. See WRIGGLE.

RIGHT, rî'te. a. Fit, proper, becoming, true; not miſtaken, juſt, honeſt; convenient; not left; ſtraight, not crooked.

RIGHT, rî'te. interj. An expreſſion of approbation.

RIGHT, rî'te. ad. Properly, juſtly, exactly, according to truth; in a direct line; in a great degree, very, not uſed except in titles, as Right honourable, Right reverend.

RIGHT, rî'te. ſ. Juſtice, freedom from errour; juſt claim; that which juſtly belongs to one; property, intereſt; power, prerogative; immunity, privilege; the ſide not left; To Rights, in a direct line, ſtraight; deliverance from errour.

To **RIGHT**, rî'te. v. a. To do juſtice to, to eſtabliſh in poſſeſſions juſtly claimed, to relieve from wrong; to retire to a ſtraight or perpendicular poſition.

RIGHT-HAND, rî'te-hând. ſ. Not the left.

RIGHTEOUS, rî'-tſhûs. a. Juſt, honeſt, virtuous, uncorrupt; equitable.

RIGHTEOUSLY, rî'-tſhûſ-lŷ. ad. Honeſtly, virtuouſly.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, rî'-tſhûſ-nês. ſ. Juſtice, honeſty, virtue, goodneſs.

RIGHTFUL, rî'te-fûl. a. Having the right, having the juſt claim; honeſt, juſt.

RIGHTFULLY, rî'te-fûl-ŷ. ad. According to right, according to juſtice.

RIGHTFULNESS, rî'te-fûl-nês. ſ. Moral rectitude.

RIGHTLY, rî'te-lŷ. ad. According to truth, properly, ſuitably, not erroneouſly; honeſtly, uprightly; exactly; ſtraightly, directly.

RIGHTNESS, rî'te-nês. ſ. Conformity

ty to truth, exemption from being wrong, rectitude; ſtraightneſs.

RIGID, rid'zh'-id. a. Stiff, not to be bent, unpliant; ſevere, inflexible; ſharp, cruel.

RIGIDITY, ri-dzhid'-it-ŷ. ſ. Stiffneſs; ſtiffneſs of appearance, want of eaſy or airy elegance.

RIGIDLY, ridzh'-id-lŷ. ad. Stiffly, unpliantly; ſeverely, inflexibly.

RIGIDNESS, ridzh'-id-nés. ſ. Severity, inflexibility.

RIGOL, ri'-gôl. ſ. A circle; in Shakſpeare, a diadem. Not uſed.

RIGOROUS, rig'-gůr-ůs. a. Severe, allowing no abatement.

RIGOROUSLY, rig'-gůr-ůſ-lŷ. ad. Severely without tenderneſs or mitigation.

RIGOUR, rig'-gůr. ſ. Cold, ſtiffneſs; a convulſive ſhuddering with ſenſe of cold; ſeverity, ſternneſs, want of condeſcenſion to others; ſeverity of conduct; ſtrictneſs, unabated exactneſs; hardneſs.

RILL, ril'. ſ. A ſmall brook, a little ſtreamlet.

To RILL, ril'. v. n. To run in ſmall ſtreams.

RILLET, ril'-lét. ſ. A ſmall ſtream.

RIM, rim'. ſ. A border, a margin; that which encircles ſomething elſe.

RIME, ri'me. ſ. Hoar froſt, a hole, a chink. Not uſed in the latter ſenſe.

To RIME, ri'me. v. n. To freeze with hoar froſt.

To RIMPLE, rimp'l. v. a. To pucker, to contract into corrugations.

RIMY, ri'me-ŷ. a. Steamy, foggy, full of frozen miſt.

RIND, ri'nd. ſ. Bark, huſk.

To RIND, ri'nd. v. n. To decorticate.

RING, ring'. ſ. A circle; a circle of gold or ſome other matter worn as an ornament; a circle of metal to be held by; a circular courſe; a circle made by perſons ſtanding round; a number of bells harmonically tuned; the ſound of bells or any other ſonorous body; a ſound of any kind.

To RING, ring'. v. a. To ſtrike bells or any other ſonorous body, ſo as to make it ſound; to encircle; to fit with rings; to reſtrain a hog by a ring in his noſe.

To RING, ring'. v. n. To ſound as a bell or ſonorous metal; to practiſe the art of making muſick with bells; to ſound, to reſound; to utter as a bell; to tinkle; to be filled with a bruit or report.

RING-BONE, ring'-bône. ſ. A hard callous ſubſtance growing in the hollow circle of the little paſtern of a horſe, it ſometimes goes quite round like a ring.

RINGDIAL, ring'-di-âl. ſ. A pocket ſundial in form of a ring.

RINGDOVE, ring'-dův. ſ. A kind of pigeon.

RINGER, ring'-ůr. ſ. He who rings.

RINGLEADER, ring'-léd-ůr. ſ. The head of a riotous body.

RINGLET, ring'-lét. ſ. A ſmall ring; a circle; a curl.

RINGSTREAKED, ring'-ſtrékt. a. Circularly ſtreaked.

RINGTAIL, ring'-tåle. ſ. A kind of kite.

RINGWORM, ring'-wůrm. ſ. A circular tetter.

To RINSE, rins'. v. a. To waſh, to cleanſe by waſhing; to waſh the ſoap out of clothes.

RINSER, rins'-ůr. ſ. One that waſhes or rinſes, a waſher.

RIOT, ri'-ůt. ſ. Wild and looſe feſtivity; a ſedition, an uproar; To run Riot, to move or act without control or reſtraint.

To RIOT, ri'-ůt. v. n. To revel, to be diſſipated in luxurious enjoyments; to luxuriate, to be tumultuous; to banquet luxuriouſly; to raiſe a ſedition or uproar.

RIOTER, ri'-ůt-ůr. ſ. One who is diſſipated in luxury; one who raiſes an uproar.

RIOTOUS, ri'-ůt-ůs. a. Luxurious, wanton, licentiouſly feſtive; ſeditious, turbulent.

RIOTOUSLY, ri'-ůt-ůſ-lŷ. ad. Luxuriouſly, with licentious luxury; ſeditiouſly, turbulently.

RIOTOUSNESS, ri'-ůt-ůſ-nés. ſ. The ſtate of being riotous.

To RIP, rip'. v. a. To tear, to lacerate; to undo any thing ſown; to diſcloſe; to bring to view.

RIPE, ri'pe. a. Brought to perfection in growth, mature; complete, proper for uſe; advanced to the perfection of any quality; brought to the point of taking effect, fully matured; fully qualified by gradual improvement.

To RIPE, ri'pe. v. n. To ripen, to grow ripe, to be matured. Not uſed.

To RIPE, ri'pe. v. a. To mature, to make ripe. Not uſed.

RIPELY, ri'pe-ly̆. ad. Maturely, at the fit time.

To RIPEN, ri'pn. v. n. To grow ripe.

To RIPEN, ri'pn. v. a. To mature, to make ripe.

RIPENESS, ri'pe-nes. ſ. The ſtate of being ripe, maturity.

RIPPER, rip'-pŭr. ſ. One who rips, one who tears, one who lacerates.

To RIPPLE, rip'l. v. n. To fret on the ſurface, as water ſwiftly running.

To RISE, ri'ze. v. n. To change a jacent or recumbent to an erect poſture; to get up from reſt; to get up from a fall; to ſpring, to grow up; to gain elevation of rank or fortune; to ſwell; to aſcend, to move upwards; to break out from below the horizon as the ſun; to begin to act; to be excited; to break into military commotions, to make inſurrections; to be rouſed, to be excited to action; to increaſe in price; to elevate the ſtyle; to be revived from death; to be elevated in ſituation.

RISE, ri'ſe. ſ. The act of riſing; elevated place; appearance of the ſun in the eaſt; increaſe of price; beginning, original; elevation, increaſe of ſound.

RISEN, riz'n. part. paſſ. of RISE.

RISER, ri'-zŭr. ſ. One that riſes.

RISIBILITY, riz-y̆-bil'-it-y̆. ſ. The quality of laughing.

RISIBLE, riz'-ibl. a. Having the faculty or power of laughing; ridiculous, exciting laughter.

RISK, riſk'. ſ. Hazard, danger, chance of harm.

To RISK, riſk'. v. a. To hazard, to put to chance, to endanger.

RISKER, riſk'-ŭr. ſ. He who riſks.

RITE, ri'te. ſ. Solemn act of religion, external obſervance.

RITUAL, rit'-ù-ăl. a. Solemnly ceremonious, done according to ſome religious inſtitution.

RITUAL, rit'-ù-ĕl. ſ. A book in which the rites and obſervances of religion are ſet down.

RITUALIST, rit'-ù-ĕl-iſt. ſ. One ſkilled in the ritual.

RIVAL, ri'-vĕl. ſ. One who is in purſuit of the ſame thing which another man purſues; a competitour; a competitour in love.

RIVAL, ri'-vŏl. a. Standing in competition, making the ſame claim, emulous.

To RIVAL, ri'-vĕl. v. a. To ſtand in competition with another, to oppoſe; to emulate, to endeavour to equal or excel.

To RIVAL, ri'-vĕl. v. n. To be competitours.

RIVALITY, ri-văl'-it-y̆. } ſ. Competition,
RIVALRY, ri'-văl-ry̆. } emulation.

RIVALSHIP, ri'-văl-ſhip. ſ. The ſtate or character of a rival.

To RIVE, ri've. v. a. To ſplit, to cleave, to divide by a blunt inſtrument.

To RIVEL, riv'l. v. a. To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

RIVEN, riv'n. part. paſſ. of RIVE.

RIVER, riv'-ŭr. ſ. A land current of water larger than a brook.

RIVER-DRAGON, riv'-ŭr-drăg'-ŭn. ſ. A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.

RIVER-GOD, riv'-ŭr-gŏd. ſ. Tutelary deity of a river.

RIVER-HORSE, riv'-ŭr-hŏrs. ſ. Hippopotamus.

RIVET, riv'-it. ſ. A faſtening pin clenched at both ends.

To RIVET, riv'-it. v. a. To faſten with rivets; to faſten ſtrongly, to make immovable.

RIVULET, rìv'-ù-lèt. ſ. A ſmall river, a brook, a ſtreamlet.

RIXDOLLAR, rìks'-dòl-lùr. ſ. A German coin, worth about four ſhillings and ſix pence ſterling; a money of account equal to three ſhillings and ſix pence.

ROACH, ró'tſh. ſ. A fiſh.

ROAD, ró'de. ſ. Large way, path; ground where ſhips may anchor; inroad, incurſion. Not uſed; journey.

To ROAM, ró'me. v. n. To wander without any certain purpoſe, to ramble, to rove.

To ROAM, ró'me. v. a. To range, to wander over.

ROAMER, ró'me-ùr. ſ. A rover, a rambler, a wanderer.

ROAN, ró'ne. a. Bay, ſorrel, or black, with gray or white ſpots interſperſed.

To ROAR, ró're. v. n. To cry as a lion or other wild beaſt; to cry in diſtreſs; to ſound as the wind or ſea; to make a loud noiſe.

ROAR, ró're. ſ. The cry of the lion or other beaſt; an outcry of diſtreſs; a clamour of merriment; the ſound of the wind or ſea; a loud noiſe.

ROARER, ró're-ùr. ſ. A noiſy brutal man.

ROARY, ró'-rỳ. a. Dewy. Properly Rory.

To ROAST, ró'ſt. v. a. To dreſs meat, by turning it round before the fire; to dreſs at the fire without water; to heat any thing violently.

ROAST, ró'ſt. a. Roaſted; to rule the Roaſt, to govern, to manage, to preſide.

ROB, ròb'. ſ. Inſpiſſated juice.

To ROB, ròb'. v. a. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, to plunder; to take away unlawfully.

ROBBER, ròb'-bùr. ſ. A thief, one that robs by force or ſteals by ſecret means.

ROBBERY, ròb'-bùr-ỳ. ſ. Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.

ROBE, róbe. ſ. A gown of ſtate, a dreſs of dignity.

To ROBE, róbe. v. a. To dreſs pompouſly, to inveſt.

ROBIN, ròb'-bìn. } ſ.
ROBIN-RED-BREAST, ròb'-bìn-rèd"-brèſt. }
A bird ſo named from his red breaſt.

ROBOREOUS, ró-bó'-rỳ-ùs. a. Made of oak.

ROBUST, ró-bùſt'. } a.
ROBUSTIOUS, ró-bùſt'-yùs. }
Strong, vigorous, boiſterous, violent.

ROBUSTNESS, ró-bùſt'-nès. ſ. Strength, vigour.

ROCAMBOLE, ròk'-èm-bóle. ſ. A ſort of wild garlick.

ROCHE-ALUM, ró'tſh-àl-lùm. ſ. A purer kind of alum.

ROCK, ròk'. ſ. A vaſt maſs of ſtone; protection, defence, A ſcriptural ſenſe; a diſtaff held in the hand, from which the wool was ſpun by twirling a ball below.

To ROCK, ròk'. v. a. To ſhake, to move backwards and forwards; to move the cradle in order to procure ſleep; to lull, to quiet.

To ROCK, ròk'. v. n. To be violently agitated, to reel to and fro.

ROCK-DOE, ròk'-dó. ſ. A ſpecies of deer.

ROCK-RUBY, ròk'-ró-bỳ. ſ. The garnet, when it is of a very ſtrong, but not deep red, and has a fair caſt of the blue.

ROCK-SALT, ròk'-ſàlt. ſ. Mineral ſalt.

ROCKER, ròk'-kùr. ſ. One who rocks the cradle.

ROCKET, ròk'-kìt. ſ. An artificial firework; a plant.

ROCKLESS, ròk'-lès. a. Being without rocks.

ROCKROSE, ròk'-róze. ſ. A plant.

ROCKWORK, ròk'-wùrk. ſ. Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the aſperities of rocks.

ROCKY, ròk'-kỳ. a. Full of rocks; reſembling a rock; hard, ſtony, obdurate.

ROD, ròd'. ſ. A long twig; any thing long and ſlender; an inſtrument for meaſuring; an inſtrument of correction made by twigs.

RODE, rŏ́de. pret. of Ride.

RODOMONTADE, rŏd-ŏ-mŭn-tắde. ſ. An empty noiſy bluſter or boaſt, a rant.

To RODOMONTADE, rŏd-ŏ mŭn-tắde. v. n. To brag thraſonically.

ROE, rŏ́. ſ. A ſpecies of deer; the female of the hart; the eggs of fiſh.

ROGATION, rŏ-gắ-ſhŭn. ſ. Litany, ſupplication.

ROGATION-WEEK, rŏ-gắ-ſhŭn-wēk. ſ. The week immediately preceding Whitſunday.

ROGUE, rŏ́ge. ſ. A vagabond; a knave, a villain, a thief; a name of ſlight tenderneſs and endearment; a wag.

To ROGUE, rŏ́ge. v. n. To wander, to play the vagabond; to play knaviſh tricks.

ROGUERY, rŏ́ge ėr-ȳ. ſ. Knaviſh tricks; waggery, arch tricks.

ROGUESHIP, rŏ́ge-ſhip. ſ. The qualities or perſonage of a rogue.

ROGUISH, rŏ́ge-iſh. a. Knaviſh, fraudulent; waggiſh, ſlightly miſchievous.

ROGUISHLY, rŏ́ge-iſh-lȳ. ad. Like a rogue, knaviſhly, wantonly.

ROGUISHNESS, rŏ́ge-iſh-nės. ſ. The qualities of a rogue.

ROGUY, rŏ́ge-ȳ. a. Knaviſh, wanton.

To ROIST, roi'ſt. } v. n. To behave
To ROISTER, roi'ſ-tŭr. } turbulently, to act at diſcretion, to be at free quarter, to bluſter.

ROISTER, roi'ſ-tŭr. ſ. A turbulent brutal, lawleſs, bluſtering fellow.

ROITELET, roi'-tl-lėt. ſ. A little or petty king.

To ROLL, rŏ́le. v. a. To move any thing by volutation, or ſucceſſive application of the different parts of the ſurface to the ground; to move any thing round upon it's axis; to move in a circle; to produce a periodical revolution; to wrap round upon itſelf; to enwrap, to involve in bandage; to form by rolling into round maſſes; to pour in a ſtream or waves.

To ROLL, rŏ́le. v. n. To be moved by the ſucceſſive application of all parts of the ſurface to the ground; to run on wheels; to perform a periodical revolution; to move with appearance of circular direction; to float in rough water; to move as waves or volumes of water; to fluctuate, to move tumultuouſly; to revolve on it's axis; to be moved tumultuouſly.

ROLL, rŏ́le. ſ. The act of rolling, the ſtate of being rolled; the thing rolling; maſs made round; writing rolled upon itſelf; a round body rolled along; a publick writing; a regiſter, a catalogue; a chronicle.

ROLLER, rŏ́le-ŭr. ſ. Any thing turning on it's own axis, as a heavy ſtone to level walks; bandage, fillet.

ROLLINGPIN, rŏ́le-ing-pin. ſ. A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paſte is moulded.

ROLLINGPRESS, rŏ́le-ing-prės. ſ. A preſs for printing pictures by means of one cylinder rolling on another.

ROLLYPOOLY, rŏ́le-ȳ-pŏ́le-ȳ. ſ. A ſort of game, in which when a ball rolls into a certain place it wins.

ROMAGE, rŭm'-mîdzh. ſ. A tumult, a buſtle, an active and tumultuous ſearch for any thing.

ROMAN, rŏ́-mån. a. Belonging to Rome.

ROMANCE, rŏ-månſ'. ſ. A military fable of the middle ages, a tale of wild adventures in war and love; a lie, a fiction.

To ROMANCE, rŏ-månſ'. v. n. To lie, to forge.

ROMANCER, rŏ-månſ'-ŭr. ſ. A lier, a forger of tales.

ROMANIST, rŏ́-mån-iſt. ſ. A papiſt.

To ROMANIZE, rŏ́-mån-ize. v. a. To latinize, to fill with modes of the Roman ſpeech.

ROMANTICK, rŏ-mån'-tik. a. Reſembling the tales of romances, wild; improbable, falſe; fanciful, full of wild ſcenery.

ROMISH, rŏ́me-iſh. a. Popiſh.

ROMP, rŏmp'. ſ. A rude, awkward, boiſterous, untaught girl; rough rude play.

To ROMP, rŏmp'. v. a. To play rudely, noiſily, and boiſterouſly.

RONDEAU, ron'-do. ſ. A kind of ancient poetry, commonly conſiſting of thirteen verſes of which eight have one rhyme and five another; it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the ſecond and third, the beginning of the Rondeau is repeated in an equivocal ſenſe.

RONION, ron'-nyun. ſ. A fat bulky woman.

RONT, runt'. ſ. An animal ſtinted in the growth.

ROOD, ro'd. ſ. The fourth part of an acre in ſquare meaſure; a pole, a meaſure of ſixteen feet and a half in long meaſure; the croſs.

ROODLOFT, ro'd-loft. ſ. A gallery in the church on which relicks or images were ſet to view.

ROOF, ro'f. ſ. The cover of a houſe; the vault, the inſide of the arch that covers a building; the palate, the upper part of the mouth.

To **ROOF**, ro'f. v. a. To cover with a roof; to encloſe in a houſe.

ROOFY, ro'f-y. a. Having roofs.

ROOK, ruk'. ſ. A bird reſembling a crow, it feeds not on carrion but grain; a piece at cheſs; a cheat, a trickiſh rapacious fellow.

To **ROOK**, ruk'. v. n. To rob, to cheat.

ROOKERY, ruk'-ur-y. ſ. A nurſery of rooks.

ROOKY, ruk'-y. a. Inhabited by rooks.

ROOM, ro'm. ſ. Space, extent of place; ſpace of place unoccupied; way unobſtructed; place of another, ſtead; unobſtructed opportunity; an apartment in a houſe.

ROOMAGE, ro'm-idzh. ſ. Space, place.

ROOMINESS, ro'm-y-nes. ſ. Space, quantity of extent.

ROOMY, ro'm-y. a. Spacious, wide, large.

ROOST, ro'ſt. ſ. That on which a bird ſits to ſleep; the act of ſleeping.

To **ROOST**, ro'ſt. v. n. To ſleep as a bird; to lodge, In burleſque.

ROOT, ro't. ſ. That part of the plant which reſts in the ground, and ſupplies the ſtems with nouriſhment; the bottom, the lower part; a plant of which the root is eſculent; the original, the firſt cauſe; the firſt anceſtor; fixed reſidence; impreſſion, durable effect.

To **ROOT**, ro't. v. n. To fix the root, to ſtrike far into the earth; to turn up earth.

To **ROOT**, ro't. v. a. To fix deep in the earth; to impreſs deeply; to turn up out of the ground; to radicate, to extirpate; to deſtroy, to baniſh.

ROOTED, ro't-id. a. Fixed, deep, radical.

ROOTEDLY, ro't-id-ly. ad. Deeply, ſtrongly.

ROOTY, ro't-y. a. Full of roots.

ROPE, ro'pe. ſ. A cord, a ſtring, a halter; any row of things depending, as a Rope of onions.

To **ROPE**, ro'pe. v. n. To draw out in a line as viſcous matter.

ROPEDANCER, ro'pe-danſ-ur. ſ. An artiſt who dances on a rope.

ROPEMAKER, ro'pe-make-ur. ſ. One who makes ropes to ſell.

ROPERY, ro'pe-ur-y. ſ. Rogue's tricks. Not uſed.

ROPETRICK, ro'pe-trik. ſ. Probably rogue's tricks, tricks that deſerve the halter. An old cant word.

ROPEWALK, ro'pe-wak. ſ. The place or walk where ropes are made.

ROPINESS, ro'-py-nes. ſ. Viſcoſity, glutinouſneſs.

ROPY, ro'-py. a. Viſcous, tenacious, glutinous.

ROQUELAURE, rok'-klo. ſ. A cloak for men.

RORATION, ro-ra'-ſhun. ſ. A falling of dew.

RORID, ror'-id. a. Dewy.

RORIFEROUS, ro-rif'-er-us. a. Producing dew.

RORIFLUENT, ro-rif'-flu-ent. a. Flowing with dew.

RORY, ro'-ry. a. Dewy.

ROSARY, ro'-zer-y. ſ. A bunch of beads, on which the Romaniſts number their prayers.

ROSCID, roſ'-ſid. a. Dewy, abounding with dew.

ROSE, ro'ze. ſ. A flower; To ſpeak under the Roſe, to ſpeak any thing with ſafety, ſo as not afterwards to be diſcovered.

ROSE, rő'ze. pret. of RISE.

ROSEATE, rő'-zyět. a. Roſy, full of roſes; blooming, fragrant, as a roſe.

ROSEBUD, rő'ze-bŭd. ſ. The bud of the roſe, the flower of the roſe juſt appearing.

ROSED, rő'zd. a. Crimſoned, fluſhed.

ROSE-DIAMOND, rő'ze-dī-å-mŭnd. ſ. A diamond the ſurface of which terminates in a point.

ROSEMARY, rő'ze-měr-ŷ. ſ. A plant.

ROSE-NOBLE, rő'ze-nőbl. ſ. An Engliſh gold coin, in value anciently ſixteen ſhillings.

ROSE-WATER, rő'ze-wå-tŭr. ſ. Water diſtilled from roſes.

ROSET, rő'-zět. ſ. A red colour for painters.

ROSICRUCIAN, rő-zŷ-krő'-ſhån. ſ. One of a ſet pretending to much profound and myſterious knowledge.

ROSICRUCIAN, rő-zŷ-krő'-ſhån. a. Belonging to the Roſicrucians.

ROSIN, rőz'-zĭn. ſ. Inſpiſſated turpentine, a juice of the pine; any inſpiſſated matter of vegetables that diſſolves in ſpirit. Properly RESIN.

To **ROSIN**, rőz'-zĭn. v. a. To rub with reſin.

ROSINY, rőz'-zĭn-ŷ. a. Reſembling reſin.

ROSSEL, rős'-sĭl. ſ. Light land.

ROSTRATED, rős'-trå-tĭd. a. Adorned with beaks of ſhips.

ROSTRUM, rős'-trŭm. ſ. The beak of a bird; the beak of a ſhip; the ſcaffold whence orators harangued; the pipe which conveys the diſtilling liquor into it's receiver in the common alembicks.

ROSY, rő'-zŷ. a. Reſembling a roſe in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

To **ROT**, rőt'. v. n. To putrify, to loſe the coheſion of it's parts.

To **ROT**, rőt'. v. a. To make putrid, to bring to corruption.

ROT, rőt'. ſ. A diſtemper among ſheep, in which their lungs are waſted; putrefaction, putrid decay.

ROTARY, rő'-těr-ŷ. a. Whirling as a wheel.

ROTATED, rő'-tå-tĭd. a. Whirled round.

ROTATION, rő-tå'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of whirling round like a wheel; a revolution; the act of taking any thing in turn.

ROTATOR, rő-tå'-tŭr. ſ. That which gives a circular motion.

ROTE, rő'te. ſ. Words uttered by mere memory without meaning, memory of words without comprehenſion of the ſenſe.

To **ROTE**, rő'te. v. a. To fix in the memory without informing the underſtanding.

ROTGUT, rőt'-gŭt. ſ. Bad beer.

ROTTEN, rőt'n. a. Putrid, carious; not truſty; not ſound.

ROTTENNESS, rőt'n-něs. ſ. State of being rotten, cariouſneſs, putrefaction.

ROTUND, rő-tŭnd'. a. Round, circular, ſpherical.

ROTUNDIFOLIOUS, rő-tŭnd'-ŷ-fő"-lyŭs. a. Having round leaves.

ROTUNDITY, rő-tŭnd'-ĭt-ŷ. ſ. Roundneſs, circularity.

ROTUNDO, rő-tŭnd'-ő. ſ. A building formed round both in the inſide and outſide, ſuch as the Pantheon at Rome.

To **ROVE**, rő've. v. n. To ramble, to range, to wander.

To **ROVE**, rő've. v. a. To wander over.

ROVER, rő've-ŭr. ſ. A wanderer, a ranger; a fickle inconſtant man; a robber, a pirate.

ROUGE, rő'zh. ſ. Red paint.

ROUGH, rŭf'. a. Not ſmooth, rugged; auſtere to the taſte; harſh to the ear; rugged of temper, inelegant of manners; harſh to the mind, ſevere; hard featured; not poliſhed; rugged; diſordered in appearance; ſtormy, boiſterous.

ROUGH-FOOTED, rŭf'-fŭt-ĭd. a. Having the feet covered with feathers.

To **ROUGHCAST**, rŭf'-kåſt. v. a. To mould without nicety or elegance, to form with aſperities and inequalities; to plaſter with rough mortar; to form any thing in it's firſt rudiments.

ROUGHCAST, rŭf'-kåſt. ſ. A rude model, a form in it's rudiments; a kind of rough plaſter.

ROUGHDRAUGHT, rŭf'-dråft. ſ. A draught in it's rudiments.

To ROUGHDRAW, rŭf'-drå. v. a. To trace coarſely.

To ROUGHEN, rŭf'n. v. a. To make rough.

To ROUGHEN, rŭf'n. v. n. To grow rough

To ROUGHHEW, rŭf'-hū. v. a. To give to any thing the firſt appearance of form

ROUGHHEWN, rŭf'-hūn. particip. a. Rugged, unpoliſhed, uncivil, unrefined; not yet nicely finiſhed.

ROUGHLY, rŭf'-lŷ. ad. With uneven ſurface, with aſperities on the ſurface; harſhly, uncivilly, rudely; ſeverely, without tenderneſs; auſterely to the taſte; boiſterouſly, tempeſtuouſly; harſhly to the ear.

ROUGHNESS, rŭf'-nĕs. ſ. Superficial aſperity, unevenneſs of ſurface; auſtereneſs to the taſte; taſte of aſtringency; harſhneſs to the ear; ruggedneſs of temper, coarſeneſs of manners, tendency to rudeneſs; abſence of delicacy; ſeverity, violence of diſcipline; violence of operation in medicines; unpoliſhed or unfiniſhed ſtate; inelegance of dreſs or appearance; tempeſtuouſneſs, ſtormineſs; coarſeneſs of features.

ROUGHT, rå't. old pret. of Reach.

To ROUGHWORK, rŭf'-wŭrk. v. a. To work coarſely over without the leaſt nicety.

ROUNCEVAL, rou'n-ſŷ-vĕl. ſ. A ſpecies of pea.

ROUND, rou'nd. a. Cylindrical; circular; ſpherical; not broken; large, not inconſiderable; plain, candid, open; quick, briſk; plain, free without delicacy, almoſt rough.

ROUND, rou'nd. ſ. A circle, a ſphere, an orb; rundle, ſtep of a ladder; the time in which any thing has paſſed through all hands, and comes back to the firſt; a revolution, a courſe ending at the point where it began; a walk performed by a guard or officer, to ſurvey a certain diſtrict.

ROUND, rou'nd. ad. Every way, on all ſides; in a revolution; circularly; not in a direct line.

ROUND, rou'nd. prep. On every ſide of; about, circularly about; all over.

To ROUND, rou'nd. v. a. To ſurround, to encircle; to make ſpherical or circular; to raiſe to a relief; to move about any thing; to mould into ſmoothneſs.

To ROUND, rou'nd. v. n. To grow round in form; to whiſper; to go rounds.

ROUNDABOUT, rou'nd-å-bout. a. Ample, circuitous; indirect, looſe.

ROUNDEL, rou'n-dĕl. } ſ. A
ROUNDELAY, rou'n-dė-lå. } kind
of ancient poetry; a round form or figure.

ROUNDER, rou'nd-ŭr. ſ. Circumference, encloſure. Not uſed.

ROUNDHEAD, rou'nd-hĕd. ſ. A puritan, ſo named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.

ROUNDHOUSE, rou'nd-hous. ſ. The conſtable's priſon, in which diſorderly perſons found in the ſtreet are confined.

ROUNDISH, rou'nd-iſh. a. Somewhat round, approaching to roundneſs.

ROUNDLY, rou'nd-lŷ. ad. In a round form, in a round manner; openly, plainly, without reſerve; briſkly, with ſpeed; completely, to the purpoſe, vigorouſly, in earneſt.

ROUNDNESS, rou'nd-nĕs. ſ. Circularity, ſphericity, cylindrical form; ſmoothneſs; honeſty, openneſs, vigorous meaſures.

To ROUSE, rou'z. v. a. To wake from reſt; to excite to thought or action; to put into action; to drive a beaſt from his laire.

To ROUSE, rou'z. v. n. To awake from ſlumber; to be excited to thought or action.

ROUSE, rou'z. ſ. A doſe of liquor rather too large.

ROUSER, rouz'-ůr. ſ. One who rouſes.

ROUT, rou't. ſ. A clamorous multitude, a rabble, a tumultuous crowd; confuſion of any army defeated or diſperſed.

To ROUT, rou't. v. a. To diſſipate and put into confuſion by defeat.

ROUTE, rő't. ſ. Road, way.

ROW, rő'. ſ. A rank or file, a number of things ranged in a line.

To ROW, rő'. v. n. To impel a veſſel in the water by oars.

To ROW, rő'. v. a. To drive or help forward by oars.

ROWEL, row'-il. ſ. The point of a ſpur turning on an axis; a ſeton, a roll of hair or ſilk put into a wound to hinder it from healing and provoke a diſcharge.

To ROWEL, row'-il. v. a. To pierce through the ſkin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

ROWER, rő'-ůr. ſ. One that manages an oar.

ROWGALLEY, rő'-gål-lý. ſ. A ſmall veſſel managed with oars as well as ſails.

ROYAL, roy'-ėl. a. Kingly, belonging to a king, becoming a king, regal; noble, illuſtrious.

ROYALIST, roy'-ėl-iſt. ſ. An adherent to a king.

To ROYALISE, roy'-ėl-ize. v. a. To make royal.

ROYALLY, roy'-ėl-ý. ad. In a kingly manner, regally, as becomes a king.

ROYALTY, roy'-ėl-tý. ſ. Kingſhip, character or office of a king; ſtate of a king; emblems of royalty.

ROYNISH, roy'-niſh. a. Paltry, ſorry, mean, rude. Not uſed.

To RUB, růb'. v. a. To clean or ſmooth any thing by paſſing ſomething over it, to ſcour, to wipe; to move one body upon another; to remove by friction; to touch hard; To Rub down, to clean or curry a horſe; To Rub up, to excite, to awaken; to poliſh, to retouch.

To RUB, růb'. v. n. To fret, to make a friction to get through difficulties.

RUB, růb. ſ. Colliſion, hindrance, obſtruction; act of rubbing; inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl; difficulty, cauſe of uneaſineſs.

RUB-STONE, růb'-ſtőne. ſ. A ſtone to ſcour or ſharpen.

RUBBER, růb'-bůr. ſ. One that rubs; the inſtrument with which one rubs; a coarſe file; a game, a conteſt, two games out of three.

RUBBAGE, růb'-bidzh. } ſ. Ruins of
RUBBISH, růb'-biſh. } building, fragments of matter uſed in building; confuſion, mingled maſs; any thing vile and worthleſs.

RUBBLE, růb'l. ſ. Rubbiſh, rubbleſtones.

RUBBLE-STONE, růb'l-ſtőne. ſ. Stones rubbed and worn by the water at the latter end of a deluge.

RUBICUND, rő'-bý-kůnd. a. Inclined to redneſs.

RUBICUNDITY, rő'-bi-kůn"-di-tý. ſ. A diſpoſition to redneſs.

RUBIED, rő'-býd. a. Red as a ruby.

RUBIFICK, rő-bif'-ik. a. Making red.

RUBIFORM, rő'-bý-fårm. a. Producing the appearance of red.

To RUBIFY, rő'-bý-fý. v. a. To make red.

RUBIOUS, rő'-byůs. a. Ruddy, red. Not uſed.

RUBRICATED, rő'-brý-kå-tid. a. Smeared with red.

RUBRICK, rő'-brik. ſ. Directions printed in books of law and in prayer-books, ſo termed, becauſe they were originally diſtinguiſhed by being in red ink.

RUBRICK, rő'-brik. a. Red; making red.

To RUBRICK, rő'-brik. v. a. To adorn with red.

RUBY, rő'-bý. ſ. A precious ſtone of a red colour, next in hardneſs and value to a diamond; redneſs; any thing red; a blotch, a carbuncle.

RUBY, rő'-bý. a. Of a red colour.

RUCTATION, růk-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. A

belching ariſing from wind and indigeſtion.

RUDDER, rŭd'-dŭr. ſ. The inſtrument at the ſtern of a veſſel by which it's courſe is governed; any thing that guides or governs the courſe.

RUDDINESS, rŭd'-dý-nĕs. ſ. The quality of approaching to redneſs.

RUDDLE, rud'l. ſ. Red earth.

RUDDOCK, rŭd'-dŭk. ſ. A kind of bird.

RUDDY, rŭd'-dý. a. Approaching to redneſs, pale red; yellow.

RUDE, rŏ'd. a. Rough, coarſe of manners, brutal; violent, turbulent; harſh, inclement; raw, untaught; rugged, ſhapeleſs; artleſs, inelegant; ſuch as may be done with ſtrength without art.

RUDELY, rŏ'd-lý. ad. In a rude manner; unſkilfully; violently, boiſterouſly.

RUDENESS, rŏ'd-nĕs. ſ. Coarſeneſs of manners, incivility; violence, boiſterouſneſs.

RUDESBY, rŏ'dz-bý. ſ. An uncivil turbulent fellow. Obſolete.

RUDIMENT, rŏ'-dý-mĕnt. ſ. The firſt principles, the firſt elements of a ſcience; the firſt part of education; the firſt, inaccurate, unſhapen beginning.

RUDIMENTAL, rŏ-dý-mĕnt'-ĕl. a. Initial, relating to firſt principles.

To RUE, rŏ'. v. a. To grieve for, to regret, to lament.

RUE, rŏ'. ſ. A herb called Herb of grace, becauſe holy water was ſprinkled with it.

RUEFUL, rŏ'-fŭl. a. Mournful, woful, ſorrowful.

RUEFULLY, rŏ'-fŭl-ý. ad. Mournfully, ſorrowfully.

RUEFULNESS, rŏ'-fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Sorrowfulneſs, mournfulneſs.

RUELLE, rŏ-ĕl'. ſ. A circle, an aſſembly at a private houſe.

RUFF, rŭf'. ſ. A puckered linen ornament formerly worn about the neck; a ſmall river fiſh; a ſtate of roughneſs.

RUFFIAN, rŭf'-fyăn. ſ. A brutal, boiſterous, miſchievous fellow, a cut-throat, a robber, a murderer.

RUFFIAN, rŭf'-fyăn. a. Brutal, ſavagely boiſterous.

To RUFFIAN, rŭf'-fyăn. v. n. To play the ruffian, to rage. Not in uſe.

To RUFFLE, rŭf'l. v. n. To diſorder, to put out of form, to make leſs ſmooth; to diſcompoſe, to put out of temper; to contract into plaits.

To RUFFLE, rŭf'l. v. n. To grow rough or turbulent; to be in looſe motion, to flutter.

RUFFLE, rŭf'l. ſ. Plaited linen uſed as an ornament; diſturbance, contention, tumult.

RUFTERHOOD, rŭf'-tŭr-hŭd. ſ. In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when ſhe is firſt drawn.

RUG, rŭg'. ſ. A coarſe nappy woollen cloth; a coarſe nappy coverlet uſed for mean beds; a rough woolly dog.

RUGGED, rŭg'-gĭd. a. Rough, full of unevenneſs and aſperity; ſavage of temper; ſtormy, rude, rough or harſh to the ear; ſurly; boiſterous; rough, ſhaggy.

RUGGEDLY, rŭg'-gĭd-lý. ad. In a rugged manner.

RUGGEDNESS, rŭg'-gĭd-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate or quality of being rugged.

RUGOSE, rŏ-gŏ'ſe. a. Full of wrinkles.

RUIN, rŏ'-ĭn. ſ. The fall or deſtruction of cities or edifices; the remains of a building demoliſhed; deſtruction, loſs of happineſs or fortune, overthrow; miſchief, bane.

To RUIN, rŏ'-ĭn. v. a. To ſubvert, to demoliſh; to deſtroy, to deprive of felicity or fortune; to impoveriſh.

To RUIN, rŏ'-ĭn. v. n. To fall in ruins; to run to ruin; to be brought to poverty or miſery. Little uſed.

To RUINATE, rŏ'-ĭn-âte. v. a. To ſubvert, to demoliſh. Obſolete.

RUINATION, rŏ-ĭn-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Subverſion, demolition. Obſolete.

RUINER, rŏ'-ĭn-ŭr. ſ. One that ruins.

RUINOUS, rŏ'-ĭn-ŭs. a. Fallen to

ruin, dilapidated; pernicious, baneful, deſtructive.

RUINOUSLY, rô'-în-ûſ-lŷ. ad. In a ruinous manner.

RULE, rô'l. ſ. Government, ſway, ſupreme command; an inſtrument by which lines are drawn; canon, precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed; regularity, propriety of behaviour.

To RULE, rô'l. v. a. To govern, to control, to manage with power and authority; to ſettle as by rule.

To RULE, rô'l. v. n. To have power or command.

RULER, rô'l-ůr. ſ. Governour, one that has the ſupreme command; an inſtrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

RUM, rům'. ſ. A country parſon; a kind of ſpirits diſtilled from melaſſes.

To RUMBLE, rům'bl. v. n. To make a harſh jarring continued noiſe.

RUMBLER, rům'-blůr. ſ. The perſon or thing that rumbles.

RUMBLING, rům'-blîng. ſ. A hoarſe low continued noiſe.

RUMINANT, rô'-mŷ-nånt. a. Having the property of chewing the cud.

To RUMINATE, rô'-mŷ-nåte. v.n. To chew the cud; to muſe, to think again and again.

To RUMINATE, rô'-mŷ-nåte. v. a. To chew over again; to muſe on, to meditate over and over again.

RUMINATION, rô-mŷ-nå'-ſhůn. ſ. The property or act of chewing the cud; meditation, reflection.

To RUMMAGE, rům'-mîdzh. v. a. To ſearch, to plunder, to evacuate.

To RUMMAGE, rům'-mîdzh. v. n. To ſearch places.

RUMMER, rům'-můr. ſ. A glaſs, a drinking cup.

RUMOUR, rô'-můr. ſ. Flying or popular report, bruit, fame.

To RUMOUR, rô'-můr. v. a. To report abroad, to bruit.

RUMOURER, rô'-můr-ůr. ſ. Reporter, ſpreader of news.

RUMP, rŭmp'. ſ. The end of the backbone; the buttocks.

To RUMPLE, rŭmp'l. v. a. To cruſh or contract into puckers or creaſes.

RUMPLE, rŭmp'l. ſ. Pucker, rough plait.

To RUN, rŭn'. v. n. To move ſwiftly, to ply the legs in ſuch a manner as that both feet are at every ſtep off the ground at the ſame time; to ruſh violently; to take a courſe at ſea; to contend in a race; to flee; to ſtream, to flow; to be liquid, to be fluid; to be fuſible, to melt; to paſs, to proceed; to have a legal courſe, to be practiſed; to have a courſe in any direction; to paſs in thought or ſpeech; to have a continual tenour of any kind; to be popularly known; to have reception, ſucceſs, or continuance; to proceed in a certain order; to be in force; to be generally received; to have a track or courſe; to make a gradual progreſs; to excern pus or matter; to become irregular, to change to ſomething wild; to get by artifice or fraud; to fall, to paſs; to have a general tendency; to proceed as on a ground or principle; to Run after, to ſearch for, to endeavour at though out of the way; to Run away with, to hurry without conſent; to Run in with, to cloſe, to comply; to Run on, to be continued; to Run over, to be ſo full as to overflow; to be ſo much as to overflow; to recount curſorily; to Run out, to be at an end; to ſpread exuberantly; to expatiate; to be waſted or exhauſted.

To RUN, rŭn'. v. a. To pierce, to ſtab; to force, to drive; to force into any way or form; to drive with violence; to melt; to incur; to venture, to hazard; to import or export without duty; to proſecute in thought; to puſh; to Run down, to chaſe to wearineſs; to cruſh, to overbear; to Run over, to recount curſorily, to conſider curſorily; To Run through, to pierce to the farther ſurface; to ſpend one's whole eſtate.

RUN, rŭn'. ſ. The act of running; courſe, motion; flow, cadence;

courſe, proceſs; way, will, uncontrolled courſe; long reception, continued ſucceſs; modiſh clamour; At the long Run, in fine, in concluſion, at the end.

RUNAGATE, rún′-å-gåte. ſ. A fugitive, rebel, apoſtate.

RUNAWAY, rún′-å-wå. ſ. One that flees from danger, a fugitive.

RUNDLE, rún′dl. ſ. A round, a ſtep of a ladder; a peritrochium, ſomething put round an axis.

RUNDLET, rúnd′-lėt. ſ. A ſmall barrel.

RUNG, růng′. pret. and part. paſſ. of Ring.

RUNNEL, rún′-nîl. ſ. A rivulet, a ſmall brook. Not uſed.

RUNNER, rún′-núr. ſ. One that runs; a racer; a meſſenger; a ſhooting ſprig; one of the ſtones of a mill; a bird.

RUNNET, rún′-nît. ſ. A liquor made by ſteeping the ſtomach of a calf in hot water, and uſed to coagulate milk for curds and cheeſe.

RUNNING, rún′-nîng. ſ. The diſcharge of a wound.

RUNNION, rún′-nyůn. ſ. A paltry ſcurvy wretch. Out of uſe.

RUNT, rúnt′. ſ. Any ſmall animal below the natural growth of the kind.

RUPTION, růp′-ſhún. ſ. Breach, ſolution of continuity.

RUPTURE, růp′-túr. ſ. The act of breaking, ſtate of being broken; a breach of peace, open hoſtility; burſtenneſs; preternatural eruption of the gut.

To RUPTURE, růp′-túr. v. a. To break, to burſt, to ſuffer diſruption.

RUPTUREWORT, růp′-túr-wúrt. ſ. A plant.

RURAL, rô′-rėl. a. Country, exiſting in the country, reſembling the country.

RURALITY, rô-rål′-ît-ŷ. } ſ. The
RURALNESS, rô′-rėl-nės. } quality of being rural.

RURICOLIST, rô-rîk′-ô-lîſt. ſ. An inhabitant of the country.

RURIGENOUS, rô-rîdzh′-ŷ-nůs. a. Born in the country.

RUSH, růſh′. ſ. A plant; any thing proverbially worthleſs; violent courſe.

RUSH-CANDLE, růſh′-kån′dl. ſ. A ſmall blinking taper, made by ſtripping a ruſh, and dipping it in tallow.

To RUSH, růſh′. v. n. To move with violence, to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

RUSHY, růſh′-ŷ. a. Abounding with ruſhes; made of ruſhes.

RUSK, růſk′. ſ. Hard bread for ſtores.

RUSSET, růs′-sît. a. Reddiſhly brown; Newton ſeems to uſe it for gray; coarſe, homeſpun, ruſtick.

RUSSETING, růs′-sît-îng. ſ. A name given to ſeveral ſorts of pears or apples from their colour.

RUST, růſt′. ſ. The red incruſtation of iron; the tarniſhed or corroded ſurface of any metal; loſs of power by inactivity; matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

To RUST, růſt′. v. n. To gather ruſt, to have the ſurface tarniſhed or corroded; to degenerate in idleneſs.

To RUST, růſt′. v. a. To make ruſty; to impair by time or inactivity.

RUSTICAL, růs′-tŷ-kėl. a. Rough, boiſterous, rude.

RUSTICALLY, růs′-tŷ-kėl-ŷ. ad. Rudely, inelegantly.

RUSTICALNESS, růs′-tŷ-kėl-nės. ſ. The quality of being ruſtical, rudeneſs.

To RUSTICATE, růs′-tŷ-kåte. v. n. To reſide in the country.

To RUSTICATE, růs′-tŷ-kåte. v. a. To baniſh into the country.

RUSTICATION, růſ-tŷ-kå′-ſhůn. ſ. The ſtate of dwelling in the country.

RUSTICITY, růſ-tîs′-ît-ŷ. ſ. Qualities of one that lives in the country, ſimplicity, artleſſneſs, rudeneſs; rural appearance.

RUSTICK, růs′-tîk. a. Rural, country; rude, untaught, inelegant; artleſs, honeſt, ſimple; plain, undorned.

RUSTICK, růs′-tîk. ſ. A clown, a ſwain,

a ſwain, an inhabitant of the country.

RUSTINESS, růs'-tŷ-nės. ſ. The ſtate of being ruſty.

To RUSTLE, růs'l. v. n. To make a low continued rattle.

RUSTLING, rús'-lîng. ſ. A low continued rattle, a noiſe reſembling that of ſilks, or ſtuffs rubbed together.

RUSTY, růs'-tŷ. a. Covered with ruſt, infected with ruſt; impared by inactivity.

To RUT, růt'. v. n. To deſire to come together. Uſed of deer.

RUT, rút'. ſ. Copulation of deer; the track of a cart wheel.

RUTH, rö'th. ſ. Pity, tenderneſs, ſorrow for the miſery of another.

RUTHFUL, rö'th-fůl. a. Rueful, woful, ſorrowful.

RUTHFULLY, rö'th-fůl-ŷ. ad. Wofully, ſadly; ſorrowfully, mournfully; wofully, In irony.

RUTHLESS, rö'th-lės. a. Cruel, pitileſs.

RUTHLESSNESS, rö'th-lėſ-nės. ſ. Want of pity.

RUTHLESSLY, rö'th-lėſ-lŷ. ad. Without pity, cruelly.

RUTILANT, rů'-tŷ-lėnt. a. Shining like gold.

RUTTISH, růt'-tîſh. a. Wanton, libidinous, lecherous.

RYE, rŷ'. ſ. A coarſe kind of bread corn.

RYEGRASS, rŷ'-gràs. ſ. A kind of ſtrong graſs.

S.

SABAOTH [Hebrew], ſå-bå'-ôth. ſ. Hoſts, armies.

SABBATARIAN, ſàb-bå-tå'-rŷ-ân. ſ. One who obſerves the ſabbath with unreaſonable rigour; one of a ſect of Chriſtians who obſerve the Jewiſh ſabbath.

SABBATH, ſàb'-bàth. ſ. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them eſtabliſhed among Chriſtians for publick worſhip; the ſeventh day ſet apart from works of labour to be employed in piety; intermiſſion of pain or ſorrow, time of reſt.

SABBATHBREAKER, ſàb'-bàth-brėk-ůr. ſ. A violator of the ſabbath by labour or wickedneſs.

SABBATICAL, ſàb-bàt'-tŷ-kėl. a. Reſembling the ſabbath, enjoying or bringing intermiſſion of labour.

SABBATISM, ſàb'-bå-tîzm. ſ. Obſervance of the ſabbath ſuperſtitiouſly rigid.

SABINE, ſàb'-în. ſ. A plant.

SABISM, ſå'-bîzm. ſ. The worſhip of the heavenly bodies.

SABLE, ſå'bl. ſ. Fur.

SABLE, ſå.bl. a. Black.

SABRE, ſå'-bůr. ſ. A cimetar, a ſhort ſword with a convex edge, a falchion.

SABULOSITY, ſàb-ů-lòs'-ît-ŷ. ſ. Grittineſs, ſandineſs.

SABULOUS, ſàb'-ů-lůs. a. Gritty, ſandy.

SACCADE, ſàk-kå'de. ſ. A violent check the rider gives his horſe by drawing both the reins very ſuddenly.

SACCHARINE, ſàk'-kå-rîne. a. Having the taſte or any other of the chief qualities of ſugar.

SACERDOTAL, ſå-ſėr-dô'-tėl. a. Prieſtly, belonging to the prieſthood.

SACHEL, ſàtſh'-îl. ſ. A ſmall ſack or bag.

SACK, ſåk'. ſ. A bag, a pouch, commonly a large bag; the meaſure of three buſhels; a woman's looſe robe; ſtorm of a town, pillage, plunder; a kind of ſweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries.

To SACK, ſåk'. v. a. To put in bags; to take by ſtorm, to pillage; to plunder.

SACKBUT, ſåk'-bůt. ſ. A kind of pipe.

SACKCLOTH, ſåk'-klòth. ſ. Cloth of which ſacks are made, coarſe cloth ſometimes worn in mortification.

SACKER, ſåk'-kůr. ſ. One that takes a town.

SACKFUL, ſåk'-fůl. ſ. A ſack quite filled.

SACKPOSSET, ſåk'-pòs'-sît. ſ. A poſſet made of milk and ſack.

SACRAMENT, ſåk'-krå-mênt. ſ. An oath, any ceremony producing an obligation; an outward and viſible ſign of an inward and ſpiritual grace; the euchariſt, the holy communion.

SACRAMENTAL, ſåk-krå-mênt'-êl. a. Conſtituting a ſacrament, pertaining to a ſacrament.

SACRAMENTALLY, ſåk-krå-mênt'-êl-lŷ. ad. After the manner of a ſacrament.

SACRED, ſå'-krêd. a. Devoted to religious uſes, holy; conſecrated; inviolable.

SACREDLY, ſå'-krêd-lŷ. ad. Inviolably, religiouſly.

SACREDNESS, ſå'-krêd-nês. ſ. The ſtate of being ſacred, ſtate of being conſecrated to religious uſes, holineſs, ſanctity.

SACRIFICK, ſå-krîf'-îk. a. Employed in ſacrifice.

SACRIFICABLE, ſå-krîf'-ŷ-kêbl. a. Capable of being offered in ſacrifice.

SACRIFICATOR, ſåk'-krŷ-fŷ-kå"-tůr. ſ. Sacrificer, offerer of ſacrifice.

SACRIFICATORY, ſå-krîf"-ŷ-kå-tůr'-ŷ. a. Offering ſacrifice.

To SACRIFICE, ſåk'-krŷ-fîze. v. a. To offer to heaven, to immolate; to deſtroy or give up for the ſake of ſomething elſe; to deſtroy, to kill; to devote with loſs.

To SACRIFICE, ſåk'-krŷ-fîze. v. a. To make offerings, to offer ſacrifice.

SACRIFICE, ſåk'-krŷ-fîze. ſ. The act of offering to heaven; the thing offered to heaven, or immolated; any thing deſtroyed or quitted for the ſake of ſomething elſe; any thing deſtroyed.

SACRIFICER, ſåk'-krŷ-fîz-ůr. ſ. One who offers ſacrifice, one that immolates.

SACRIFICIAL, ſåk-krŷ-fîſh'-êl. a. Performing ſacrifice, included in ſacrifice.

SACRILEGE, ſåk'-krŷ-lîdzh. ſ. The crime of appropriating to himſelf what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven.

SACRILEGIOUS, ſåk-krŷ-lê'-dzhůs. a. Violating things ſacred, polluted with the crime of ſacrilege.

SACRILEGIOUSLY, ſåk-krŷ-lê'-dzhůſ-lŷ. ad. With ſacrilege.

SACRING, ſå'-krîng. part. Conſecrating.

SACRING-BELL, ſå'-krîng-bêl. ſ. A bell rung before the hoſt in popiſh countries.

SACRIST, ſå'-krîſt. } ſ. He
SACRISTAN, ſåk'-krîſ-tên. } that has the care of the utenſils or moveables of the church.

SACRISTY, ſåk'-krîſ-tŷ. ſ. An apartment where the conſecrated veſſels or moveables of a church are repoſited.

SAD, ſåd'. a. Sorrowful, habitually melancholy; afflictive, calamitous; bad; inconvenient; vexatious; dark coloured.

To SADDEN, ſåd'n. v. a. To make ſad; to make melancholy, to make gloomy.

SADDLE, ſåd'l. ſ. The ſeat which is put upon the horſe for the accommodation of the rider.

To SADDLE, ſåd'l. v. a. To cover with a ſaddle; to load, to burden.

SADDLEBACKED, ſåd'l-båkt. a. Having the back depreſſed.

SADDLEMAKER, ſåd'l-måke-ůr.
SADDLER, ſåd'-lůr. } ſ. One whoſe trade is to make ſaddles.

SADLY, ſåd'-lỳ. ad. Sorrowfully, mournfully; calamitouſly, miſerably.

SADNESS, ſåd'-nès. ſ. Sorrowfulneſs, dejection of mind; melancholy look.

SAFE, ſå'fe. a. Free from danger or hurt; conferring ſecurity; no longer dangerous, repoſited out of the power of doing harm.

SAFE, ſå'fe. ſ. A buttery, a pantry.

SAFECONDUCT, ſå'fe-kòn'-dùkt. ſ. Convoy, guard through an enemy's country; paſs, warrant to paſs.

SAFEGUARD, ſå'fe-gård. ſ. Defence, protection, ſecurity; convoy, guard through any interdicted road, granted by the poſſeſſour; paſs, warrant to paſs.

To SAFEGUARD, ſå'fe-gård. v. a. To keep ſafe, to protect.

SAFELY, ſå'fe-lỳ. ad. In a ſafe manner, without danger; without hurt.

SAFENESS, ſå'fe-nès. ſ. Exemption from danger.

SAFETY, ſå'fe-tỳ. ſ. Freedom from danger; exemption from hurt; cuſtody, ſecurity from eſcape.

SAFFRON, ſåf'-fùn. ſ. A plant.

SAFFRON, ſåf'-fùn. a. Yellow, having the colour of ſaffron.

To SAG, ſåg'. v. n. To hang heavy. Not in uſe.

SAGACIOUS, ſå-gå'-ſhůs. a. Quick of ſcent; quick of thought, acute in making diſcoveries.

SAGACIOUSLY, ſå-gå'-ſhůſ-lỳ. ad. With quick ſcent; with acuteneſs of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS, ſå-gå'-ſhůſ-nès. ſ. The quality of being ſagacious.

SAGACITY, ſå-gås'-ît-ỳ. ſ. Quickneſs of ſcent; acuteneſs of diſcovery.

SAGE, ſå'dzh. ſ. A plant; a philoſopher, a man of gravity and wiſdom.

SAGE, ſå'dzh. a. Wiſe, grave, prudent.

SAGELY, ſå'dzh-lỳ. ad. Wiſely, prudently.

SAGENESS, ſå'dzh-nès. ſ. Gravity, prudence.

To SAGINATE, ſådzh'-ỳ-nåte. v. a. To cram, to fatten.

SAGITTAL, ſå-dzhît'-tèl. a. Belonging to an arrow; in anatomy, a ſuture ſo called from it's reſemblance to an arrow.

SAGITTARY, ſådzh'-ît-tèr-ỳ. ſ. A centaur, an animal half man half horſe armed with a bow and quiver.

SAGO, ſå'-gô. ſ. A kind of eatable grain.

SAICK, ſå'-îk. ſ. A Turkiſh veſſel proper for the carriage of merchandiſe.

SAID, ſèd'. pret. and part. paſſ. of Say. Aforeſaid; declared, ſhowed.

SAIL, ſå'le. ſ. The expanded ſheet which catches the wind and carries on the veſſel on the water; wings; a ſhip, a veſſel; Sail is a collective word, noting the number of ſhips; To ſtrike ſail, to lower the ſail; a proverbial phraſe for abating of pomp or ſuperiority.

To SAIL, ſå'le. v. n. To be moved by the wind with ſails; to paſs by ſea; to ſwim; to paſs ſmoothly along.

To SAIL, ſå'le. v. a. To paſs by means of ſails; to fly through.

SAILER, } ſå'-lůr. { ſ. A ſeaman,
SAILOR, } one who practiſes or underſtands navigation.

SAILYARD, ſå'le-yård. ſ. The pole on which the ſail is extended.

SAINFOIN, ſèn'-foin. ſ. A kind of herb.

SAINT, ſå'nt. ſ. A perſon eminent for piety and virtue.

To SAINT, ſå'nt. v. a. To number among ſaints, to reckon among ſaints by a publick decree, to canonize.

To SAINT, ſå'nt. v. n. To act with a ſhow of piety.

SAINTED, ſå'nt-îd. a. Holy, pious, virtuous.

SAINTLIKE, ſå'nt-lîke. a. Suiting a ſaint, becoming a ſaint; reſembling a ſaint.

SAINTLY, ſå'nt-lŷ. a. Like a ſaint, becoming a ſaint.

SAINTSHIP, ſå'nt-ſhîp. ſ. The character or qualities of a ſaint.

SAKE, ſå'ke. ſ. Final cauſe, end, purpoſe; account, regard to any perſon or thing.

SAKER, ſå'-kůr. ſ. A hawk; a ſpecies of ordnance.

SAKERET, ſåk'-ěr-ět. ſ. The male of a ſaker-hawk.

SAL, ſål'. ſ. Salt. A word often uſed in pharmacy.

SALACIOUS, ſå-lå'-ſhůs. a. Luſtful, lecherous.

SALACIOUSLY, ſå-lå'-ſhůſ-lŷ. ad. Lecherouſly, luſtfully.

SALACITY, ſå-lås'-ît-ŷ. ſ. Luſt, lechery.

SALAD, ſål'-låd. ſ. Food of raw herbs.

SALAMANDER, ſål'-å-mån-důr. ſ. An animal ſuppoſed to live in the fire.

SALAMANDRINE, ſål-lå-mån'-drîn. a. Reſembling a ſalamander.

SALARY, ſål'-lå-rŷ. ſ. Stated hire, annual or periodical payment.

SALE, ſå'le. ſ. The act of ſelling; vent, power of ſelling, market; a publick and proclaimed expoſition of goods to the market; auction; ſtate of being venal, price.

SALEABLE, ſå'le-ěbl. a. Vendible, fit for ſale, marketable.

SALEABLENESS, ſå'le-ěbl-něs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſaleable.

SALEABLY, ſå'le-ěb-lŷ. ad. In a ſaleable manner.

SALEBROUS, ſål'-ê-brůs. a. Rough, uneven, rugged.

SALESMAN, ſå'lz-mån. ſ. One who ſells clothes ready made.

SALEWORK, ſå'le-wůrk. ſ. Work for ſale, work careleſsly done.

SALIANT, ſå'l-yånt. a. Leaping; bearing the point outward in fortification; depicted as a lion or other beaſt in a leaping poſture in coats armorial.

SALIENT, ſå'l-yěnt. a. Leaping, bounding; beating, panting; ſpringing or ſhooting with a quick motion.

SALINE, ſå-lî'ne.
SALINOUS, ſå-lî'-nůs. } a. Conſiſting of ſalt, conſtituting ſalt.

SALIVA, ſå-lî'-vå. ſ. Every thing that is ſpit up, but it more ſtrictly ſignifies that juice which is ſeparated by the glands called ſalival.

SALIVAL, ſå-lî'-vål.
SALIVARY, ſål'-lŷ-vėr-ŷ. } a. Relating to ſpittle.

To SALIVATE, ſål'-lŷ-våte. v. a. To purge by the ſalival glands.

SALIVATION, ſål-lŷ-vå'-ſhůn. ſ. A method of cure much practiſed in venereal caſes.

SALIVOUS, ſå-lî'-vůs. a. Conſiſting of ſpittle, having the nature of ſpittle.

SALLET, ſål'-lět.
SALLETING, ſål'-ět-îng. } ſ. Corrupted from SALAD.

SALLIANCE, ſål'-lyěns. ſ. The act of iſſuing forth, ſally.

SALLOW, ſål'-lô. ſ. A tree of the genus of willow.

SALLOW, ſål'-lô. a. Sickly, yellow.

SALLOWNESS, ſål'-lô-něs. ſ. Yellowneſs, ſickly paleneſs.

SALLY, ſål'-lŷ. ſ. Eruption, iſſue from a place beſieged, quick egreſs; range, excurſion; flight, volatile or ſprightly exertion; levity, extravagant frolick.

To SALLY, ſål'-lŷ. v. n. To make an eruption, to iſſue out.

SALLYPORT, ſål'-lŷ-pôrt. ſ. A gate at which ſallies are made.

SALMAGUNDI, ſål-må-gůn'-dŷ. ſ. A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SALMON, ſåm'-můn. ſ. A large, fine freſh water fiſh.

SALMONTROUT, ſåm'-můn-trout'. ſ. A trout that has ſome reſemblance to a ſalmon.

SALON, ſå-lô'n. ſ. A large lofty hall.

SALSAMENTARIOUS, ſål-ſå-měn-tå'-rŷ-ůs. a. Belonging to ſalt things.

SALSIFY, ſål'-ſŷ-fŷ. ſ. A herb. The goatſbeard.

SALSOACID, ſål-ſô-ås'-sîd. a. Having

ing a taſte compounded of ſaltneſs and ſourneſs.

SALSUGINOUS, ſål-ſů'-dzhîn-ůs. a. Saltiſh, ſomewhat ſalt.

SALT, ſå'lt. ſ. Salt is a body the two eſſential properties of which ſeem to be diſſolubility in water and a pungent ſapor; taſte, ſmack; wit, merriment.

SALT, ſå'lt. a. Having the taſte of ſalt, as Salt fiſh; impregnated with ſalt; abounding with ſalt; lecherous, ſalacious.

To SALT, ſå'lt. v. a. To ſeaſon with ſalt.

SALT-PAN, ſå'lt-pån. } ſ. A pit
SALT-PIT, ſå'lt-pit. } where ſalt is made.

SALTANT, ſål'-tånt. a. Jumping, dancing.

SALTATION, ſål-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of dancing or jumping; beat, palpitation.

SALTATORY, ſål'-tå-tůr-ý. a. Relating to leaping or dancing.

SALTCAT, ſå'lt-kåt. ſ. A lump of ſalt.

SALTCELLAR, ſå'lt-ſêl-lůr. ſ. A veſſel of ſalt ſet on the table.

SALTER, ſå'lt-ůr. ſ. One who ſalts; one who ſells ſalt.

SALTERN, ſå'lt-êrn. ſ. A ſalt-work.

SALTINBANCO, ſål-tîn-bång'-kô. ſ. A quack or mountebank.

SALTISH, ſå'lt-îſh. a. Somewhat ſalt.

SALTLESS, ſå'lt-lês. a. Inſipid, not taſting of ſalt.

SALTLY, ſå'lt-lý. ad. With taſte of ſalt, in a ſalt manner.

SALTNESS, ſå'lt-nês. ſ. Taſte of ſalt.

SALTPETRE, ſå'lt-pê''-tůr. ſ. Nitre.

SALVABILITY, ſål-vå-bîl'-ît-ý. ſ. Poſſibility of being received to everlaſting life.

SALVABLE, ſål'-vêbl. a. Poſſible to be ſaved.

SALVAGE, ſål'-vîdzh. ſ. A recompenſe allowed to thoſe who have aſſiſted in ſaving goods or merchandize from a wreck.

SALVATION, ſål-vå'-ſhůn. ſ. Preſervation from eternal death, reception to the happineſs of Heaven.

SALVATORY, ſål'-vå-tůr-ý. ſ. A place where any thing is preſerved.

SALUBRIOUS, ſå-lů'-brý-ůs. a. Wholeſome, healthful, promoting health.

SALUBRITY, ſå-lů'-brý-tý. ſ. Wholſomeneſs, healthfulneſs.

SALVE, ſålv'. ſ. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts, an emplaſter; help, remedy.

To SALVE, ſålv'. v. a. To cure with medicaments applied; to help, to remedy; to help or ſave by a Salvo, an excuſe, or reſervation.

SALVER, ſål'-vůr. ſ. A plate on which any thing is preſented.

SALVO, ſål'-vô. ſ. An exception, a reſervation, an excuſe.

SALUTARINESS, ſål'-ů-têr-ý-nês. ſ. Wholeſomeneſs, quality of contributing to health or ſafety.

SALUTARY, ſål'-ů-têr-ý. a. Wholſome, healthful, ſafe, advantageous, contributing to health or ſafety.

SALUTATION, ſål-ů-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act or ſtyle of ſaluting, greeting.

To SALUTE, ſå-lů't. v. a. To greet, to hail; to kiſs.

SALUTE, ſå-lů't. ſ. Salutation, greeting; a kiſs.

SALUTER, ſå-lů't-ůr. ſ. He who ſalutes.

SALUTIFEROUS, ſål-ů-tîf'-êr-ůs. a. Healthy, bringing health.

SAME, ſå'me. a. Identical, being of the like kind, ſort, or degree; mentioned before.

SAMENESS, ſå'me-nês. ſ. Identity.

SAMLET, ſåm'-lêt. ſ. A ſmall ſpecies of ſalmon.

SAMPHIRE, ſåm'-fýr. ſ. A plant preſerved in pickle.

SAMPLE, ſåmp'l. ſ. A ſpecimen, a part of the whole ſhown that judgment may be made of the whole.

SAMPLER, ſåm'-plůr. ſ. A pattern of work, a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

SANABLE, ſån'-nåbl. a. Curable, ſuſceptive of remedy, remediable.

SANATION, ſå-nå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of curing.

SANATIVE, ſån'-å-tìv. a. Powerful to cure, healing.

SANATIVENESS, ſån'-å-tìv-nès. ſ. Power to cure.

SANCTIFICATION, ſångk-tìf-ŷ-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. The ſtate of being freed, or act of freedom from the dominion of ſin for the time to come; the act of making holy, conſecration.

SANCTIFIER, ſångk'-tŷ-fì-ůr. ſ. He that ſanctifies or makes holy.

To SANCTIFY, ſångk'-tŷ-fŷ. v. a. To free from the power of ſin for the time to come; to make holy, to make a means of holineſs; to make free from guilt; to ſecure from violation.

SANCTIMONIOUS, ſångk-tŷ-mô'-nyůs. a. Saintly, having the appearance of ſanctity.

SANCTIMONY, ſangk'-tŷ-můn-ŷ. ſ. Holineſs, ſcrupulous auſterity, appearance of holineſs.

SANCTION, ſångk'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing it's obligatory power, ratification; a law, a decree ratified.

SANCTITUDE, ſångk'-tŷ-tůd. ſ. Holineſs, goodneſs, ſaintlineſs.

SANCTITY, ſångk'-tŷ-tŷ. ſ. Holineſs, goodneſs, godlineſs; ſaint, holy being.

To SANCTUARISE, ſångk'-tů-å-rìze. v. n. To ſhelter by means of ſacred privileges.

SANCTUARY, ſångk'-tů-èr-ŷ. ſ. A holy place, holy ground; a place of protection, a ſacred aſylum; ſhelter, protection.

SANCTUARY, ſångk'-tů-èr-y. a. Belonging to an aſylum, protected by the ſacredneſs of the place.

SAND, ſånd'. ſ. Particles of ſtone not conjoined, or ſtone broken to powder; barren country covered with ſands.

To SAND, ſånd'. v. a. To cover with ſand.

SANDAL, ſån'-dèl. ſ. A looſe ſhoe.

SANDAL, ſån'-dèl. a. Conſiſting of ſanders, obtained from ſanders.

SANDBLIND, ſånd'-blìnd. a. Having a defect of the eyes, by which ſmall particles appear before them.

SANDBOX, ſånd'-bòks. ſ. A plant.

SANDED, ſån'-dìd. a. Covered with ſand, barren; marked with ſmall ſpots, variegated with duſky ſpecks.

SANDERS, ſån'-důrz. ſ. A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three ſorts, red, yellow, and green.

SANDHEAT, ſånd'-hèt. ſ. Heat applied by the intervention of hot ſand.

SANDISH, ſånd'-ìſh. a. Approaching to the nature of ſand, looſe, not cloſe, not compact.

SANDSTONE, ſånd'-ſtône. ſ. Stone of a looſe and friable kind.

SANDY, ſånd'-ŷ. a. Abounding with ſand, full of ſand; conſiſting of ſand, unſolid.

SANE, ſå'ne. a. Sound, healthy.

SANG, ſång'. The preterite of SING.

SANGUIFEROUS, ſång-gwìf'-èr-ůs. a. Conveying blood.

SANGUIFICATION, ſång-gwìf-ŷ-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. The production of blood, the converſion of the chyle into blood.

SANGUIFIER, ſång'-gwŷ-fì-ůr. ſ. Producer of blood.

To SANGUIFY, ſång'-gwŷ-fŷ. v. n. To produce blood.

SANGUINARY, ſång'-gwŷ-nèr-ŷ. a. Cruel, bloody, murderous.

SANGUINARY, ſång'-gwŷ-nèr-ŷ. ſ. The name of a plant. The bloodwort.

SANGUINE, ſång'-gwìn. a. Red, having the colour of blood; abounding with blood more than any other humour, cheerful; warm, ardent, confident.

SANGUINENESS, ſång'-gwìn-nès. }
SANGUINITY, ſång-gwìn'-ìt-ŷ. } ſ.
Ardour, heat of expectation, confidence.

SANGUINEOUS, ſång-gwìn'-yůs. a. Conſtituting blood; abounding with blood.

SANHEDRIM, ſån'-hè-drìm. ſ. The chief council among the Jews, conſiſting of ſeventy elders, over whom the high prieſt preſided.

SANICLE, ſån'-ìkl. ſ. A plant.

SANIES, ſå'-nỳ-ěz. ſ. Thin matter, ſerous excretion.

SANIOUS, ſå'-nyůs. a. Running a thin ſerous matter, not a well digeſted pus.

SANITY, ſån'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Soundneſs of mind.

SANK, ſångk'. The preterite of SINK.

SANS, ſå'nz. prep. Without.

SAP, ſåp'. ſ. The vital juice of plants, the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

To SAP, ſåp'. v. a. To undermine, to ſubvert by digging, to mine.

To SAP, ſåp'. v. n. To proceed by mine, to proceed inviſibly.

SAPPHIRE, ſåf'-fỳr. ſ. A precious ſtone of a blue colour.

SAPPHIRINE, ſåf'-fỳ-rìne. a. Made of ſapphire, reſembling ſapphire.

SAPID, ſåp'-ìd. a. Taſteful, palatable, making a powerful ſtimulation upon the palate.

SAPIDITY, ſå-pìd'-ìt-ỳ. } ſ. Taſtefulneſs,
SAPIDNESS, ſåp'-ìd-nès. } power of ſtimulating the palate.

SAPIENCE, ſå'-pyėns. ſ. Wiſdom, ſageneſs, knowledge.

SAPIENT, ſå'-pyėnt. a. Wiſe, ſage.

SAPLESS, ſåp'-lės. a. Wanting ſap, wanting vital juice; dry, old, huſky.

SAPLING, ſåp'-lìng. ſ. A young tree, a young plant.

SAPONACEOUS, ſå-pô-nå'-ſhůs. } a.
SAPONARY, ſåp'-pô-nėr-ỳ. }
Soapy, reſembling ſoap, having the qualities of ſoap.

SAPOR, ſå'-pòr. ſ. Taſte, power of affecting or ſtimulating the palate.

SAPORIFICK, ſå-pô-rìf'-fìk. a. Having the power to produce taſtes.

SAPPINESS, ſåp'-pỳ-nės. ſ. The ſtate or the quality of abounding in ſap, ſucculence, juicineſs.

SAPPY, ſåp'-pỳ. a. Abounding in ſap, juicy, ſucculent; young, weak.

SARABAND, ſår'-rå-bånd. ſ. A Spaniſh dance.

SARCASM, ſå'r-kåzm. ſ. A keen reproach, a taunt, a gibe.

SARCASTICAL, ſår-kås'-tỳ-kėl. } a.
SARCASTICK, ſår-kås'-tìk. }
Keen, taunting, ſevere.

SARCASTICALLY, ſår-kås'-tỳ-kėl-ỳ. ad. Tauntingly, ſeverely.

SARCASTICALNESS, ſår-kås'-tỳ-kėl-nės. ſ. The quality of being ſarcaſtick.

SARCENET, ſå'rſ-nėt. ſ. Fine thin woven ſilk.

SARCOCELE, ſår-kô-ſēl. ſ. A fleſhy excreſcence of the teſticles.

SARCOMA, ſår-kô'-må. ſ. A fleſhy excreſcence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, eſpecially the noſtrils.

SARCOPHAGOUS, ſår-kôf'-få-gůs. a. Fleſh-eating, feeding on fleſh.

SARCOPHAGUS, ſår-kôf'-få-gůs. ſ. A kind of ſtone which is remarkable for conſuming fleſh; a tomb.

SARCOPHAGY, ſår-kôf'-få-dzhỳ. ſ. The practice of eating fleſh.

SARCOTICK, ſår-kôt'-tìk. ſ. Medicines which fill up ulcers with new fleſh, the ſame as incarnatives.

SARDEL, ſå'r-dėl. } ſ. A ſort
SARDINE, ſå'r-dìne. } of precious
SARDIUS, ſå'r-dyůs. } ſtone.

SARDONYX, ſå'r-dô-nìks. ſ. A precious ſtone.

SARSA, ſå'r-få. } ſ.
SARSAPARELLA, ſår-få-på-rėl'-lå. }
Both a tree and a plant.

SARSE, ſå'rs. ſ. A ſort of fine lawn ſieve.

To SARSE, ſå'rs. v. a. To ſift through a ſarſe.

SASH, ſåſh'. ſ. A belt worn by way of diſtinction, a ſilken band worn by officers in the army; a window ſo formed as to be let up and down by pullies.

SASSAFRAS, ſås'-få-frås. ſ. A tree, one of the ſpecies of the cornelian cherry.

SAT, ſåt'. The preterite of SIT.

SATAN, ſå'-tån. ſ. The prince of hell, any wicked ſpirit.

SATANICAL, ſå-tån'-ỳ-kėl. } a.
SATANICK, ſå-tån'-ìk. }
Deviliſh, infernal.

SATCHEL, ſâtſh'-îl. ſ. A little bag uſed by ſchoolboys.

To SATE, ſá'te. v. a. To ſatiate, to glut, to pall, to feed beyond natural deſires.

SATELLITE, ſât'-tèl-lîte. ſ. A ſmall planet revolving round a larger.

SATELLITIOUS, ſât-tèl-lîſh'-ûs. a. Conſiſting of ſatellites.

To SATIATE, ſá'-ſhâte. v. a. To ſatisfy, to fill; to glut, to pall; to gratify deſire; to ſaturate, to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

SATIATE, ſá'-ſhèt. a. Glutted, full to ſatiety.

SATIETY, ſâ-tî'-è-tŷ. ſ. Fulneſs beyond deſire or pleaſure, more than enough, ſtate of being palled.

SATIN, ſât'-tîn. ſ. A ſoft, cloſe and ſhining ſilk.

SATINET, ſât-tî-net'. ſ. A kind of ſlight ſatin.

SATIRE, ſá'-tèr. ſ. A poem in which wickedneſs or folly are cenſured.

SATIRICAL, ſâ-tîr'-ŷ-kèl. } a. Be-
SATIRICK, ſâ-tîr'-îk. } longing to ſatire, employed in writing of invective; cenſorious, ſevere in language.

SATIRICALLY, ſâ-tîr'-ŷ-kèl-ŷ. ad. With invective, with intention to cenſure or vilify.

SATIRICALNESS, ſâ-tîr'-ŷ-kèl-nès. ſ. The quality of being ſatirical.

SATIRIST, ſât'-tîr-îſt. ſ. One who writes ſatires.

To SATIRIZE, ſât'-tîr-îze. v. a. To cenſure as in a ſatire.

SATISFACTION, ſât-tîſ-fâk'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of pleaſing to the full; the ſtate of being pleaſed; releaſe from ſuſpenſe, uncertainty, or uneaſineſs; gratification, that which pleaſes; amends, atonement for a crime, recompenſe for an injury.

SATISFACTIVE, ſât-tîſ-fâk'-tîv. a. Giving ſatisfaction.

SATISFACTORILY, ſât-tîſ-fâk'-tûr-îl-ŷ. ad. In a ſatisfactory manner.

SATISFACTORINESS, ſât-tîſ-fâk'-tûr-ŷ-nès. ſ. Power of ſatisfying, power of giving content.

SATISFACTORY, ſât-tîſ-fâk'-tûr-ŷ. a. Giving ſatisfaction, giving content; atoning, making amends.

To SATISFY, ſât'-tîſ-fŷ. v. a. To content, to pleaſe to ſuch a degree as that nothing more is deſired; to feed to the fill; to recompenſe, to pay to content; to free from doubt, perplexity, ſuſpenſe; to convince.

To SATISFY, ſât'-tîſ-fŷ. v. n. To make payment.

SATRAP, ſât'-râp. ſ. A noble, a governour of a province.

SATURABLE, ſât'-tû-rèbl. a. Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.

SATURANT, ſât'-tû-rânt. a. Impregnating to the fill.

To SATURATE, ſât'-tû-râte. v. a. To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

SATURDAY, ſât'-tûr-dâ. ſ. The laſt day of the week.

SATURITY, ſâ-tû'-rît-ŷ. ſ. Fulneſs, the ſtate of being ſaturated, repletion.

SATURN, ſât'-tûrn. ſ. The remoteſt planet of the ſolar ſyſtem; in chymiſtry, lead.

SATURNALIA, ſâ-tûr-nâ'-lyâ. ſ. A feaſt among the ancients during which all perſons were conſidered as equal.

SATURNALIAN, ſâ-tûr-nâ'-lyân. a. Belonging to the ſaturnalia.

SATURNIAN, ſâ-tûr'-nyèn. a. Happy, golden.

SATURNINE, ſât'-tûr-nîne. a. Gloomy, melancholy, ſevere of temper.

SATYR, ſá'-tèr. ſ. A ſylvan god.

SAVAGE, ſâv'-vîdzh. a. Wild, uncultivated; uncivilized, barbarous.

SAVAGE, ſâv'-vîdzh. ſ. A man untaught and uncivilized, a barbarian.

SAVAGELY, ſâv'-vîdzh-lŷ. ad. Barbarouſly, cruelly.

SAVAGENESS, ſâv'-vîdzh-nès. ſ. Barbarouſneſs, cruelty, wildneſs.

SAVAGERY, ſâv'-vîdzh-rŷ. ſ. Cruelty, barbarity; wild growth.

SAVANNA, ſå-vån'-nå. ſ. An open meadow without wood.

SAUCE, ſå's. ſ. Something eaten with food to improve it's taſte; To ſerve one the ſame Sauce, a vulgar phraſe to retaliate one injury with another.

To SAUCE, ſå's. v. a. To accompany meat with ſomething of higher reliſh; to gratify with rich taſtes; to intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

SAUCEBOX, ſå'ſ-bòks. ſ. An impertinent or petulant follow.

SAUCEPAN, ſå'ſ-pån. ſ. A ſmall ſkillet with a long handle, in which ſauces or ſmall things are boiled.

SAUCER, ſå'-ſůr. ſ. A ſmall pan or platter on which ſauce is ſet on the table; a piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is ſet.

SAUCILY, ſå'-ſŷ-lŷ. ad. Impudently, impertinently, petulantly.

SAUCINESS, ſå'-ſŷ-nès. ſ. Impudence, petulance, impertinence.

SAUCY, ſå'-ſŷ. a. Pert, petulant, inſolent.

To SAVE, ſå've. v. a. To preſerve from danger or deſtruction; to preſerve finally from eternal death; not to ſpend, to hinder from being ſpent; to reſerve or lay by; to ſpare, to excuſe; to ſalve.

To SAVE, ſå've. v. n. To be cheap.

SAVE, ſå've. ad. Except, not including.

SAVEALL, ſå've-ål. ſ. A ſmall pan inſerted into a candleſtick to ſave the ends of candles.

SAVER, ſå've-ůr. ſ. Preſerver, reſcuer; one who eſcapes loſs, though without gain; one who lays up and grows rich.

SAVIN, ſåv'-ìn. ſ. A tree.

SAVING, ſå'-vìng. a. Frugal, parſimonious, not laviſh; not turning to loſs, though not gainful.

SAVING, ſå'-vìng. ad. With exception in favour of.

SAVING, ſå'-vìng. ſ. Eſcape of expenſe, ſomewhat preſerved from being ſpent; exception in favour.

SAVINGLY, ſå'-vìng-lŷ. ad. With parſimony.

SAVINGNESS, ſå'-vìng-nès. ſ. Parſimony, frugality; tendency to promote eternal ſalvation.

SAVIOUR, ſå'-vyůr. ſ. Redeemer, he that has ſaved mankind from eternal death.

To SAUNTER, ſå'n-tůr. v. n. To wander about idly, to loiter, to linger.

SAVORY, ſå'-vůr-ŷ. ſ. A plant.

SAVOUR, ſå'-vůr. ſ. A ſcent, odour; taſte, power of affecting the palate.

To SAVOUR, ſå'-vůr. v. n. To have any particular ſmell or taſte; to betoken, to have an appearance or taſte of ſomething.

To SAVOUR, ſå'-vůr. v. a. To like; to exhibit taſte of.

SAVOURILY, ſå'-vůr-ŷ-lŷ. ad. With guſt, with appetite; with a pleaſing reliſh.

SAVOURINESS, ſå'-vůr-ŷ-nès. ſ. Taſte pleaſing and picquant; pleaſing ſmell.

SAVOURY, ſå'-vůr-ŷ. a. Pleaſing to the ſmell; picquant to the taſte.

SAVOY, ſå-voy'. ſ. A ſort of colewort.

SAUSAGE, ſå'-ſìdzh. ſ. A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, minced very ſmall, with ſalt and ſpice.

SAW, ſå'. The preterite of SEE.

SAW, ſå'. ſ. A dentated inſtrument by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut; a ſaying, a ſentence, a proverb.

To SAW, ſå'. v. a. To cut timber or other matter with a ſaw.

SAWDUST, ſå'-důſt. ſ. Duſt made by the attrition of the ſaw.

SAWFISH, ſå'-fìſh. ſ. A ſort of fiſh.

SAWN, ſå'n. Irr. part. of SAW.

SAWPIT, ſå'-pìt. ſ. A pit over which timber is laid to be ſawn by two men.

SAW-WORT, ſå'-wůrt. ſ. A plant.

SAW-WREST, ſå'-rèſt. ſ. A tool with which they ſet the teeth of the ſaw.

SAWER, ſå'-ůr. } ſ. One whoſe trade is to
SAWYER, ſå'-yèr. } ſaw timber into boards or beams.

SAXIFRAGE, ſåk'-ſŷ-frådzh. ſ. A plant.

SAXIFRAGOUS, ſåk-ſîf'-frå-gůs. a. Diſſolvent of the ſtone.

To SAY, ſå'. v. a. To ſpeak, to utter in words, to tell; to tell in any manner.

To SAY, ſå'. v. n. To ſpeak, to utter.

SAYING, ſå'-ìng. ſ. Expreſſion, words, opinion ſententiouſly delivered.

SAYS, ſèz'. Third perſon of To Say.

SCAB, ſkåb'. ſ. An incruſtation formed over a ſore by dried matter; the itch or mange of horſes; a paltry fellow, ſo named from the itch.

SCABBARD, ſkåb'-bèrd. ſ. The ſheath of a ſword.

SCABBED, ſkåb'-bìd. a. Covered or diſeaſed with ſcabs; paltry, ſorry.

SCABBEDNESS, ſkåb'-bìd-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being ſcabbed.

SCABBINESS, ſkåb'-bŷ-nès. ſ. The quality of being ſcabby.

SCABBY, ſkåb'-bŷ. a. Diſeaſed with ſcabs.

SCABIOUS, ſkå'-byůs. a. Itchy, leprous.

SCABROUS, ſkåb'-růs. a. Rough, rugged, pointed on the ſurface; harſh, unmuſical.

SCABROUSNESS, ſkåb'-růſ-nès. ſ. Roughneſs, ruggedneſs.

SCABWORT, ſkåb'-wůrt. ſ. A plant.

SCAD, ſkåd'. ſ. A kind of fiſh.

SCAFFOLD, ſkåf'-fůld. ſ. A temporary gallery or ſtage raiſed either for ſhows or ſpectators; the gallery raiſed for execution of great malefactors; frames of timber erected on the ſide of a building for the workmen.

To SCAFFOLD, ſkåf'-fůld. v. a. To furniſh with frames of timber.

SCAFFOLDAGE, ſkåf'-fůl-dìdzh. ſ. Gallery, hollow floor.

SCAFFOLDING, ſkåf'-fůl-dìng. ſ. Building ſlightly erected.

SCALADE, ſkå-lå'de. } ſ. A ſtorm
SCALADO, ſkå-lå'-dô. } given to a place by raiſing ladders againſt the walls.

SCALARY, ſkå'-lèr-ŷ. a. Proceeding by ſteps like thoſe of a ladder.

To SCALD, ſkå'ld. v. a. To burn with hot liquor.

SCALD, ſkå'ld. ſ. A burn made with hot liquor; ſcurf on the head.

SCALD, ſkå'ld. a. Paltry, ſorry.

SCALDHEAD, ſkå'ld-hèd. ſ. A loathſome diſeaſe, a kind of local leproſy in which the head is covered with a ſcab.

SCALE, ſkå'le. ſ. A balance, a veſſel ſuſpended by a beam againſt another; the ſign Libra in the Zodiack; the ſmall ſhells or cruſts which lying one over another make the coats of fiſhes; any thing exfoliated, a thin lamina; a ladder, means of aſcent; the act of ſtorming by ladders; regular gradation, a regular ſeries riſing like a ladder; a figure ſubdivided by lines like the ſteps of a ladder which is uſed to meaſure proportions between pictures and the thing repreſented; the ſeries of harmonick or muſical proportions; any thing marked at equal diſtances.

To SCALE, ſkå'le. v. a. To climb as by ladders; to meaſure or compare, to weigh; to take off a thin lamina; to pare off a ſurface.

To SCALE, ſkå'le. v. n. To peel off in thin particles.

SCALED, ſkå'ld. a. Squamous, having ſcales like fiſhes.

SCALENE, ſkå-lè'n. ſ. In geometry, a triangle that has three ſides unequal to each other.

SCALINESS, ſkå'-lŷ-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being ſcaly.

SCALL, ſkå'l. ſ. Leproſy, morbid baldneſs.

SCALLION, ſkål'-lyůn. ſ. A kind of onion.

SCALLOP, ſkòl'-lůp. ſ. A fiſh with a hollow pectinated ſhell.

To SCALLOP, ſkòl'-lůp. v. a. To mark on the edge with ſegments of circles.

SCALP, ſkålp'. ſ. The ſcull, the cranium, the bone that encloſes the brain; the integuments of the head.

To SCALP, ſkảlp′. v. a. To deprive the ſcull of it's integuments.

SCALPEL, ſkảl′-pẻl. ſ. An inſtrument uſed to ſcrape a bone.

SCALY, ſkả′le-ỷ. a. Covered with ſcales.

To SCAMBLE, ſkảm′bl. v. n. To be turbulent and rapacious, to ſcramble, to get by ſtruggling with others; to ſhift awkwardly. Little uſed.

To SCAMBLE, ſkảm′bl. v. a. To mingle, to maul.

SCAMBLER, ſkảm′-blủr. ſ. A bold intruder upon one's generoſity or table.

SCAMBLINGLY, ſkảm′-blỉng-lỷ. ad. With turbulence and noiſe; with intruſive audaciouſneſs.

SCAMMONIATE, ſkảm-mỏ′-nyẻt. a. Made with ſcammony.

SCAMMONY, ſkảm′-mỏ-nỷ. ſ. The name of a plant; a concreted juice drawn from an Aſiatick plant.

To SCAMPER, ſkảm′-pủr. v. n. To flee with ſpeed and trepidation.

To SCAN, ſkản′. v. a. To examine a verſe by counting the feet; to examine nicely.

SCANDAL, ſkản′-dẻl. ſ. Offence given by the faults of others; reproachful aſperſion, opprobrious cenſure, infamy.

To SCANDAL, ſkản′-dẻl. v. a. To treat opprobriouſly, to charge falſely with faults.

To SCANDALIZE, ſkản′-dả-lỉze. v. a. To offend by ſome action ſuppoſed criminal; to reproach, to diſgrace, to defame.

SCANDALOUS, ſkản′-dả-lủs. a. Giving publick offence; opprobrious, diſgraceful; ſhameful, openly vile.

SCANDALOUSLY, ſkản′-dả-lủſ-lỷ. ad. Cenſoriouſly, opprobriouſly; ſhamefully, ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

SCANDALOUSNESS, ſkản′-dả-lủſ-nẻs. ſ. The quality of giving publick offence.

SCANSION, ſkản′-ſhủn. ſ. The act or practice of ſcanning a verſe.

To SCANT, ſkảnt′. v. a. To limit, to ſtraiten.

SCANT, ſkảnt′. a. Parſimonious; leſs than what is proper or competent.

SCANTILY, ſkản′-tỷ-lỷ. ad. Sparingly, niggardly; narrowly.

SCANTINESS, ſkản′-tỷ-nẻs. ſ. Narrowneſs, want of ſpace; want of amplitude or greatneſs.

SCANTLET, ſkảnt′-lẻt. ſ. A ſmall pattern, a ſmall quantity, a little piece.

SCANTLING, ſkảnt′-lỉng. ſ. A quantity cut for a particular purpoſe; a certain proportion; a ſmall quantity.

SCANTLY, ſkảnt′-lỷ. ad. Scarcely; narrowly, penuriouſly.

SCANTNESS, ſkảnt′-nẻs. ſ. Narrowneſs, meanneſs, ſmallneſs.

SCANTY, ſkản′-tỷ. a. Narrow, ſmall, ſhort of quantity ſufficient; ſparing, niggardly.

To SCAPE, ſkả′pe. v. a. To eſcape, to ſhun, to flee.

To SCAPE, ſkả′pe. v. n. To get away from hurt or danger.

SCAPE, ſkả′pe. ſ. Eſcape, flight from hurt or danger; negligent freak; looſe act of vice or lewdneſs.

SCAPULA, ſkảp′-ủ-lả. ſ. The ſhoulder-blade.

SCAPULAR, ſkảp′-ủ-lẻr. }
SCAPULARY, ſkảp′-ủ-lẻr-ỷ. } a.
Relating or belonging to the ſhoulders.

SCAR, ſkả′r. ſ. A mark made by a hurt or fire, a cicatrix.

To SCAR, ſkả′r. v. a. To mark as with a ſore or wound.

SCARAB, ſkảr′-ảb. ſ. A beetle, an inſect with ſheathed wings.

SCARAMOUCH, ſkảr′-ả-mouſh. ſ. A buffoon in motely dreſs.

SCARCE, ſkả′rs. a. Not plentiful; rare, not common.

SCARCE, ſkả′rs. } ad. Hardly,
SCARCELY, ſkả′rſ-lỷ. } ſcantly;
with difficulty.

SCARCENESS, ſkả′rſ-nẻs. } ſ. Small-
SCARCITY, ſkả′rſ-ỉt-ỷ. } neſs of
quantity, not plenty, penury; rareneſs, infrequency, not commonneſs.

To SCARE, ſkả′re. v. a. To frighten, to terrify, to ſtrike with ſudden fear.

SCARECROW, ſkå're-krò. ſ. An image or clapper ſet up to fright birds.

SCARF, ſkå'rf. ſ. Any thing that hangs looſe upon the ſhoulders or dreſs.

To SCARF, ſkå'rf. v. a. To throw looſely on; to dreſs in any looſe veſture.

SCARFSKIN, ſkå'rf-ſkìn. ſ. The cuticle, the epidermis.

SCARIFICATION, ſkår-ŷ-fŷ-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. Inciſion of the ſkin with a lancet, or ſuch like inſtrument.

SCARIFICATOR, ſkår'-ŷ-fŷ-kå-tůr. ſ. One who ſcarifies,

SCARIFIER, ſkår'-ŷ-fì-ůr. ſ. He who ſcarifies; the inſtrument with which ſcarifications are made.

To SCARIFY, ſkår'-rŷ-fŷ. v. a. To let blood by inciſions of the ſkin, commonly after the application of cupping-glaſſes.

SCARLET, ſkå'r-lèt. ſ. A beautiful bright red colour, cloth dyed with a ſcarlet colour.

SCARLET, ſkå'r-lèt. a. Of the colour of ſcarlet.

SCARLETBEAN, ſkå'r-lèt-bě'n. ſ. A plant.

SCARLETOAK, ſkå'r-lèt-ŏ'ke. ſ. The ilex, a ſpecies of oak.

SCARP, ſkå'rp. ſ. The ſlope on that ſide of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.

SCATE, ſkå'te. ſ. A kind of wooden ſhoe on which they ſlide; a fiſh.

To SCATE, ſkå'te. v. n. To ſlide on ſcates.

SCATEBROUS, ſkåt'-ê-brůs. a. Abounding with ſprings.

To SCATH, ſkå'th. v. a. To waſte, to damage, to deſtroy.

SCATH, ſkå'th. ſ. Waſte, damage, miſchief.

SCATHFUL, ſkå'th-fůl. a. Miſchievous, deſtructive.

To SCATTER, ſkåt'-tůr. v. a. To throw looſely about, to ſprinkle; to diſſipate, to diſperſe.

To SCATTER, ſkåt'-tůr. v. n. To be diſſipated, to be diſperſed.

SCATTERER, ſkåt'-tèr-ůr. ſ. One that ſcatters.

SCATTERINGLY, ſkåt'-tèr-ìng-lŷ. ad. Looſely, diſperſedly.

SCATTERLING, ſkåt'-tèr-lìng. ſ. A vagabond.

SCATURIENT, ſkå-tů'-rŷ-ènt. a. Springing as a fountain.

SCATURIGINOUS, ſkåt-ů-rìdzh'-ŷ-nůs. a. Full of ſprings.

SCAVENGER, ſkåv'-ìn-dzhůr. ſ. A petty magiſtrate, whoſe province is to keep the ſtreets clean; the perſon who cleans the ſtreets.

SCENARY, ſě'n-èr-ŷ. ſ. The appearances of place or things; the repreſentation of the place in which an action is performed; the diſpoſition and conſecution of the ſcenes of a play.

SCENE, ſě'n. ſ. The ſtage, the theatre of dramatick poetry; the general appearance of any action, the whole contexture of objects, a diſplay, a ſeries, a regular diſpoſition; part of a play; the place repreſented by the ſtage; the hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

SCENICK, ſèn'-nìk. a. Dramatick, theatrical.

SCENOGRAPHICAL, ſě-nò-gråf'-fŷ-kèl. a. Drawn in perſpective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, ſě'-nò-gråf''-fŷ-kè-lŷ. ad. In perſpective.

SCENOGRAPHY, ſě-nòg'-grå-fŷ. ſ. The art of perſpective.

SCENT, ſènt'. ſ. The power of ſmelling, the ſmell; the object of ſmell, odour good or bad; chace followed by the ſmell.

To SCENT, ſènt'. v. a. To ſmell, to perceive by the noſe; to perfume, or to imbue with odour good or bad.

SCENTLESS, ſènt'-lès. a. Having no ſmell.

SCEPTICK, ſkèp'-tìk. ſ. See SKEPTICK.

SCEPTRE, ſèp'-tůr. ſ. The enſign of royalty born in the hand.

SCEPTRED, ſèp'-tůrd. a. Bearing a ſceptre.

SCHEDULE, ſèd'-ùl. ſ. A ſmall ſcroll; a little inventory.

SCHEMATIST, ſkè'-mà-tìſt. ſ. A projector.

SCHEME, ſkè'm. ſ. A plan, a combination of various things into one view, deſign, or purpoſe; a project, a contrivance, a deſign; a repreſentation of the aſpects of the celeſtial bodies, any lineal or mathematical diagram.

SCHEMER, ſkè'm-ùr. ſ. A projector, a contriver.

SCHISM, sìz'm. ſ. A ſeparation or diviſion in the church.

SCHISMATICAL, sìz-màt'-tỳ-kèl. a. Implying ſchiſm, practiſing ſchiſm.

SCHISMATICALLY, sìz-màt'-tỳ-kèl-ỳ. ad. In a ſchiſmatical manner.

SCHISMATICK, sìz'-mà-tìk. ſ. One who ſeparates from the true church.

To SCHISMATIZE, sìz'-mà-tìze. v. n. To commit the crime of ſchiſm, to make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCHOLAR, ſkòl'-lùr. ſ. One who learns of a maſter, a diſciple; a man of letters, a pedant, a man of books; one who has lettered education.

SCHOLARSHIP, ſkòl'-lùr-ſhìp. ſ. Learning, literature, knowledge; literary education; exhibition or maintenance for a ſcholar.

SCHOLASTICAL, ſkò-làs'-tỳ-kèl. a. Belonging to a ſcholar or ſchool.

SCHOLASTICALLY, ſkò-làs'-tỳ-kèl-ỳ. ad. According to the niceties or method of the ſchools.

SCHOLASTICK, ſkò-làs'-tìk. a. Pertaining to the ſchool, practiſed in the ſchools; befitting the ſchool, ſuitable to the ſchool, pedantick.

SCHOLIAST, ſkò'-lyàſt. ſ. A writer of explanatory notes.

SCHOLION, ſkò'-lyòn. } ſ. A note,
SCHOLIUM, ſkò'-lyùm. } an explanatory obſervation.

SCHOOL, ſkò'l. ſ. A houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction; a place of literary education; a ſtate of inſtruction; a ſyſtem of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

To SCHOOL, ſkò'l. v. a. To inſtruct, to train; to teach with ſuperiority, to tutor.

SCHOOLBOY, ſkò'l-boy. ſ. A boy that is in his rudiments at ſchool.

SCHOOLDAY, ſkò'l-dà. ſ. Age in which youth is kept at ſchool.

SCHOOLFELLOW, ſkò'l-fèl-lò. ſ. One bred at the ſame ſchool.

SCHOOLHOUSE, ſkò'l-hous. ſ. Houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction.

SCHOOLMAN, ſkò'l-màn. ſ. One verſed in the niceties and ſubtilties of academical diſputation; one ſkilled in the divinity of the ſchool.

SCHOOLMASTER, ſkò'l-màſ-tùr. ſ. One who preſides and teaches in a ſchool.

SCHOOLMISTRESS, ſkò'l-mìſ-très. ſ. A woman who governs a ſchool.

SCHOONER, ſkò'-nùr. ſ. A veſſel with two maſts, and a boom-ſail to each.

SCIATICA, sì-àt'-tỳ-kà. } ſ. The
SCIATICK, sì-àt'-ìk. } hip-gout.

SCIATICAL, sì-àt'-tỳ-kàl. a. Afflicting the hip.

SCIENCE, sì'-èns. ſ. Knowledge; certainty grounded on demonſtration; art attained by precepts, or built on principles; any art or ſpecies of knowledge.

SCIENTIAL, sì-èn'-ſhèl. a. Producing ſcience.

SCIENTIFICAL, sì-èn-tìf'-ỳ-kèl. } a.
SCIENTIFICK, sì-èn-tìf'-ìk. }
Producing demonſtrative knowledge, producing certainty.

SCIENTIFICALLY, sì-èn-tìf'-ỳ-kèl-ỳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to produce knowledge.

SCIMITAR, sìm'-mỳ-tèr. ſ. A ſhort ſword with a convex edge.

To SCINTILLATE, sìn'-tìl-làte. v. n. To ſparkle, to emit ſparks.

SCINTILLATION, sìn-tìl-là'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of ſparkling, ſparks emitted.

SCIOLIST, sì'-ò-lìſt. ſ. One who knows things ſuperficially.

SCIOLOUS, ſı'-ô-lûs. a. Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

SCIOMACHY, ſki-ôm'-mâ-kŷ. ſ. Battle with a ſhadow.

SCION, ſı'-ûn. ſ. A ſmall twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.

SCIRE FACIAS, ſi-rê-fâ'-ſhŷ-âs. ſ. A writ judicial in law.

SCIRRHOSITY, ſkir-rôs'-it-ŷ. ſ. An induration of the glands.

SCIRRHOUS, ſkir'-rûs. a. Having a gland indurated.

SCIRRHUS, ſkir'-rûs. ſ. An indurated gland.

SCISSIBLE, ſis'-ſibl. a. Capable of being divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge.

SCISSILE, ſis'-ſil. a. Capable of being cut or divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge.

SCISSION, ſizh'-ûn. ſ. The act of cutting.

SCISSOR, ſiz'-zûr. ſ. A ſmall pair of ſhears, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

SCISSURE, ſis'-ſhûr. ſ. A crack, a rent, a fiſſure.

SCLEROTICK, ſklê-rôt'-ik. a. Hard, an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

To SCOFF, ſkof'. v. n. To treat with inſolent ridicule, to treat with contumelious language.

SCOFF, ſkôf'. ſ. Contemptuous ridicule, expreſſion of ſcorn, contumelious language.

SCOFFER, ſkôf'-fûr. ſ. Inſolent ridiculer, ſaucy ſcorner, contumelious reproacher.

SCOFFINGLY, ſkôf'-fing-lŷ. ad. In contempt, in ridicule.

To SCOLD, ſkô'ld. v. n. To quarrel clamorouſly and rudely.

SCOLD, ſkô'ld. ſ. A clamorous, rude, foulmouthed woman.

SCOLLOP, ſkôl'-lûp. ſ. A pectinated ſhell-fiſh. Properly SCALLOP.

SCONCE, ſkôns'. ſ. A fort, a bulwark; the head; a penſile candleſtick, generally with a looking-glaſs to reflect the light.

To SCONCE, ſkôns'. v. a. To mulct, or fine.

SCOOP, ſkô'p. ſ. A kind of large ladle, a veſſel with a long handle uſed to throw out liquor.

To SCOOP, ſkô'p. v. a. To lade out; to carry off in any thing hollow; to cut hollow, or deep.

SCOOPER, ſkô'p-ûr. ſ. One who ſcoops.

SCOPE, ſkô'pe. ſ. Aim, intention, drift; thing aimed at, mark, final end; room, ſpace, amplitude of intellectual view.

SCORBUTICAL, ſkôr-bû'-tŷ-kêl. }
SCORBUTICK, ſkôr-bû'-tik. } a.
Diſeaſed with the ſcurvy.

SCORBUTICALLY, ſkôr-bû'-tŷ-kêl-ŷ. ad. With tendency to the ſcurvy.

To SCORCH, ſkâ'rtſh. v. a. To burn ſuperficially; to burn.

To SCORCH, ſkâ'rtſh. v. n. To be burnt ſuperficially, to be dried up.

SCORDIUM, ſkâ'r-dyûm. ſ. A herb.

SCORE, ſkô're. ſ. A notch or long inciſion; a line drawn; an account, which, when writing was leſs common, was kept by marks on tallies; account kept of ſomething paſt; debt imputed; reaſon, motive, ſake, account, reaſon referred to ſome one; twenty; A ſong in Score, the words with the muſical notes of a ſong annexed.

To SCORE, ſkô're. v. a. To ſet down as a debt; to impute, to charge; to mark by a line.

SCORIA, ſkô'-rŷ-â. ſ. Droſs, recrement.

To SCORIFY, ſkô'-rŷ-fŷ. v. a. To reduce to ſcoria.

SCORIOUS, ſkô'-rŷ-ûs. a. Droſſy, recrementitious.

To SCORN, ſkâ'rn. v. a. To deſpiſe, to revile, to vilify.

To SCORN, ſkâ'rn. v. n. To ſcoff.

SCORN, ſkâ'rn. ſ. Contempt, ſcoff, act of contumely.

SCORNER, ſkâ'r-nûr. ſ. Contemner, deſpiſer; ſcoffer, ridiculer.

SCORNFUL, ſkâ'rn-fûl. a. Contemptuous, inſolent; acting in defiance.

SCORNFULLY, ſkâ'rn-fûl-ŷ. ad. Contemptuouſly, inſolently.

SCORNFULNESS, ſkå'rn-fůl-nės. ſ. The ſtate or quality of being ſcornful.

SCORPION, ſkå'r-pyůn. ſ. A reptile much reſembling a ſmall lobſter with a very venomous ſting; one of the ſigns of the Zodiack; a ſcourge ſo called from it's cruelty; a ſea-fiſh.

SCOT, ſkòt'. ſ. Shot, payment; Scot and lot, pariſh payments.

To SCOTCH, ſkòtſh'. v. a. To cut with ſhallow inciſions.

SCOTCH, ſkòtſh'. A light cut, a ſhallow inciſion.

SCOTCH COLLOPS, ſkòtſh'-kòl'-lůps. ſ. Veal cut into ſmall pieces.

SCOTCH HOPPERS, ſkòtſh'-hòp-půrz. ſ. A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground.

SCOTFREE, ſkòt-frė'. a. Excuſed from paying, free from puniſhment.

SCOTOMY, ſkòt'-tò-mý. ſ. A dizzineſs or ſwimming in the head, cauſing dimneſs of ſight.

SCOTTICISM, ſkòt'-ý-ſìzm. ſ. A Scottiſh idiom.

SCOUNDREL, ſkou'n-drìl. ſ. A mean raſcal, a low petty villain.

To SCOUR, ſkou'r. v. a. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the ſurface; to purge violently; to cleanſe; to remove by ſcouring; to range in order to catch or drive away ſomething, to clear away; to paſs ſwiftly over.

To SCOUR, ſkou'r. v. n. To perform the office of cleaning domeſtick utenſils; to clean; to be purged or lax: to rove, to range; to run here and there; to run with great eagerneſs and ſwiftneſs, to ſcamper.

SCOURER, ſkou'r-ůr. ſ. One that cleans by rubbing; a purge; one who runs ſwiftly.

SCOURGE, ſkůrdzh'. ſ. A whip, a laſh, an inſtrument of diſcipline; a puniſhment, a vindictive affliction; one that afflicts, haraſſes, or deſtroys; a whip for a top.

To SCOURGE, ſkůrdzh'. v. a. To laſh with a whip, to whip; to puniſh, to chaſtiſe, to chaſten; to caſtigate.

SCOURGER, ſkůrdzh'-ůr. ſ. One that ſcourges, a puniſher or chaſtiſer.

To SCOURSE, ſkò'rſe. v. a. To exchange, to ſwop.

SCOUT, ſkou't. ſ. One who is ſent privily to obſerve the motion of the enemy.

To SCOUT, ſkou't. v. n. To go out in order to obſerve the motions of an enemy privately.

To SCOWL, ſkow'l. v. n. To frown, to pout, to look angry, ſour, and ſullen.

SCOWL, ſkow'l. ſ. Look of ſullenneſs or diſcontent, gloom.

SCOWLINGLY, ſkow'l-ìng-lý. ad. With a frowning and ſullen look.

To SCRABBLE, ſkråb'l. v. n. To paw with the hands.

SCRAG, ſkråg'. ſ. Any thing thin or lean.

SCRAGGED, ſkråg'-gìd. a. Rough, uneven, full of protuberances or aſperities.

SCRAGGEDNESS, ſkråg'-gėd-nės. }
SCRAGGINESS, ſkråg'-gý-nės. } ſ.
Leanneſs, unevenneſs, roughneſs, ruggedneſs.

SCRAGGY, ſkråg'-gý. a. Lean, thin; rough, rugged.

To SCRAMBLE, ſkråm'bl. v. n. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuouſly with the hands, to catch with haſte preventive of another; to climb by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLE, ſkråm'bl. ſ. Eager conteſt for ſomething; act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLER, ſkråm'-blůr. ſ. One that ſcrambles; one that climbs by help of the hands.

To SCRANCH, ſkråntſh'. v. a. To grind ſomewhat crackling between the teeth.

SCRANNEL, ſkrån'-nìl. a. Grating by the ſound.

SCRAP, ſkråp'. ſ. A ſmall particle, a little piece, a fragment; crumb, ſmall particles of meat left at the table; a ſmall piece of paper.

To SCRAPE, ſkrå'pe. v. a. To deprive of the ſurface by the light action of a ſharp inſtrument; to take away by ſcraping, to eraze; to act upon any ſurface with a harſh noiſe; to gather by great efforts or penurious or trifling diligence; To Scrape acquaintance, a low phraſe, to curry favour, or to inſinuate into one's familiarity.

To SCRAPE, ſkrå'pe. v. n. To make a harſh noiſe; to play ill on a fiddle.

SCRAPE, ſkrå'pe. ſ. Difficulty, perplexity, diſtreſs; an awkward bow.

SCRAPER, ſkrå'pe-ůr. ſ. Inſtrument with which any thing is ſcraped; a miſer, a man intent on getting money, a ſcrapepenny; a vile fiddler.

To SCRATCH, ſkråtſh'. v. a. To tear, to mark with ſlight inciſions ragged and uneven; to tear with the nails; to wound ſlightly; to hurt ſlightly with any thing pointed or keen; to rub with the nails; to write or draw awkwardly.

SCRATCH, ſkråtſh'. ſ. An inciſion ragged and ſhallow; laceration with the nails; a ſlight wound.

SCRATCHER, ſkråtſh'-ůr. ſ. He that ſcratches.

SCRATCHES, ſkråtſh'-ìz. ſ. Cracked ulcers or ſcabs in a horſe's foot.

SCRATCHINGLY, ſkråtſh'-ìng-lý. ad. With the action of ſcratching.

SCRAW, ſkrå'. ſ. Surface or ſcurf.

To SCRAWL, ſkrå'l. v. a. To draw or mark irregularly or clumſily; to write unſkilfully and inelegantly.

To SCRAWL, ſkrå'l. v. n. To write inelegantly.

SCRAWL, ſkrå'l. ſ. Unſkilful and inelegant writing.

SCRAWLER, ſkrå'l-ůr. ſ. A clumſy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY, ſkrå'. ſ. A bird called a ſea-ſwallow.

SCREABLE, ſkrė'-åbl. a. That which may be ſpitten out.

To SCREAK, ſkrė'k. v. n. To make a ſhrill or hoarſe noiſe.

To SCREAM, ſkrė'm. v. n. To cry out ſhrilly, as in terrour or agony.

SCREAM, ſkrė'm. ſ. A ſhrill quick loud cry of terrour or pain.

To SCREECH, ſkrė'tſh. v. n. To cry out as in terrour or anguiſh; to cry as a night owl.

SCREECH, ſkrė'tſh. ſ. A cry of horrour and anguiſh; a harſh horrid cry.

SCREECHOWL, ſkrė'tſh-owl. ſ. An owl that hoots in the night, and whoſe voice is ſuppoſed to betoken danger, or death.

SCREEN, ſkrė'n. ſ. Any thing that affords ſhelter or concealment; any thing uſed to exclude cold or light; a riddle to ſift ſand.

To SCREEN, ſkrė'n. v. a. To ſhelter, to conceal, to hide; to ſift, to riddle.

SCREW, ſkrő'. ſ. One of the mechanical powers; a kind of twiſted pin or nail which enters by turning.

To SCREW, ſkrő'. v. a. To turn by a ſcrew; to faſten with a ſcrew; to deform by contorſions; to force, to bring by violence; to ſqueeze, to preſs; to oppreſs by extortion.

To SCRIBBLE, ſkrìb'l. v. a. To fill with artleſs or worthleſs writing; to write without uſe or elegance.

To SCRIBBLE, ſkrìb'l. v. n. To write without care or beauty.

SCRIBBLE, ſkrìb'l. ſ. Worthleſs writing.

SCRIBBLER, ſkrìb'-blůr. ſ. A petty author, a writer without worth.

SCRIBE, ſkrì'be. ſ. A writer; a publick notary.

SCRIMER, ſkrì'-můr. ſ. A gladiator. Not in uſe.

SCRINE, ſkrì'ne. ſ. A place in which writings or curioſities are repoſited.

SCRIP, ſkrìp'. ſ. A ſmall bag, a ſachel; a ſchedule, a ſmall writing.

SCRIPPAGE, ſkrìp'-pìdzh. ſ. That which is contained in a ſcrip.

SCRIPTORY, ſkrìp'-tůr-ý. a. Written, not orally delivered.

SCRIPTURAL, ſkrìp'-tů-rėl. a. Contained in the Bible, biblical.

SCRIPTURE, ſkrìp'-tůr. ſ. Writing; ſacred writing, the Bible.

SCRIVENER, ſkrìv'-nůr. ſ. One who draws contracts; one whoſe buſineſs it is to place money at intereſt.

SCROFULA, ſkrôf'-ů-lå. ſ. A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in ſores commonly called the king's evil.

SCROFULOUS, ſkrôf'-ů-lůs. a. Diſeaſed with the ſcrofula.

SCROLL, ſkrő'le. ſ. A writing wrapped up.

SCROYLE, ſkroy'l. ſ. A mean fellow, a raſcal, a wretch.

To SCRUB, ſkrůb'. v. a. To rub hard with ſomething coarſe and rough.

SCRUB, ſkrůb'. ſ. A mean fellow; any thing mean or deſpicable.

SCRUBBED, ſkrůb'-bid. } a. Mean, vile, worthleſs, dirty, ſorry.
SCRUBBY, ſkrůb'-bў.

SCRUFF, ſkrůf'. ſ. The ſame, I ſuppoſe, with SCURF.

SCRUPLE, ſkrỏ'pl. ſ. Doubt; perplexity, generally about minute things; twenty grains, the third part of a dram; proverbially, any ſmall quantity.

To SCRUPLE, ſkrỏ'pl. v. n. To doubt, to heſitate.

SCRUPLER, ſkrỏ'p-lůr. ſ. A doubter, one who has ſcruples.

SCRUPULOSITY, ſkrỏ-pů-lỏs'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Doubt, minute and nice doubtfulneſs; fear of acting in any manner, tenderneſs of conſcience.

SCRUPULOUS, ſkrỏ'-pů-lůs. a. Nicely doubtful, hard to ſatisfy in determinations of conſcience; given to objections, capricious; cautious.

SCRUPULOUSLY, ſkrỏ'-pů-lůſ-lў. ad. Carefully, nicely, anxiouſly.

SCRUPULOUSNESS, ſkrỏ'-pů-lůſ-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſcrupulous.

SCRUTABLE, ſkrỏ'-tĕbl. a. Diſcoverable by inquiry.

SCRUTATION, ſkrỏ-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. Search, examination, inquiry.

SCRUTATOR, ſkrỏ-tå'-tůr. ſ. Inquirer, ſearcher, examiner.

SCRUTINEER, ſkrỏ-tĭ-nē'r. ſ. One who makes a ſcrutiny, one who ſtrictly examines into any thing.

To SCRUTINIZE, ſkrỏ'-tĭn-ize. v. a. To ſearch, to examine.

SCRUTINOUS, ſkrỏ'-tĭn-ůs. a. Captious, full of inquiries.

SCRUTINY, ſkrỏ'-tĭn-ў. ſ. Inquiry, ſearch, examination.

SCRUTOIRE, ſkrỏ-tỏ're. ſ. A caſe or drawers for writings.

To SCUD, ſkůd'. v. n. To fly, to run away with precipitation.

SCUD, ſkůd'. ſ. A ſmall flying cloud, a ſudden ſhower.

To SCUDDLE, ſkůd'l. v. n. To run with a kind of affected haſte or precipitation.

SCUFFLE, ſkůf'l. ſ. A confuſed quarrel, a tumultuous broil.

To SCUFFLE, ſkůf'l. v. n. To fight confuſedly and tumultuouſly.

To SCULK, ſkůlk'. v. n. To lurk in hiding places, to lie cloſe.

SCULKER, ſkůlk'-ůr. ſ. A lurker, one that hides himſelf for ſhame or miſchief.

SCULL, ſkůl'. ſ. The bone which incaſes and defends the brain, the arched bone of the head; a ſmall oar; a cockboat; one who rows a cockboat; a ſhoal of fiſh.

SCULLCAP, ſkůl'-kăp. ſ. A headpiece.

SCULLER, ſkůl'-lůr. ſ. A cockboat, a boat in which there is but one rower; one that rows a cockboat.

SCULLERY, ſkůl'-lĕr-ў. ſ. The place where common utenſils, as kettles or diſhes, are cleaned and kept.

SCULLION, ſkůl'-lyůn. ſ. The loweſt domeſtick ſervant, that waſhes the kettles and the diſhes in the kitchen.

SCULPTILE, ſkůlp'-tĭl. a. Made by carving.

SCULPTOR, ſkůlp'-tůr. ſ. A carver, one who cuts wood or ſtone into images.

SCULPTURE, ſkůlp'-tůr. ſ. The art of carving wood, or hewing ſtone into images; carved work; the act of engraving.

To SCULPTURE, ſkůlp'-tůr. v. a. To cut, to engrave.

SCUM, ſkům'. ſ. That which riſes to the top of any liquor; the droſs, the refuſe, the recrement.

To SCUM, ſkům'. v. a. To clear off the ſcum.

SCUMMER, ſkům'-můr. ſ. A veſſel with which liquor is ſcummed.

SCUPPER HOLES, ſkůp'-půr-hỏlz. ſ. In a ſhip, ſmall holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the ſea.

SCURF, ſkůrf'. ſ. A kind of dry miliary ſcab; ſoil or ſtain adherent; any thing ſticking on the ſurface.

SCURFINESS, ſkůrf'-ў-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſcurfy.

SCURFY, ſkůrf′-ỳ. a. Full of ſcurf; abounding with ſcurf.

SCURRIL, ſkůr′-rîl. a. Low, mean, groſsly opprobrious.

SCURRILITY, ſkůr-rîl′-ît-ỳ. ſ. Groſſneſs of reproach; low abuſe.

SCURRILOUS, ſkůr′-rîl-ůs. a. Groſſly opprobrious, uſing ſuch language, as only the licenſe of a buffoon can warrant.

SCURRILOUSLY, ſkůr′-rîl-lůſ-lỳ ad. With groſs reproach, with low buffoonery.

SCURRILOUSNESS, ſkůr′-rîl-ůſ-nės. ſ. Scurrility, baſeneſs of manners.

SCURVILY, ſkůr′-vỳ-lỳ. ad. Vilely, baſely, coarſely.

SCURVY, ſkůr′-vỳ. ſ. A diſtemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongſt thoſe who inhabit marſhy, fat, low, moiſt ſoils.

SCURVY, ſkůr′-vỳ. a. Scabbed, diſeaſed with the ſcurvy; vile, worthleſs, contemptible.

SCURVYGRASS, ſkůr′-vỳ-gràs. ſ. The ſpoonwort.

SCUT, ſkůt′. ſ. The tail of thoſe animals whoſe tails are very ſhort.

SCUTCHEON, ſkůtſh′-ůn. ſ. The ſhield repreſented in heraldry.

SCUTELLATED, ſků′-tėl-lå-tîd. a. Divided into ſmall ſurfaces.

SCUTIFORM, ſků′-tỳ-fårm. a. Shaped like a ſhield.

SCUTTLE, ſkůt′l. ſ. A wide ſhallow baſket; a ſmall grate; a quick pace, a ſhort run, a pace of affected precipitation.

To SCUTTLE, ſkůt′l. v. n. To run with affected precipitation.

To SDEIGN, ſdå′ne. v. a. To diſdain.

SDEIGNFUL, ſdå′ne-fůl. a. Diſdainful.

SEA, ſė′. ſ. The ocean, the water oppoſed to the land; a collection of water, a lake; proverbially for any large quantity; any thing rough and tempeſtuous; Half Seas over, half drunk.

SEABEAT, ſė″-bė′t. a. Daſhed by the waves of the ſea.

SEABOAT, ſė″-bő′te. ſ. A veſſel capable to bear the ſea.

SEABORN, ſė″-bå′rn. a. Born of the ſea, produced by the ſea.

SEABOY, ſė″-boy′. ſ. A boy employed on ſhipboard.

SEABREACH, ſė″-brė′tſh. ſ. Irruption of the ſea by breaking the banks.

SEABREEZE, ſė″-brė′z. ſ. Wind blowing from the ſea.

SEABUILT, ſė″-bîlt′. a. Built for the ſea.

SEACALF, ſė″-kå′f. ſ. The ſeal.

SEACAP, ſė″-kåp′. ſ. A cap made to be worn on ſhipboard.

SEACHART, ſė″-tſhå′rt. ſ. Map on which only the coaſts are delineated.

SEACOAL, ſė″-kő′le. ſ. Coal, ſo called, becauſe brought to London by ſea.

SEACOAST, ſė″-kő′ſt. ſ. Shore, edge of the ſea.

SEACOMPASS, ſė″-kům′-pės. ſ. The card and needle of mariners.

SEACOW, ſė″-kow′. ſ. The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind.

SEADOG, ſė″-dòg′. ſ. Perhaps the ſhark.

SEAFARER, ſė″-få′r-ůr. ſ. A traveller by ſea, a mariner.

SEAFARING, ſė″-få′r-îng. a. Travelling by ſea.

SEAFENNEL, ſė″-fėn′-nîl. ſ. The ſame with SAMPHIRE, which ſee.

SEAFIGHT, ſė″-fî′te. ſ. Battle of ſhips, battle on the ſea.

SEAFISH, ſė″-fîſh′. ſ. A fiſh that lives in the ſea; the fiſh of the ſea. In diſtinction from thoſe which live only in freſh water rivers.

SEAFOWL, ſė″-fow′l. ſ. A bird that lives at ſea.

SEAGIRT, ſė″-gėrt′. a. Girded or encircled by the ſea.

SEAGREEN, ſė″-grė′n. a. Reſembling the colour of the diſtant ſea, cerulean.

SEAGULL, ſė′-gůl. ſ. A ſea bird.

SEAHEDGEHOG, ſė″-hėdzh′-hòg. ſ. A kind of ſea ſhell-fiſh.

SEAHOG, ſė″-hòg′. ſ. The porpus.

SEAHOLLY, ſė″-hòl′-lỳ. ſ. A plant.

SEAHOLME, ſė′-hòlm. ſ. A ſmall uninhabited iſland in the ſea; ſea-holly.

SEAHORSE, ſè''-hòrs'. ſ. The Seahorſe is a fiſh of a very ſingular form, it is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadeſt part; the morſe; by the Seahorſe Dryden means the hippopotamus.

SEAMAID, ſè''-må'de. ſ. Mermaid.

SEAMAN, ſè'-màn. ſ. A ſailor, a navigator, a mariner; merman, the male of the mermaid.

SEAMARGE, ſè'-màrdzh. ſ. The margin of the ſea, a cliff.

SEAMARK, ſè'-màrk. ſ. Point or conſpicuous place diſtinguiſhed at ſea.

SEAMEW, ſè''-mů'. ſ. A fowl that frequents the ſea.

SEAMONSTER, ſè''-mòns'-tùr. ſ. A ſtrange animal of the ſea.

SEANYMPH, ſè''-nimf'. ſ. Goddeſs of the ſea.

SEAONION, ſè''-ùn'-nyùn. ſ. A herb

SEAOOSE, ſè''-ò'z. ſ. The mud in the ſea or on the ſeaſhore.

SEAPIECE, ſè'-pès. ſ. A picture repreſenting any thing at ſea.

SEAPOOL, ſè''-pò'l. ſ. A lake of ſalt water.

SEAPORT, ſè'-pòrt. ſ. A harbour.

SEARISQUE, ſè''-riſk'. ſ. Hazard at ſea.

SEAROBBER, ſè''-ròb'-bùr. ſ. One that robs at ſea, a pirate.

SEAROCKET, ſè''-ròk'-kit. ſ. A plant.

SEAROOM, ſè''-rò'm. ſ. Open ſea, ſpacious main.

SEAROVER, ſè''-rò'-vùr. ſ. A pirate.

SEASERPENT, ſè''-ſèr'-pènt. ſ. Serpent generated in the water.

SEASERVICE, ſè''-ſèr'-vìs. ſ. Naval war.

SEASHARK, ſè''-ſhå'rk. ſ. A ravenous ſea-fiſh.

SEASHELL, ſè''-ſhèl'. ſ. Shells found on the ſhore.

SEASHORE, ſè''-ſhò're. ſ. The coaſt of the ſea.

SEASICK, ſè'-sìk. a. Sick, as new voyagers on the ſea.

SEASICKNESS, ſè''-sìk'-nès. ſ. The ſickneſs incident to new voyagers on the ſea.

SEASIDE, ſè''-sì'de. ſ. The edge of the ſea.

SEASURGEON, ſè''-ſùr'-dzhùn. ſ. A chirurgeon employed on ſhipboard.

SEASURROUNDED, ſè-ſùr-rou'n-dìd. a. Encircled by the ſea.

SEATERM, ſè''-tèrm'. ſ. A word of art uſed by the ſeamen.

SEAWATER, ſè''-wå'-tùr. ſ. The ſalt water of the ſea.

SEAL, ſè'l. ſ. The ſeacalf; a ſtamp engraved with a particular impreſſion, which is fixed upon the wax that cloſes letters, or affixed as a teſtimony; the impreſſion made in wax; any act of confirmation.

To SEAL, ſè'l. v. a. To faſten with a ſeal; to confirm or atteſt by a ſeal; to confirm, to ratify, to ſettle; to ſhut, to cloſe; to mark with a ſtamp.

To SEAL, ſè'l. v. a. To fix a ſeal.

SEALER, ſè'l-ùr ſ. One that ſeals.

SEALINGWAX, ſè'l-ìng-wàks. ſ. Hard wax uſed to ſeal letters.

SEAM, ſè'm. ſ. The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled, the ſuture where the two edges are ſewed together; the juncture of planks in a ſhip; a cicatrix, a ſcar; greaſe, hog's lard. In this laſt ſenſe not uſed.

To SEAM, ſè'm. v. a. To join together by ſuture or otherwiſe; to mark, to ſcar with a long cicatrix.

SEAMLESS, ſè'm-lès. a. Having no ſeam.

SEAMRENT, ſè'm-rènt. ſ. A ſeparation of any thing where it is ſewed.

SEAMSTRESS, ſèms'-très. ſ. A woman whoſe trade is to ſew.

SEAMY, ſè'm-ỳ. a. Having a ſeam, ſhowing the ſeam.

SEAR, ſè'r. a. Dry, not any longer green.

To SEAR, ſè'r. v. a. To burn, to cauterize.

To SEARCE, ſè'rſe. v. a. To ſift finely.

SEARCE, ſè'rſe. ſ. A ſieve, a bolter.

SEARCER, ſè'rſe-ùr. ſ. He who ſearces.

To SEARCH, ſèrtſh'. v. a. To examine, to try, to explore, to look through; to inquire, to ſeek; to probe as a ſurgeon; to ſearch out, to find by ſeeking.

To SEARCH, ſértſh'. v. n. To make a ſearch; to make inquiry; to ſeek, to try to find.

SEARCH, ſértſh'. ſ. Inquiry by looking into every ſuſpected place; inquiry, examination, act of ſeeking; queſt, purſuit.

SEARCHER, ſértſh'-ůr. ſ. Examiner, inquirer, trier; an officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cauſe of death.

SEARCLOTH, ſé'r-klåth. ſ. A plaſter, a large plaſter.

SEARWOOD, ſé'r-wůd. ſ. Dry wood.

SEASON, ſé'zn. ſ. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter; a time as diſtinguiſhed from others; a fit time, an opportune concurrence; a time not very long; that which gives a high reliſh.

To SEASON, ſé'zn. v. a. To mix with food any thing that gives a high reliſh; to give a reliſh to; to qualify by admixture of another ingredient; to imbue, to tinge or taint; to fit for any uſe by time or habit, to mature.

To SEASON, ſé'zn. v. n. To be mature, to grow fit for any purpoſe.

SEASONABLE, ſé'zn-ėbl. a. Opportune, happening or done at a proper time.

SEASONABLENESS, ſé'zn-ėbl-nės. ſ. Opportuneneſs of time; propriety with regard to time.

SEASONABLY, ſé'zn-ėb-lý. ad. Properly with reſpect to time.

SEASONER, ſé'z-nůr. ſ. He who ſeaſons or gives a reliſh to any thing.

SEASONING, ſé'z-nìng. ſ. That which is added to any thing to give it a reliſh.

SEAT, ſé't. ſ. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may ſit; chair of ſtate; tribunal; manſion, abode; ſituation, ſite.

To SEAT, ſé't. v. a. To place on ſeats; to cauſe to ſit down; to place in a poſt of authority, or place of diſtinction; to fix in any particular place or ſituation, to ſettle; to fix, to place firm.

SEAWARD, ſé'-wėrd. ad. Towards the ſea.

SEBACEOUS, ſė-bå'-ſhůs. a. Tallowy, reſembling tallow.

SECANT, ſé'-kånt. ſ. In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent, without it.

To SECEDE, ſė-ſé'd. v. n. To withdraw from fellowſhip in any affairs.

SECEDER, ſė-ſé'd-ůr. ſ. One who diſcovers his diſapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himſelf.

To SECERN, ſė ſérn'. v. a. To ſeparate finer from groſſer matter, to make the ſeparation of ſubſtances in the body.

SECESSION, ſė-ſėſh'-ůn. ſ. The act of departing; the act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

To SECLUDE, ſė-klů'd. v. a. To confine from, to ſhut up apart, to exclude.

SECLUSION, ſė-klů'-zhůn. ſ. The act of ſecluding, the ſtate of being ſecluded.

SECOND, ſėk'-kůnd. a. The next in order to the firſt; the ordinal of two; next in value or dignity; inferiour.

SECOND, ſėk'-kůnd. ſ. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him; one who ſupports or maintains; the ſixtieth part of a minute.

To SECOND, ſėk'-kůnd. v. a. To ſupport, to forward, to aſſiſt, to come in after the act as a maintainer; to follow in the next place.

SECOND-HAND, ſėk'-kůnd-hånd. ſ. Poſſeſſion received from the firſt poſſeſſour.

SECOND-SIGHT, ſėk'-kůnd-ſi'te. ſ. The power of ſeeing things future, or things diſtant: ſuppoſed inherent in ſome of the Scottiſh iſlanders.

SECOND-SIGHTED, ſėk'-kůnd-sì'te-ìd. a. Having the ſecond-ſight.

SECONDARILY, ſėk"-kůn-dėr'-ìl-ỳ. ad. In the ſecond degree, in the ſecond order.

SECONDARINESS, ſėk"-kůn-dėr'-ỳ-nės. ſ. The ſtate of being ſecondary.

SECONDARY, ſėk'-kůn-dėr-ỳ. a. Not primary, not of the firſt rate; acting by tranſmiſſion or deputation.

SECONDARY, ſėk'-kůn-dėr-ỳ. ſ. A delegate, a deputy.

SECONDLY, ſėk'-kůnd-lỳ. ad. In the ſecond place.

SECONDRATE, ſėk"-kůnd-rå'te. ſ. The ſecond order in dignity or value; it is ſometimes uſed adjectively.

SECRECY, ſé'-krė-ſỳ. ſ. Privacy, ſtate of being hidden; ſolitude, retirement; forbearance of diſcovery; fidelity to a ſecret, taciturnity inviolate, cloſe ſilence.

SECRET, ſé'-krìt. a. Kept hidden, not revealed; retired, private, unſeen; faithful to a ſecret entruſted; privy, obſcene.

SECRET, ſé'-krìt. ſ. Something ſtudiouſly hidden; a thing unknown, ſomething not yet diſcovered; privacy, ſecrecy. It is uſed in the plural for the privities.

To SECRET, ſé'-krìt. v. a. To keep private.

SECRETARISHIP, ſėk"-krė-tėr'-ỳ-ſhìp. ſ. The office of a ſecretary.

SECRETARY, ſėk'-krė-tėr-ỳ. ſ. One entruſted with the management of buſineſs, one who writes for another.

To SECRETE, ſė-krė't. v. a. To put aſide, to hide; in the animal œconomy, to ſecern, to ſeparate.

SECRETION, ſė-krė'-ſhůn. ſ. That part of the animal œconomy that conſiſts in ſeparating the various fluids of the body; the fluid ſecreted.

SECRETIST, ſé'-krė-tìſt. ſ. A dealer in ſecrets.

SECRETITIOUS, ſėk-krė-tìſh'-ůs. a. Parted by animal ſecretion.

SECRETLY, ſé'-krìt-lỳ. ad. Privately, privily, not openly, not publickly.

SECRETNESS, ſé'-krìt-nės. ſ. State of being hidden; quality of keeping a ſecret.

SECRETORY, ſėk'-krė-tůr-ỳ. a. Performing the office of ſecretion.

SECT, ſėkt'. ſ. A body of men following ſome particular maſter, or united in ſome tenets.

SECTARIAN, ſėk-tå'-rỳ-ån. a. Pertaining to a ſect.

SECTARISM, ſėk'-tå-rìzm. ſ. Diſpoſition to petty ſects in oppoſition to things eſtabliſhed.

SECTARY, ſėk'-tå-rỳ. ſ. One who divides from a publick eſtabliſhment, and joins with thoſe diſtinguiſhed by ſome particular tenets; a follower, a pupil.

SECTATOR, ſėk-tå'-tůr. ſ. A follower, an imitator, a diſciple.

SECTION, ſėk'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of cutting or dividing; a part divided from the reſt; a ſmall and diſtinct part of a writing or book.

SECTOR, ſėk'-tòr. ſ. A mathematical inſtrument for laying down or meaſuring angles.

SECULAR, ſėk'-ků-lėr. a. Not ſpiritual, relating to affairs of the preſent world; in the church of Rome, not bound by monaſtick rules; happening or coming once in a century.

SECULARITY, ſėk-ků-lår'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Worldlineſs, attention to the things of the preſent life.

SECULARISATION, ſėk-ků-lår-ỳ-zå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of converting from ſpiritual appropriations to common uſe.

To SECULARIZE, ſėk'-ků-lå-rìze. v. a. To convert from ſpiritual appropriations to common uſe; to make worldly.

SECULARLY, ſėk'-ků-lėr-lỳ. ad. In a worldly manner.

SECULARNESS, ſėk'-ků-lėr-nės. ſ. Worldlineſs.

SECUNDINE, ſėk'-kůn-dìne. ſ. The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped, the after-birth.

SECURE, ſé-ků'r. a. Free from fear,

eaſy, aſſured; careleſs, wanting caution; free from danger, ſafe.

To SECURE, ſé-kú'r. v. a. To make certain, to put out of hazard, to aſcertain, to protect, to make ſafe; to inſure; to make faſt.

SECURELY, ſé-kú'r-lý. ad. Without fear, without danger, ſafely.

SECUREMENT, ſé-kú'r-mént. ſ. The cauſe of ſafety, protection, defence.

SECURITY, ſé-kú'r-ít-ý. ſ. Careleſſneſs, freedom from fear; confidence, want of vigilance, protection, defence; any thing given as a pledge or caution; inſurance; ſafety, certainty.

SEDAN, ſé-dán'. ſ. A kind of portable coach, a chair.

SEDATE, ſé-dá'te. a. Calm, unruffled, ſerene.

SEDATELY, ſé-dá'te-lý. ad. Calmly, without diſturbance.

SEDATENESS, ſé-dá'te-nés. ſ. Calmneſs, tranquillity.

SEDATIVE, ſéd'-à-tív. a. Compoſing, relieving.

SEDENTARINESS, ſéd"-dén-tér'-ý-nés. ſ. The ſtate of being ſedentary, inactivity.

SEDENTARY, ſéd'-dén-tér-ý. a. Paſſed in ſitting ſtill, wanting motion or action; torpid, inactive.

SEDGE, ſédzh'. ſ. A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag.

SEDGY, ſédzh'-ý. a. Overgrown with narrow flags.

SEDIMENT, ſéd'-ý-mént. ſ. That which ſubſides or ſettles at the bottom.

SEDITION, ſé-díſh'-ún. ſ. A tumult, an inſurrection, a popular commotion.

SEDITIOUS, ſé-díſh'-ús. a. Factious with tumult, turbulent.

SEDITIOUSLY, ſé-díſh'-úſ-lý. ad. Tumultuouſly, with factitious turbulence.

SEDITIOUSNESS, ſé-díſh'-úſ-nés. ſ. Turbulence, diſpoſition to ſedition.

To SEDUCE, ſé-dú's. v. a. To draw aſide from the right, to tempt, to corrupt, to deprave, to miſlead, to deceive.

SEDUCEMENT, ſé-dú'ſ-mént. ſ. Practice of ſeduction, art or means uſed in order to ſeduce.

SEDUCER, ſé-dú'ſ-úr. ſ. One who draws aſide from the right, a tempter, a corrupter.

SEDUCIBLE, ſé-dú-'ſíbl. a. Corruptible, capable of being drawn aſide.

SEDUCTION, ſé-dúk'-ſhún. ſ. The act of ſeducing, the art of drawing aſide.

SEDUCTIVE, ſé-dúk'-tív. a. Apt to ſeduce, apt to miſlead.

SEDULITY, ſé-dú'-lít-ý. ſ. Diligent aſſiduity, laboriouſneſs, induſtry, application.

SEDULOUS, ſéd'-dú-lús. a. Aſſiduous, induſtrious, laborious, diligent, painful.

SEDULOUSLY, ſéd'-dú-lúſ-lý. ad. Aſſiduouſly, induſtriouſly, laboriouſly, diligently, painfully.

SEDULOUSNESS, ſéd'-dú-lúſ-nés. ſ. Aſſiduity, aſſiduouſneſs, induſtry, diligence.

SEE, ſé'. ſ. The ſeat of epiſcopal power, the dioceſe of a biſhop.

To SEE, ſé'. v. a. To perceive by the eye; to obſerve, to find; to diſcover, to deſcry; to converſe with.

To SEE, ſé'. v. n. To have the power of ſight, to have by the eye perception of things diſtant; to diſcern without deception; to inquire, to diſtinguiſh; to be attentive; to ſcheme, to contrive.

SEE, ſé'. interj. Lo, look.

SEED, ſé'd. ſ. The organiſed particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated; firſt principle, original; principle of production; progeny, offspring; race, generation.

To SEED, ſé'd. v. n. To grow to perfect maturity ſo as to ſhed the ſeed.

SEEDCAKE, ſé"d-ká'ke. ſ. A ſweet cake interſperſed with warm aromatick ſeeds.

SEEDLING, ſé'd-líng. ſ. A young plant juſt riſen from the ſeed.

SEEDLIP, ſé'd-líp. } ſ. A veſſel in
SEEDLOP, ſé'd-lóp. } which the ſower carries his ſeed.

SEEDPEARL, ſe'd-pèrl. ſ. Small grains of pearl.

SEEDPLOT, ſe'd-plòt. ſ. The ground on which plants are ſowed to be afterwards tranſplanted.

SEEDTIME, ſe'd-time. ſ. The ſeaſon of ſowing.

SEEDSMAN, ſe'dz-màn. ſ. The ſower, he that ſcatters the ſeed; one that ſells ſeeds.

SEEDY, ſe'd-ỳ. a. Abounding with ſeed.

SEEING, ſe'-ìng. ſ. Sight, viſion.

SEEING, ſe'-ìng. } ad.
SEEING THAT, ſe'-ìng-thàt. }
Since, it being ſo that.

To SEEK, ſe'k. v. a. To look for, to ſearch for; to ſolicit, to endeavour to gain; to go to find; to purſue by ſecret machinations.

To SEEK, ſe'k. v. n. To make ſearch, to make inquiry, to endeavour; to make purſuit; to apply to, to uſe ſolicitation; to endeavour after.

SEEKER, ſe'k-ùr. ſ. One that ſeeks, an inquirer.

SEEKSORROW, ſe'k-ſòr-rò. ſ. One who continues to give himſelf vexation.

To SEEL, ſe'l. v. a. To cloſe the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time ſeeled or cloſed.

To SEEL, ſe'l. v. n. To lean on one ſide.

To SEEM, ſe'm. v. n. To appear, to make a ſhow; to have ſemblance; to have the appearance of truth; It Seems, there is an appearance, though no reality; it is ſometimes a ſlight affirmation; it appears to be.

SEEMER, ſe'm-ùr. ſ. One that carries an appearance.

SEEMING, ſe'm-ìng. ſ. An appearance, ſhow, ſemblance; fair appearance; opinion.

SEEMINGLY, ſe'm-ìng-lỳ. ad. In appearance, in ſhow, in ſemblance.

SEEMINGNESS, ſe'm-ìng-nès. ſ. Plauſibility, fair appearance.

SEEMLINESS, ſe'm-lỳ-nès. ſ. Decency, handſomeneſs, comelineſs, grace, beauty.

SEEMLY, ſe'm-lỳ. a. Decent, becoming, proper, fit.

SEEMLY, ſe'm-lỳ. ad. In a decent manner, in a proper manner.

SEEN, ſe'n. Part. paſſ. of SEE.

SEEN, ſe'n. a. Skilled, verſed.

SEER, ſe'r. ſ. One who ſees; a prophet, one who foreſees future events.

SEERWOOD, ſe'r-wùd. ſ. Dry wood. See SEARWOOD.

SEESAW, ſe'-ſà. ſ. A reciprocating motion.

To SEESAW, ſe'-ſà. v. n. To move with a reciprocating motion.

To SEETH, ſe'th. v. a. To boil, to decoct in hot liquor.

To SEETH, ſe'th. v. n. To be in a ſtate of ebullition, to be hot.

SEETHER, ſe'th-ùr. ſ. A boiler, a pot.

SEGMENT, ſèg'-mènt. ſ. A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or ſo much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

To SEGREGATE, ſèg'-grè-gàte. v. a. To ſet apart, to ſeparate from others.

SEGREGATION, ſèg-grè-gà'-ſhùn. ſ. Separation from others.

SEIGNEURIAL, ſèn-nù'-rỳ-àl. a. Inveſted with large powers, independent.

SEIGNIOR, ſe'n-nyòr. ſ. A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SEIGNIORY, ſe'n-nyò-rỳ. ſ. A lordſhip, a territory.

SEIGNORAGE, ſe'n-nyò-rìdzh. ſ. Authority, acknowledgment of power.

To SEIGNORISE, ſe'n-nyò-rìze. v. a. To lord over.

SEINE, ſà'ne. ſ. A large net uſed to catch fiſh.

SEINER, ſà'ne-ùr. ſ. One who fiſhes with a ſeine.

SEIZABLE, ſe'z-àbl. a. Liable to be ſeized.

To SEIZE, ſe'z. v. a. To take poſſeſſion of, to graſp, to lay hold on, to faſten on, to take forcible poſſeſſion of by law.

To SEIZE, ſe'z. v. n. To fix the graſp or the power on any thing.

SEIZIN, ſé'zn. ſ. The act of taking poſſeſſion; the things poſſeſſed.

SEIZURE, ſé'-zhûr. ſ. The act of ſeizing; the thing ſeized; the act of taking forcible poſſeſſion; gripe, poſſeſſion; catch.

SELDOM, ſèl'-dûm. ad. Rarely, not often.

SELDOMNESS, ſèl'-dûm-nès. ſ. Uncommonneſs, rareneſs.

SELDSHOWN, ſèld'-ſhône. a. Seldom exhibited to view.

To **SELECT**, ſé-lèkt'. v. a. To chooſe in preference to others rejected.

SELECT, ſé-lèkt'. a. Nicely choſen, choice, culled out on account of ſuperiour excellence.

SELECTION, ſé-lèk'-ſhûn, ſ. The act of culling or chooſing, choice.

SELECTNESS, ſé-lèkt'-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being ſelect.

SELECTOR, ſé-lèk'-tûr. ſ. He who ſelects.

SELENOGRAPHICAL, ſèl-lé-nò-gràf'-ŷ-kàl. }
SELENOGRAPHICK, ſèl-lé-nò-gràf'-ìk. } a.
Belonging to ſelenography.

SELENOGRAPHIST, ſèl-lé-nòg'-grà-fìſt. ſ. One who deſcribes the moon.

SELENOGRAPHY, ſèl-lé-nòg'-grà-fŷ. ſ. A deſcription of the moon.

SELF, ſèlf'. pronoun. It's primary ſignification ſeems to be that of an adjective; very, particular, this above others; it is united both to the perſonal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun It, and is always added when they are uſed reciprocally, as, I did not hurt Him, he hurt Himſelf, The people hiſs Me, but I clap Myſelf; compounded with Him, a pronoun ſubſtantive, Self is in appearance an adjective; joined to My, Thy, Our, Your, pronoun adjectives, it ſeems a ſubſtantive; it is much uſed in compoſition.

SELF-CONCEIT, ſèlf-kòn-ſéét'. ſ. A too high opinion of one's ſelf.

SELF-CONCEITED, ſèlf-kòn-ſéét-ìd. a. Having too high an opinion of one's ſelf.

SELF-EVIDENT, ſèlf-èv'-ŷ-dènt. a. Evident in itſelf, commanding immediate aſſent.

SELF-INTEREST, ſèlf-ìn'-tèr-èſt. ſ. Selfiſhneſs.

SELF-INTERESTED, ſèlf-ìn'-tèr-èſt-ìd. a. Selfiſh.

SELF-POSSESSION, ſèlf-pûz-zèſh'-ûn. ſ. Compoſure of mind.

SELF-SUFFICIENCE, ſèlf-ſûf-fìſh'-èns. }
SELF-SUFFICIENCY, ſèlf-ſûf-fìſh'-èn-ſŷ. } ſ.
Self-conceitedneſs.

SELF-SUFFICIENT, ſèlf-ſûf-fìſh'-ènt. a. Relying too much on one's ſelf.

SELFISH, ſèlf'-ìſh. a. Attentive only to one's own intereſt, void of regard for others,

SELFISHLY, ſèlf'-ìſh-lŷ. ad. With regard only to his own intereſt, without love of others.

SELFISHNESS, ſèlf'-ìſh-nès. ſ. Attention to his own intereſt, without any regard to others; ſelf-love.

SELFSAME, ſèlf'-ſàme. a. Numerically the ſame.

To **SELL**, ſèl'. v. a. To give for a price.

To **SELL**, ſèl'. v. n. To have commerce or traffick with one.

SELLANDER, ſèl'-lèn-dûr. ſ. A dry ſcab in a horſe's hough or paſtern.

SELLER, ſèl'-lûr. ſ. The perſon that ſells, vender.

SELVAGE, ſèl'-vìdzh. ſ. The edge of cloth where it is cloſed by complicating the threads.

SELVES, ſèlv'z. The plural of SELF.

SEMBLABLE, ſèm'-blàbl. a. Like, reſembling.

SEMBLABLY, ſèm'-blàb-lŷ. ad. With reſemblance.

SEMBLANCE, ſèm'-blàns. ſ. Likeneſs, ſimilitude; appearance, ſhow, figure.

SEMBLANT, ſèm'-blànt. a. Like, reſembling, having the appearance of any thing. Little uſed.

SEMBLATIVE, ſèm'-blà-tìv. a. Reſembling.

To **SEMBLE**, ſèm'bl. v. n. To repreſent, to make a likeneſs.

SEMI, ſèm'-mŷ. ſ. A word which, uſed in compoſition, ſignifies half.

SEMIANNULAR, ſėm-mŷ-ản′-nù-lėr. a. Half round.

SEMIBARBAROUS, ſėm-mŷ-bå′r-bå-rûs. a. Half civilized.

SEMIBRIEF, ſėm′-mŷ-brėf. ſ. A note in muſick relating to time.

SEMICHORUS, ſėm′-mŷ-kỏ-rûs. ſ. Half of the perſons who compoſe the chorus.

SEMICIRCLE, ſėm′-mŷ-ſėrkl. ſ. A half round, part of a circle divided by the diameter.

SEMICIRCLED, ſėm-mŷ-ſėrk′ld.
SEMICIRCULAR, ſėm-mŷ-ſėr′ kû-lėr.
} a. Half round.

SEMICOLON, ſėm-mŷ-kỏ′-lỏn. ſ. Half a colon, a point made thus [;] to note a greater pauſe than that of a comma.

SEMIDIAMETER, ſėm-mŷ-dì-åm′-ė-tůr. ſ. Half the line, which, drawn through the centre of a circle divides it into two equal parts.

SEMIDIAPHANEITY, ſėm-mŷ-dì-å-få-nė′-ìt-ŷ. ſ. Half tranſparency, imperfect tranſparency.

SEMIDIAPHANOUS, ſėm-mŷ-dì-åf′-å-nûs. a. Imperfectly tranſparent.

SEMIFLUID, ſėm′-mŷ-flů″-ìd. a. Imperfectly fluid.

SEMILUNAR, ſėm′-mŷ-lů″-nėr.
SEMILUNARY, ſėm′-mŷ-lů″-nėr-ŷ.
} a.
Reſembling in form a half moon.

SEMIMETAL, ſėm″-mŷ-mėt′l. ſ. Half metal, imperfect metal.

SEMINAL, ſėm′-ìn-ėl. a. Belonging to ſeed; contained in the ſeed, radical.

SEMINALITY, ſėm-ìn-ål′-ìt-ŷ. ſ. The nature of ſeed; the power of being produced.

SEMINARY, ſėm′-ìn-ėr-ŷ. ſ. The ground where any thing is ſown to be afterwards tranſplanted; the place or original ſtock whence any thing is brought; ſeminal ſtate; original, firſt principles; breeding place, place of education whence ſcholars are tranſplanted into life.

SEMINATION, ſėm-ìn-å′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſowing.

SEMINIFICAL, ſėm-ìn-ìf′-ŷ-kėl.
SEMINIFICK, ſėm-ìn-ìf′-ìk.
} a.
Productive of ſeed.

SEMINIFICATION, ſėm-ìn-ìf-ŷ-kå′-ſhůn. ſ. The propagation from the ſeed or ſeminal parts.

SEMIOPACOUS, ſėm-mŷ-ỏ-på′-kůs. a. Half dark.

SEMIORDINATE, ſėm-mŷ-å′r-dŷ-nėt. ſ. A line drawn at right angles to and biſected by the axis, and reaching from one ſide of the ſection to another.

SEMIPAUSE, ſėm′-mŷ-påz. ſ. A pauſe, in reading verſe, of ſhorter duration than that employed where there is a proper ceſura.

SEMIPEDAL, ſėm-mŷ-pė′-dėl. a. Containing half a foot.

SEMIPEDE, ſėm′-mŷ-pėd. ſ. Half a foot.

SEMIPELLUCID, ſėm-mŷ-pėl-lů′-sìd. a. Half clear, imperfectly tranſparent.

SEMIPERSPICUOUS, ſėm′-mŷ-pėr-ſpìk″-ů-ůs. a. Half tranſparent, imperfectly clear.

SEMIPROOF, ſėm′-mŷ-pröf. ſ. The proof of a ſingle evidence.

SEMIQUADRATE, ſėm-mŷ-kwå′-dråte.
SEMIQUARTILE, ſėm-mŷ-kwå′r-tìle.
} ſ.
In aſtronomy, an aſpect of the planets when diſtant from each other forty-five degrees, or one ſign and a half.

SEMIQUAVER, ſėm′-mŷ-kwå-vůr. ſ. In muſick, a note containing half the quantity of a quaver.

SEMIQUINTILE, ſėm-mŷ-kwìn′-tìle. ſ. In aſtronomy, an aſpect of the planets when at the diſtance of thirty-ſix degrees from one another.

SEMISEXTILE, ſėm-mŷ-ſėks′-tìle. ſ. A ſemiſixth, an aſpect of the planets when they are diſtant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.

SEMISPHERICAL, ſėm-mŷ-ſfėr′-rŷ-kėl. a. Belonging to half a ſphere.

SEMISPHEROIDAL, ſėm′-mŷ-ſfė-roi″-

roi''-dĕt. a. Formed like a half ſpheroid.

SEMITERTIAN, ſĕm-mȳ-tĕr'-ſhĕn. ſ. An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian.

SEMIVOWEL, ſĕm'-mȳ-vow-ĭl. ſ. A conſonant which has an imperfect ſound of it's own.

SEMPITERNAL, ſĕm-pȳ-tĕr'-nĕl. a. Eternal in futurity, having beginning, but no end; in poetry it is uſed ſimply for eternal.

SEMPITERNITY, ſĕm-pȳ-tĕr'-nĭt-ȳ. ſ. Future duration without end.

SEMSTRESS, ſĕms'-trĕs. ſ. A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſew, a woman who lives by her needle.

SENARY, ſĕn'-nĕr-ȳ. a. Belonging to the number ſix, containing ſix.

SENATE, ſĕn'-nĕt. ſ. An aſſembly of counſellors, a body of men ſet apart to conſult for the publick good.

SENATEHOUSE, ſĕn'-nĕt-hous. ſ. Place of publick council.

SENATOR, ſĕn'-nĕt-ŭr. ſ. A publick counſellor.

SENATORIAL, ſĕn-nå-tṓ'-rȳ-ĕl. }
SENATORIAN, ſĕn-nå-tṓ'-rȳ-ĕn. } a.
Belonging to ſenators, befitting ſenators.

To SEND, ſĕnd'. v. a. To diſpatch from one place to another; to commiſſion by authority to go and act; to grant as from a diſtant place; to inflict as from a diſtance; to emit, to immit; to diffuſe, to propagate.

To SEND, ſĕnd'. v. n. To deliver or diſpatch a meſſage; To Send for, to require by meſſage to come or cauſe to be brought.

SENDER, ſĕnd'-ŭr. ſ. He that ſends.

SENESCENCE, ſḗ-nĕs'-ſĕns. ſ. The ſtate of growing old, decay by time.

SENESCHAL, ſĕn'-nĕſ-ſhĕl. ſ. One who had in great houſes the care of feaſts, or domeſtick ceremonies.

SENILE, ſḗ'-nīle. a. Belonging to old age, conſequent on old age.

SENIOR, ſḗ'-nyŭr. ſ. One older than another, one who on account of longer time has ſome ſuperiority; an aged perſon.

SENIORITY, ſḗ-nyŏr'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Eldership, priority of birth.

SENNA, ſĕn'-nå. ſ. A phyſical tree.

SENNIGHT, ſĕn'-nĭt. ſ. The ſpace of ſeven nights and days, a week.

SENOCULAR, ſḗ-nŏk'-kŭ-lĕr. a. Having ſix eyes.

SENSATION, ſĕn-ſā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Perception by means of the ſenſes.

SENSE, ſĕns'. ſ. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; perception by the ſenſes, ſenſation; perception of intellect, apprehenſion of mind; ſenſibility, quickneſs or keenneſs of perception; underſtanding, ſoundneſs of faculties; ſtrength of natural reaſon; reaſon, reaſonable meaning; opinion, notion, judgment; conſciouſneſs, conviction; moral perception; meaning, import.

SENSELESS, ſĕns'-lĕs. a. Wanting ſenſe, wanting life, void of all life or perception; unfeeling, wanting perception; unreaſonable, ſtupid; contrary to true judgment; wanting ſenſibility, wanting quickneſs or keenneſs of perception; wanting knowledge, unconſcious.

SENSELESSLY, ſĕns'-lĕs-lȳ. ad. In a ſenſeleſs manner, ſtupidly, unreaſonably.

SENSELESSNESS, ſĕns'-lĕſ-nĕs. ſ. Folly, abſurdity.

SENSIBILITY, ſĕn-ſȳ-bĭl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Quickneſs of ſenſation; quickneſs of perception.

SENSIBLE, ſĕn'-ſĭbl. a. Having the power of perceiving by the ſenſes; perceptible by the ſenſes; perceived by the mind; perceiving by either mind or ſenſes; having moral perception; having quick intellectual feeling, being eaſily or ſtrongly affected; convinced, perſuaded; in low converſation it has ſometimes the ſenſe of reaſonable, judicious, wiſe.

SENSIBLENESS, ſĕn'-ſĭbl-nĕs. ſ. Poſſibility to be perceived by the ſenſes; actual perception by mind or body; quickneſs of perception, ſenſibility; painful conſciouſneſs.

SENSIBLY, ſĕn'-ſĭb-lȳ. ad. Perceptibly

tibly to the ſenſes; with perception of either mind or body; externally, by impreſſion on the ſenſes; with quick intellectual perception; in low language, judiciouſly, reaſonably.

SENSITIVE, ſén'-sì tìv. a. Having ſenſe or perception, but not reaſon.

SENSITIVELY, ſén'-sì-tìv-lý. ad. In a ſenſitive manner.

SENSORIUM, ſén-ſó'-rý-ûm. } ſ.
SENSORY, ſén'-ſò-rý. }
The part where the ſenſes tranſmit their perceptions to the mind, the ſeat of ſenſe; organ of ſenſation.

SENSUAL, ſén'-ſû-él. a. Conſiſting in ſenſe, depending on ſenſe, affecting the ſenſes; pleaſing to the ſenſes, carnal, not ſpiritual; devotion to ſenſe, lewd, luxurious.

SENSUALIST, ſén'-ſû-él-ìſt. ſ. A carnal perſon, one devoted to corporal pleaſures.

SENSUALITY, ſén-ſû-ál'-ìt-ý. ſ. Addiction to brutal and corporal pleaſures.

To SENSUALIZE, ſén'-ſû-â-lìze. v. a. To ſink to ſenſual pleaſures, to degrade the mind into ſubjection to the ſenſes.

SENSUALLY, ſén'-ſû-él-ý. ad. In a ſenſual manner.

SENSUOUS, ſén'-ſû-ûs. a. Tender, pathetick, full of paſſion.

SENT, ſént'. Pret. and part. paſſ. of SEND.

SENTENCE, ſén'-téns. ſ. Determination or deciſion, as of a judge civil or criminal; it is uſually ſpoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; a maxim, an axiom, generally moral; a ſhort paragraph, a period in writing.

To SENTENCE, ſén'-téns. v. a. To paſs the laſt judgment on any one; to condemn.

SENTENTIOSITY, ſén-tén-ſhý-ôs'-ìt-ý. ſ. Comprehenſion in a ſentence.

SENTENTIOUS, ſén-tén'-ſhûs. a. Abounding with ſhort ſentences, axioms, and maxims, ſhort and energetick.

SENTENTIOUSLY, ſén-tén'-ſhûſ-lý. ad. In ſhort ſentences, with ſtriking brevity.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, ſén-tén'-ſhûſ-nés. ſ. Pithineſs of ſentences, brevity with ſtrength.

SENTERY, ſén'-tér-ý. ſ. One who is ſent to watch in a garriſon, or in the outlines of an army.

SENTIENT, ſén'-ſhént. a. Perceiving, having perception.

SENTIENT, ſén'-ſhént. ſ. He that has perception.

SENTIMENT, ſén'-tý-mént. ſ. Thought, notion, opinion; the ſenſe conſidered diſtinctly from the language or things, a ſtriking ſentence in a compoſition.

SENTIMENTAL, ſén-tý-mén'-tál. a. Thoughtful, reflecting, ſenſible.

SENTINEL, ſén'-tý-nél. ſ. One who watches or keeps guard to prevent ſurpriſe.

SENTRY, ſén'-trý. ſ. A watch, a ſentinel, one who watches in a garriſon, or army; guard, watch, the duty of a ſentry.

SENTRYBOX, ſén'-trý-bôks. ſ. The ſtand of a ſentinel, a kind of ſhed to ſcreen a ſentinel from the weather.

SEPARABILITY, ſép-pér-â-bìl'-ý-tý. ſ. The quality of admitting diſunion or diſcerption.

SEPARABLE, ſép'-pér-âbl. a. Suſceptive of diſunion, diſcerptible; poſſible to be disjointed from ſomething.

SEPARABLENESS, ſép'-pér-âbl-nés. ſ. Capableneſs of being ſeparated.

To SEPARATE, ſép'-pér-âte. v. a. To break, to divide into parts; to diſunite, to disjoin; to ſever from the reſt; to ſet apart; to ſegregate; to withdraw.

To SEPARATE, ſép'-pér-âte. v. n. To part, to be diſunited.

SEPARATE, ſép'-pér-ét. a. Divided from the reſt; diſunited from the body, diſengaged from corporeal nature.

SEPARATELY, ſép'-pér-ét-lý. ad. Apart, ſingly, diſtinctly.

SEPARATENESS, ſép'-pér-ét-nés. ſ. The ſtate of being ſeparate.

SEPARATER, ſêp'-pêr-â tůr. ſ. One that ſeparates.

SEPARATION, ſêp-pêr-â'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſeparating, disjunction; the ſtate of being ſeparate, diſunion; the chymical analyſis, or operation of diſuniting things mingled; divorce, disjunction from a married ſtate.

SEPARATIST, ſêp'-pêr-â-tíſt. ſ. One who divides from the church, a ſchiſmatick.

SEPARATOR, ſêp'-pêr-â-tůr. ſ. One who divides, a divider.

SEPARATORY, ſêp''-pêr-â-tůr'-ý. a. Uſed in ſeparation.

SEPOSITION, ſêp-pò-zíſh'-ůn. ſ. The act of ſetting apart, ſegregation.

SEPT, ſêpt'. ſ. A clan, a race, a generation.

SEPTANGULAR, ſêp-tâng'-gů-lêr. a. Having ſeven corners or ſides.

SEPTEMBER, ſêp-têm'-bůr. ſ. The ninth month of the year, the ſeventh from March.

SEPTEMVIR, ſêp-têm'-vêr. ſ. One of ſeven in equal authority.

SEPTEMVIRATE, ſêp-têm'-vêr-êt. ſ. The office of the ſeptemviri.

SEPTENARY, ſêp'-tên-êr-ý. a. Conſiſting of ſeven.

SEPTENARY, ſêp-tên'-nêr-ý. ſ. The number ſeven.

SEPTENNIAL, ſêp-tên'-nyêl. a. Laſting ſeven years; happening once in ſeven years.

SEPTENTRION, ſêp-tên'-trý-ůn. ſ. The north.

SEPTENTRION, ſêp-tên'-trý-ůn. }
SEPTENTRIONAL, ſêp-tên'-trý-ô-nêl. } a.
Northern.

SEPTENTRIONALITY, ſêp-tên-trý-ô-nâl'-ît-ý. ſ. Northerlineſs.

SEPTENTRIONALLY, ſêp-tên'-trý-ô-nêl-ý. ad. Towards the north, northerly.

To SEPTENTRIONATE, ſêp-tên'-trý-ô-nâte. v. n. To tend northerly.

SEPTICAL, ſêp'-tý-kêl. } a. Having
SEPTICK, ſêp'-tík. } power to
promote or produce putrefaction.

SEPTILATERAL, ſêp-tý-lât'-têr-âl. a. Having ſeven ſides.

SEPTUAGENARY, ſêp-tů-âdzh'-ên-êr-ý. a. Conſiſting of ſeventy.

SEPTUAGESIMAL, ſêp-tů-â-dzhês'-ím-êl. a. Conſiſting of ſeventy.

SEPTUAGINT, ſêp'-tů-â-dzhînt. ſ. The old Greek verſion of the Old Teſtament, ſo called, as being ſuppoſed the work of ſeventy-two interpreters.

SEPTUPLE, ſêp'-tůpl. a. Seven times as much.

SEPULCHRAL, ſê-půl'-krêl. a. Relating to burial, relating to the grave, monumental.

SEPULCHRE, ſêp'-půl-kůr. ſ. A grave, a tomb.

To SEPULCHRE, ſê-půl'-kůr. v. a. To bury, to entomb.

SEPULTURE, ſêp'-půl-tůr. ſ. Interment, burial.

SEQUACIOUS, ſê-kwâ'-ſhůs. a. Following, attendant; ductile, pliant.

SEQUACITY, ſê-kwâs'-ît-ý. ſ. Ductility, toughneſs.

SEQUEL, ſê'-kwêl. ſ. Concluſion, ſucceeding part; conſequence, event; conſequence inferred, conſequentialneſs.

SEQUENCE, ſê'-kwêns. ſ. Order of ſucceſſion; ſeries, arrangement, method; cards in regular order.

SEQUENT, ſê'-kwênt. a. Following, ſucceeding; conſequential.

To SEQUESTER, ſê-kwês'-tůr. v. a. To ſeparate from others for the ſake of privacy; to put aſide, to remove; to withdraw, to ſegregate; to ſet aſide from the uſe of the owner to that of others; to deprive of poſſeſſions.

SEQUESTRABLE, ſê-kwês'-trâbl. a. Subject to privation; capable of ſeparation.

To SEQUESTRATE, ſê-kwês'-trâte. v. n. To ſequeſter, to ſeparate from company.

SEQUESTRATION, ſêk-wêſ-trâ'-ſhůn. ſ. Separation, retirement; diſunion, disjunction; ſtate of being ſet aſide; deprivation of the uſe and profits of a poſſeſſion.

SEQUESTRATOR, ſêk'-wêſ-trå-tůr. ſ. One who takes from a man the profit of his poſſeſſions.

SERAGLIO, ſê-rål'-lyô. ſ. A houſe of women kept for debauchery.

SERAPH, ſêr'-råf. ſ. One of the orders of angels.

SERAPHICAL, ſê-råf'-fŷ-kêl. } a.
SERAPHICK, ſê-råf'-fîk. }
Angelick, angelical.

SERAPHIM, ſêr'-rå-fîm. ſ. The plural of SERAPH.

SERE, ſê'r. a. Dry, withered, no longer green.

SERENADE, ſêr-ên-å'de. ſ. Muſick or ſongs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

To SERENADE, ſêr-ên-å'de. v. a. To entertain with nocturnal muſick.

SERENE, ſê-rê'n. a. Calm, placid; unruffled, even of temper.

SERENE, ſê-rê'n. ſ. The unwholeſome damp of the evening.

To SERENE, ſê-rê'n. v. a. To calm, to quiet,

SERENELY, ſê-rê'n-lŷ. ad. Calmly, quietly; with unruffled temper, coolly.

SERENENESS, ſê-rê'n-nês. ſ. Serenity.

SERENITUDE, ſê-rên'-nŷ-tůd. ſ. Calmneſs, coolneſs of mind.

SERENITY, ſê-rên'-nŷ-tŷ. ſ. Calmneſs, temperature; peace, quietneſs; evenneſs of temper.

SERGE, ſêrdzh'. ſ. A kind of cloth.

SERGEANT, ſå'r-dzhånt. ſ. An officer whoſe buſineſs is to execute the commands of magiſtrates; a petty officer in the army; a lawyer of the higheſt rank under a judge; it is a title given to ſome of the king's ſervants, as Sergeant chirurgeons.

SERGEANTRY, ſå'r-dzhånt-trŷ. ſ. A peculiar ſervice due to the king for the tenure of lands.

SERGEANTSHIP, ſå'r-dzhånt-ſhîp. ſ. The office of a ſergeant.

SERIES, ſê'-rŷ-êz. ſ. Sequence, order; ſucceſſion, courſe.

SERIOUS, ſê'-rŷ-ůs. a. Grave, ſolemn, important.

SERIOUSLY, ſê'-rŷ-ůſ-lŷ. ad. Gravely, ſolemnly, in earneſt.

SERIOUSNESS, ſê'-rŷ-ůſ-nês. ſ. Gravity, ſolemnity, earneſt attention.

SERMOCINATE, ſêr-môs'-ŷ-nåte. v. n. To make ſpeeches.

SERMOCINATION, ſêr-môſ-ŷ-nå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act or practice of making ſpeeches.

SERMOCINATOR, ſêr-môs'-ŷ-nå-tůr. ſ. A ſpeechmaker.

SERMON, ſêr'-můn. ſ. A diſcourſe of inſtruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

To SERMON, ſêr'-můn. v. a. To diſcourſe as in a ſermon; to tutor, to teach dogmatically; to leſſon.

To SERMONIZE, ſêr'-můn-îze. v. n. To make a ſermon, to preach a ſermon, to give inſtruction in a formal manner.

SEROSITY, ſê-rôs'-ît-ŷ. ſ. Thin or watery part of the blood.

SEROUS, ſê'-růs. a. Thin, watery; adapted to the ſerum.

SERPENT, ſêr'-pênt. ſ. An animal that moves by undulation without legs.

SERPENTINE, ſêr'-pên-tîne. a. Reſembling a ſerpent; winding like a ſerpent.

SERPIGINOUS, ſêr-pîdzh'-în-ůs. a. Diſeaſed with a ſerpigo.

SERPIGO, ſêr-pî'-gô. ſ. A kind of tetter.

SERRATE, ſêr'-råte. } a. Form-
SERRATED, ſêr'-rå-tîd. } ed with
jags or indentures like the edge of a ſaw.

SERRATION, ſêr-rå'-ſhůn. ſ. Formation in the ſhape of a ſaw.

SERRATURE, ſêr'-rå-tůr. ſ. Indenture like teeth of ſaws.

To SERRY, ſêr'-rŷ. v. a. To preſs cloſe, to drive hard together.

SERVANT, ſêr'-vånt. ſ. One who attends another, and acts at his command; one in a ſtate of ſubjection, Unuſual; a word of civility uſed to ſuperiours or equals,

To SERVE, ſêrv'. v. a. To attend at command; to bring as a menial attendant; to be ſubſervient or ſubordinate to; to ſupply with any thing; to obey in military actions; to be ſufficient to; to be of uſe to, to aſſiſt; to promote; to comply with; to ſatisfy, to content; to ſtand inſtead of any thing to one; to requite, as he Served me ungratefully; in divinity, to worſhip the Supreme Being; To Serve a warrant, to ſeize an offender, and carry him to juſtice.

To SERVE, ſér′. v. n. To be a ſervant or ſlave; to be in ſubjection; to attend, to wait; to act in war; to produce the end deſired; to be ſufficient for a purpoſe; to ſuit, to be convenient; to conduce, to be of uſe; to officiate or miniſter.

SERVICE, ſér′-vis. ſ. Menial office, low buſineſs done at the command of a maſter; attendance of a ſervant; place, office of a ſervant; any thing done by way of duty to a ſuperiour; attendance on any ſuperiour; profeſſion of reſpect uttered or ſent; obedience, ſubmiſſion; act on the performance of which poſſeſſion depends; actual duty, office; employment, buſineſs; military duty; a military achievement; purpoſe, uſe; uſeful office, advantage; favour; publick office of devotion; courſe, order of diſhes; a tree and fruit.

SERVICEABLE, ſér′-viſ-ébl. a. Active, diligent, officious; uſeful, beneficial.

SERVICEABLENESS, ſér′-viſ-ébl-nés. ſ. Officiouſneſs, activity; uſefulneſs, beneficialneſs.

SERVILE, ſér′-vil. a. Slaviſh, mean; fawning, cringing.

SERVILELY, ſér′-vil-lŷ. ad. Meanly, ſlaviſhly.

SERVILENESS, ſér′-vil-nés.
SERVILITY, ſér-vil′-it-ŷ. ſ.
Slaviſhneſs, involuntary obedience; meanneſs, dependance, baſeneſs; ſlavery, the condition of a ſlave.

SERVING-MAN, ſér′-ving-mån. ſ. A menial ſervant.

SERVITOR, ſér′-vŷ-tůr. ſ. A ſervant, attendant; one of the loweſt order in the univerſity.

SERVITUDE, ſér′-vŷ-tůd. ſ. Slavery, ſtate of a ſlave, dependance; ſervants collectively.

SERUM, ſé′-rům. ſ. The thin and watery part that ſeparates from the reſt in any liquor; that part of the blood which in coagulation ſeparates from the grume.

SESQUIALTER, ſéſ-kwŷ-ål′-tér.
SESQUIALTERAL, ſéſ-kwŷ-ål′-tér-él. a.
In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as ſix and nine.

SESQUIPEDAL, ſés″-kwŷ-pé′-dél.
SESQUIPEDALIAN, ſés′-kwŷ-pé-då″-lyén. a.
Containing a foot and a half.

SESQUIPLICATE, ſés′-kwŷ-plŷ-kåte. a. In mathematicks, is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.

SESQUITERTIAN, ſéſ-kwŷ-tér′-ſhén. ſ. Having ſuch a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more, as between ſix and eight.

SESS, ſés′. ſ. Rate, ceſs charged, tax.

SESSION, ſéſh′-ůn. ſ. The act of ſitting; an aſſembly of magiſtrates or ſenators; the ſpace for which an aſſembly ſits, without intermiſſion or receſs; a meeting of juſtices, as the Seſſions of the peace.

SESTERCE, ſés′-térs. ſ. Among the Romans, a ſum of about eight pounds one ſhilling and five pence half-penny Sterling.

To SET, ſét′. v. a. To place, to put in any ſituation or place; to put into any condition, ſtate, or poſture; to make motionleſs; to fix, to ſtate by ſome rule; to regulate, to adjuſt; to fit to muſick, to adapt with notes; to plant, not ſow; to interſperſe or mark with any thing; to reduce from a fractured or diſlocated ſtate; to appoint, to fix; to ſtake at play; to fix in metal; to embarraſs, to diſtreſs; to apply to ſomething; to fix the eyes; to offer for a price; to place in order, to frame; to ſtation, to place; to oppoſe; to bring to a fine edge, as to Set a razor; To Set about, to apply to; To Set againſt, to place in a ſtate of enmity or oppoſition; To Set apart, to neglect for a ſeaſon; To Set aſide, to omit for the preſent; to reject; to abrogate, to annul; To Set by, to regard, to eſteem; to reject or omit for the preſent; To Set down, to mention, to explain, to relate in writing; To Set forth, to publiſh, to promulgate, to make appear; To Set forward, to advance, to promote; To Set off, to recommend, to adorn, to embelliſh; To Set on or upon, to animate, to inſtigate, to incite; to attack, to aſſault; to fix the attention, to determine to any thing with ſettled and full reſolution; To Set out, to aſſign, to allot; to publiſh; to mark by boundaries or diſtinctions of ſpace; to adorn, to embelliſh; to raiſe, to equip; To Set up, to erect, to eſtabliſh newly; to raiſe, to exalt; to place in view; to place in repoſe, to fix, to reſt; to raiſe with the voice; to advance; to raiſe to a ſufficient fortune.

To SET, ſèt'. v. n. To fall below the horizon, as the ſun at evening; to be fixed hard; to be extinguiſhed or darkened, as the ſun at night; to fit muſick to words; to become not fluid; to go, or paſs, to put one's ſelf into any ſtate or poſture; to catch birds with a dog that Sets them, that is, lies down and points them out; to plant, not ſow; to apply one's ſelf; To Set about, to fall to, to begin; To Set in, to fix in a particular ſtate; To Set on or upon, to begin a march, or enterprize; To Set on, to make an attack; To Set out, to have beginning; to begin a journey; to begin the world; To Set to, to apply himſelf to; To Set up, to begin a trade openly.

SET, ſèt'. part. a. Regular, not lax; made in conſequence of ſome formal rule.

SET, ſèt'. ſ. A number of things ſuited to each other; any thing not ſown, but put in a ſtate of ſome growth into the ground; the fall of the ſun below the horizon; a wager at dice.

SETACEOUS, ſè-tà'-ſhùs. a. Briſtly, ſet with ſtrong hairs.

SETON, ſé'tn. a. A Seton is made when the ſkin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twiſt of ſilk or hair, that humours may vent themſelves. Farriers call this operation in cattle Rowelling.

SETTEE, ſèt-tè'. ſ. A large long ſeat with a back to it.

SETTER, ſèt'-tùr. ſ. One who ſets; a dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the ſportſmen; a man who performs the office of a ſetting dog, or finds out perſons to be plundered; a bailiff's follower.

SETTING-DOG, ſèt'-tìng-dòg. ſ. A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the ſportſman.

SETTLE, ſèt'l. ſ. A ſeat, a bench.

To SETTLE, ſèt'l. v. a. To place in any certain ſtate after a time of fluctuation or diſturbance; to fix in any way of life; to fix in any place; to eſtabliſh, to confirm; to determine, to affirm, to free from ambiguity; to fix, to make certain or unchangeable; to make cloſe or compact; to fix unalienably by legal ſanctions; to affect ſo as that the dregs or impurities ſink to the bottom; to compoſe, to put into a ſtate of calmneſs.

To SETTLE, ſèt'l. v. n. To ſubſide, to ſink to the bottom and repoſe there; to loſe motion or fermentation; to fix one's ſelf, to eſtabliſh a reſidence; to chooſe a method of life, to eſtabliſh a domeſtick ſtate; to become fixed ſo as not to change; to take any laſting ſtate; to grow calm; to make a jointure for a wife.

SETTLEDNESS, ſèt'ld-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being ſettled, confirmed ſtate.

SETTLEMENT, ſèt'l-mènt. ſ. The act of ſettling, the ſtate of being ſettled,

ſettled; the act of giving poſſeſſion by legal ſanction; a jointure granted to a wife; ſubſidence, dregs; act of quitting a roving for a domeſtick and methodical life; a colony, a place where a colony is eſtabliſhed.

SEVEN, ſév'n. a. Four and three, one more than ſix.

SEVENFOLD, ſév'n-fôld. a. Repeated ſeven times, having ſeven doubles.

SEVENFOLD, ſév'n-fôld. ad. Seven times.

SEVENNIGHT, ſén'-nît. ſ. A week, the time from one day of the week to the next day of the ſame denomination preceding or following. It happened on Monday was Sevennight, that is, on the Monday before laſt Monday; it will be done on Monday Sevennight, that is, on the Monday after next Monday.

SEVENSCORE, ſév'n-ſkôre. a. Seven times twenty.

SEVENTEEN, ſév'n-tén. a. Seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH, ſév'n-ténth. a. The ſeventh after the tenth.

SEVENTH, ſév'nth. a. The ordinal of ſeven, the firſt after the ſixth; containing one part in ſeven.

SEVENTHLY, ſév'nth-lý. ad. In the ſeventh place.

SEVENTIETH, ſév'n-tŷth. a. The tenth ſeven times repeated.

SEVENTY, ſév'n-tý. a. Seven times ten.

To SEVER, ſév'-vér. v. a. To part by violence from the reſt; to force aſunder; to disjoin, to diſunite; to keep diſtinct, to keep apart.

To SEVER, ſév'-vér. v. n. To make a ſeparation, to make a partition.

SEVERAL, ſév'-ér-él. a. Different, diſtinct, unlike one another; divers, many; particular, ſingle; diſtinct, appropriate.

SEVERAL, ſév'-ér-él. ſ. Each particular ſingly taken; any encloſed or ſeparate place.

SEVERALLY, ſév'-ér-él-ý. ad. Diſtinctly, particularly, ſeparately.

SEVERALTY, ſév'-ér-él-tý. ſ. State of ſeparation from the reſt.

SEVERANCE, ſév'-ér-éns. ſ. Separation, partition.

SEVERE, ſé-vé'r. a. Sharp, apt to puniſh, apt to blame, rigorous; auſtere, moroſe; cruel, inexorable; regulated by rigid rules, ſtrict; grave, ſober, ſedate; rigidly exact; painful, afflictive; conciſe, not luxuriant.

SEVERELY, ſé-vé'r-lý. ad. Painfully, afflictively; ferociouſly, horridly.

SEVERITY, ſé-vér'-ít-ý. ſ. Cruel treatment, ſharpneſs of puniſhment; hardneſs, power of diſtreſſing; ſtrictneſs, rigid accuracy; rigour, auſterity, harſhneſs.

SEVOCATION, ſév-ô-kå'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of calling aſide.

To SEW, ſô'. v. n. To join any thing by the uſe of the needle.

To SEW, ſô'. v. a. To join by threads drawn with a needle.

SEWER, ſû'-ŭr. ſ. An officer who ſerves up a feaſt; a paſſage for water to run through, now corrupted to Shore; he that uſes a needle, pronounced Sô'-ŭr.

SEX, ſéks'. ſ. The property by which any animal is male or female; womankind by way of emphaſis.

SEXAGENARY, ſékſ-ådzh'-én-ér-ý. a. Aged ſixty years.

SEXAGESIMA, ſékſ-å-dzhés'-ſý-må. ſ. The ſecond Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL, ſékſ-å-dzhés'-ſý-mål. a. Sixtieth, numbered by ſixties.

SEXANGLED, ſékſ-ång'gld. }
SEXANGULAR, ſékſ-ång'-gû-lér. } a.
Having ſix corners or angles, hexagonal.

SEXANGULARLY, ſékſ-ång'-gû-lér-lý. ad. With ſix angles, hexagonally.

SEXENNIAL, ſékſ-én'-nyél. a. Laſting ſix years, happening once in ſix years.

SEXTAIN, ſéks'-tén. ſ. A ſtanza of ſix lines.

SEXTANT, ſèks'-tånt. ſ. The ſixth part of a circle.

SEXTARY, ſèks'-tèr-ŷ. ſ. A pint and a half; a ſacriſty.

SEXTILE, ſèks'-tile. a. Is a poſition or aſpect of two planets, when ſixty degrees diſtant, or at the diſtance of two ſigns from one another.

SEXTON, ſèks'-tůn. ſ. An under officer of the church, whoſe buſineſs is to dig graves.

SEXTONSHIP, ſèks'-tůn-ſhip. ſ. The office of a ſexton.

SEXTRY, ſèks'-trŷ. ſ. A ſacriſty.

SEXTUPLE, ſèks'-tůpl. a. Sixfold, ſix times told.

SEXUAL, ſèk'-ſů èl. a. Belonging to the diſtinction of ſexes.

SHABBILY, ſhåb'-bŷ-lŷ. ad. Meanly, reproachfully, deſpicably.

SHABBINESS, ſhåb'-bŷ-nès. ſ. Meanneſs, paltrineſs.

SHABBY, ſhåb'-bŷ. a. Mean, paltry.

To SHACKLE, ſhåk'l. v. a. To chain, to fetter, to bind.

SHACKLES, ſhåk'lz. ſ. wanting the ſingular. Fetters, gyves, chains.

SHAD, ſhåd'. ſ. A kind of fiſh.

SHADE, ſhå'de. ſ. The cloud or darkneſs made by interception of the light; darkneſs, obſcurity; coolneſs made by interception of the ſun; an obſcure place, properly in a grove or cloſe wood by which the light is excluded; ſcreen cauſing an excluſion of light or heat, umbrage; protection, ſhelter; the parts of a picture not brightly coloured; a colour, gradation of light; the figure formed upon any ſurface correſponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the ſoul ſeparated from the body, ſo called as ſuppoſed by the ancients to be perceptible to the ſight, not to the touch; a ſpirit, a ghoſt, manes.

To SHADE, ſhå'de. ſ. To overſpread with darkneſs; to cover from the light or heat; to ſhelter, to hide; to protect, to cover, to ſcreen; to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in obſcure colours.

SHADINESS, ſhå'-dŷ-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being ſhady, umbrageouſneſs.

SHADOW, ſhåd'-dò. ſ. The repreſentation of a body by which the light is intercepted; darkneſs, ſhade; ſhelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air; obſcure place; dark part of a picture, any thing perceptible only to the ſight; an imperfect and faint repreſentation oppoſed to ſubſtance; type, myſtical repreſentation; protection, ſhelter, favour.

To SHADOW, ſhåd'-dò. v. a. To cloud, to darken; to make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat; to conceal under cover, to hide, to ſcreen; to ſcreen from danger, to ſhroud; to mark with various gradations of colour or light; to paint in obſcure colours; to repreſent imperfectly; to repreſent typically.

SHADOWY, ſhåd'-dò-ŷ. a. Full of ſhade, gloomy, faintly repreſentative, typical; unſubſtantial, unreal; dark, opake.

SHADY, ſhå'-dŷ. a. Full of ſhade, mildly gloomy; ſecure from the glare of light, or ſultrineſs of heat.

SHAFT, ſhåft'. ſ. An arrow, a miſſive weapon; a narrow, deep, perpendicular pit; any thing ſtraight, the ſpire of a church.

SHAG, ſhåg'. ſ. Rough, woolly hair; a kind of cloth.

SHAGGED, ſhåg'-gèd. } a. Ruggedly
SHAGGY, ſhåg'-gŷ. }
hairy; rough, rugged.

SHAGREEN, ſhå-grè'n. ſ. The ſkin of a kind of fiſh, or ſkin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHAKE, ſhå'ke. v. a. To put into a vibrating motion, to move with quick returns backwards and forwards, to agitate; to make to totter or tremble; to throw away, to drive off; to weaken, to put in danger; to drive from reſolution, to depreſs, to make afraid; To Shake hands, this phraſe, from the action uſed among friends at meeting and parting, ſignifies to Join with, to Take leave of; To Shake off, to rid himſelf of, to free from, to diveſt of.

To SHAKE, ſhå'ke. v. n. To be agitated with a vibratory motion; to totter; to tremble, to be unable to keep the body ſtill; to be in terrour, to be deprived of firmneſs.

SHAKE, ſhå'ke. ſ. Concuſſion; vibratory motion; motion given and received.

SHAKEN, ſhå'kn. Part. paſſ. of Shake.

SHAKER, ſhå'-kůr. ſ. The perſon or thing that ſhakes.

SHALE, ſhå'le. ſ. A huſk, the caſe of ſeeds in ſiliquous plants.

SHALL, ſhål'. v. defective. It has no tenſes but Shall future, and Should imperfect.

SHALLOON, ſhål-lỏ'n. ſ. A ſlight woollen ſtuff.

SHALLOP, ſhål'-lůp. ſ. A ſmall veſſel or boat with two maſts.

SHALLOW, ſhål'-lô. a. Not deep; not profound, trifling, futile, ſilly; not deep of ſound.

SHALLOW, ſhål'-lô. ſ. A ſhelf, a ſand, a flat, a ſhoal, a place where the water is not deep.

SHALLOWBRAINED, ſhål'-lô-brånd. a. Fooliſh, futile, trifling.

SHALLOWLY, ſhål'-lô-lŷ. ad. With no great depth; ſimply, fooliſhly.

SHALLOWNESS, ſhål'-lô-nės. ſ. Want of depth; want of thought, want of underſtanding, futility.

SHALM, ſhå'm. ſ. A kind of muſical pipe.

SHALOT, ſhå-lôt'. ſ. A kind of ſmall onion. See Eschalot.

SHALT, ſhålt'. The ſecond perſon of Shall.

To SHAM, ſhåm'. v. n. To trick, to cheat, to fool with a fraud, to delude with falſe pretences; to obtrude by fraud or folly.

SHAM, ſhåm'. ſ. Fraud, trick, falſe pretence, impoſture.

SHAM, ſhåm'. a. Falſe, counterfeit, pretended.

SHAMBLES, ſhåm'blz. ſ. The place where butchers kill or ſell their meat, a butchery.

SHAMBLING, ſhåm'-bling. a. Moving awkwardly and irregularly.

SHAME, ſhå'me. ſ. The paſſion felt when reputation is ſuppoſed to be loſt, or on the detection of a bad action; the cauſe or reaſon of ſhame, diſgrace, ignominy; reproach.

To SHAME, ſhå'me. v. a. To make aſhamed, to fill with ſhame; to diſgrace.

To SHAME, ſhå'me. v. n. To be aſhamed.

SHAMEFACED, ſhå'me-fåſt. a. Modeſt, baſhful, eaſily put out of countenance.

SHAMEFACEDLY, ſhå'me-fåſt-lŷ. ad. Modeſtly, baſhfully.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, ſhå'me-fåſt-nės. ſ. Modeſty, baſhfulneſs, timidity.

SHAMEFUL, ſhå'me-fůl. a. Diſgraceful, ignominious, reproachful.

SHAMEFULLY, ſhå'me-fůl-ŷ. ad. Diſgracefully, ignominiouſly, infamouſly.

SHAMELESS, ſhå'me-lės. a. Wanting ſhame, impudent, immodeſt, audacious.

SHAMELESSLY, ſhå'me-lėſ-lŷ. ad. Impudently, audaciouſly, without ſhame.

SHAMELESSNESS, ſhå'me-lėſ-nės. ſ. Impudence, want of ſhame, immodeſty.

SHAMMER, ſhåm'-můr. ſ. A cheat, an impoſtor.

SHAMOIS, ſhåm'-mŷ. ſ. A kind of wild goat. See Chamois.

SHAMROCK, ſhåm'-rŭk. ſ. The Iriſh name for three-leaved graſs.

SHANK, ſhångk'. ſ. The middle joint of the leg, that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee; the bone of the leg; the long part of any inſtrument.

SHANKED, ſhångkt'. a. Having a ſhank.

SHANKER, ſhångk'-ůr. ſ. A venereal excreſcence.

To SHAPE, ſhå'pe. v. a. To form, to mould with reſpect to external dimenſions; to mould, to regulate; to image, to conceive.

SHAPE, ſhå'pe. ſ. Form, external appearance; make of the trunk of the body; idea, pattern.

SHAPELESS, ſhå'pe-lės. a. Wanting regularity of form, wanting ſymmetry of dimenſions.

SHAPELINESS, ſhå'pe-lŷ-nês. ſ. Beauty or proportion of form.

SHAPELY, ſhå'pe-lŷ. a. Symmetrical, well formed.

SHAPEN, ſhå'pn. Irr. part. of SHAPE.

SHAPESMITH, ſhå'pe-ſmith. ſ. One who undertakes to improve the form of the body.

SHARD, ſhå'rd. ſ. A fragment of an earthen veſſel; a plant; a ſort of fiſh.

SHARDBORN, ſhå'rd-bårn. a. Born or produced among broken ſtones or pots.

SHARDED, ſhå'rd-ìd. a. Inhabiting ſhards.

To SHARE, ſhå're. v. a. To divide, to part among many; to partake with others; to cut, to ſeparate, to ſheer.

To SHARE, ſhå're. v. n. To have part, to have a dividend.

SHARE, ſhå're. ſ. Part, allotment, dividend; a part; the blade of the plow that cuts the ground.

SHAREBONE, ſhå're-bône. ſ. The os pubis, the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

SHARER, ſhå're-ůr. ſ. One who divides or apportions to others, a divider; a partaker, one who participates any thing with others.

SHARK, ſhå'rk. ſ. A voracious ſea-fiſh; a greedy artful fellow, one who fills his pockets by ſly tricks; trick, fraud, petty rapine.

To SHARK, ſhå'rk. v. a. To pick up haſtily or ſlily.

To SHARK, ſhå'rk. v. n. To play the petty thief; to cheat, to trick.

SHARP, ſhå'rp. a. Keen, piercing, having a keen edge, having an acute point; acute of mind, witty, ingenious, inventive; quick, as of ſight or hearing; ſhrill, piercing the ear with a quick noiſe, not flat; ſevere, biting, ſarcaſtick; ſeverely rigid; eager, hungry, keen upon a queſt; painful, afflictive; fierce; attentive, vigilant; pinching, piercing, as the cold; ſubtile, witty, acute; among workmen, hard; emaciated, lean.

SHARP, ſhå'rp. ſ. A ſharp or acute ſound; a pointed weapon, ſmall ſword, rapier.

To SHARP, ſhå'rp. v. a. To make keen.

To SHARP, ſhå'rp. v. n. To play thieviſh tricks.

To SHARPEN, ſhå'rpn. v. a. To make keen, to edge, to point; to make quick, ingenious, or acute: to make quicker of ſenſe; to make eager or hungry, to make fierce or angry; to make biting, or ſarcaſtick; to make leſs flat, more piercing to the ears; to make ſour.

SHARPER, ſhå'rp-ůr. ſ. A tricking fellow, a petty thief, a raſcal.

SHARPLY, ſhå'rp-lŷ. ad. With keenneſs, with good edge or point; ſeverely, rigorouſly; keenly, acutely, vigorouſly; afflictively, painfully; with quickneſs; judiciouſly, acutely, wittily.

SHARPNESS, ſhår'p-nês. ſ. Keenneſs of edge or point; ſeverity of language, ſatirical ſarcaſm; ſourneſs; painfulneſs, afflictiveneſs; intellectual acuteneſs, ingenuity, wit; quickneſs of ſenſes.

SHARP-SET, ſhå'rp-ſêt'. a. Eager, vehemently deſirous.

SHARP-SIGHTED, ſhå"rp-sì'te-ìd. a. Having quick ſight.

SHARP-VISAGED, ſhå"rp-vìz'-ìdzhd. a. Having a ſharp countenance.

SHARP-WITTED, ſhå"rp-wìt'-tìd. a. Ready at wit, acute.

To SHATTER, ſhåt'-tůr. v. a. To break at once into many pieces, to break ſo as to ſcatter the parts; to diſſipate, to make incapable of cloſe and continued attention.

To SHATTER, ſhåt'-tůr. v. n. To be broken, or to fall, by any force, into fragments.

SHATTER, ſhåt'-tůr. ſ. One part of many into which any thng is broken at once.

SHATTERBRAINED, ſhåt'-tůr-brånd. } a.
SHATTERPATED, ſhåt'-tůr-påte-ìd. }
Inattentive, not conſiſtent.

SHATTERY, ſhåt'-tůr-ŷ. a. Diſunited,

united; not compact, eaſily falling into many parts.

To SHAVE, ſhå've. v. a. To pare of with a razor; to pare cloſe to the ſurface; to ſkim by paſſing near or ſlightly touching; to cut in thin ſlices.

SHAVELING, ſhå've-lìng. ſ. A man ſhaved, a friar, or religious.

SHAVEN, ſhå'vn. Irr. part. of Shave.

SHAVER, ſhå've-ůr. ſ. A man that practiſes the art of ſhaving; a man cloſely attentive to his own intereſt.

SHAVING, ſhå've-ing. ſ. Any thin ſlice pared off from any body.

SHAWM, ſhå'm. ſ. A hautboy, a cornet.

SHE, ſhé'. pron. The female pronoun demonſtrative; the woman before mentioned; it is ſometimes uſed for a woman abſolutely; the female, not the male.

SHEAF, ſhé'f. ſ. A bundle of ſtalks of corn bound together; any bundle or collection held together.

To SHEAL, ſhé'l. v. a. To ſhell.

To SHEAR, ſhé'r. v. a. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet; to cut.

To SHEAR, ſhé'r. v. n. To make an indirect courſe.

SHEARD, ſhérd'. ſ. A fragment.

SHEARER, ſhé'r-ůr. ſ. One that clips with ſhears, particularly one that fleeces ſheep.

SHEARMAN, ſhé'r-mån. ſ. He that ſhears.

SHEARS, ſhé'rz. ſ. An inſtrument to cut, conſiſting of two blades moving on a pin.

SHEATH, ſhé'th. ſ. The caſe of any thing, the ſcabbard of a weapon.

To SHEATH, } ſhé'th. { v. a. To
To SHEATHE, } { encloſe in a ſheath or ſcabbard, to encloſe in any caſe; to fit with a ſheath; to defend the main body by an outward covering.

SHEATHWINGED, ſhé'th-wìngd. a. Having hard caſes which are folded over the wings.

SHEATHY, ſhé'th-ý. a. Forming a ſheath.

SHEAVES, ſhé'vz. The plur. of Sheaf.

To SHED, ſhéd'. v. a. To effuſe, to pour out, to ſpill; to ſcatter, to let fall.

To SHED, ſhéd'. v. n. To let fall it's parts.

SHED, ſhéd'. ſ. A ſlight temporary covering; in compoſition, effuſion, as blood-Shed.

SHEDDER, ſhéd'-důr. ſ. A ſpiller, one who ſheds.

SHEEN, ſhé'n. ſ. Brightneſs, ſplendour.

SHEEN, ſhé'n. } a. Bright, glit-
SHEENY, ſhé'n-ý. } tering, ſhowy.

SHEEP, ſhé'p. ſ. The animal that bears wool; a fooliſh ſilly fellow.

To SHEEPBITE, ſhé'p-bîte. v. n. To uſe petty thefts.

SHEEPBITER, ſhé'p-bîte-ůr. ſ. A petty thief.

SHEEPCOT, ſhé'p-kòt. ſ. A little encloſure for ſheep.

SHEEPFOLD, ſhé'p-fôld. ſ. The place where ſheep are encloſed.

SHEEPHOOK, ſhé'p-hôk. ſ. A hook faſtened to a pole by which ſhepherds lay hold of the legs of their ſheep.

SHEEPISH, ſhé'p-iſh. a. Baſhful, over-modeſt, timorouſly and meanly diffident.

SHEEPISHLY, ſhé'p-iſh-lý. ad. In a ſheepiſh manner.

SHEEPISHNESS, ſhé'p-iſh-nės. ſ. Baſhfulneſs, mean and timorous diffidence.

SHEEPMASTER, ſhé'p-måſ-tůr. ſ. An owner of ſheep.

SHEEPPEN, ſhé'p-pén. ſ. An encloſure for ſheep.

SHEEPSHEARING, ſhé'p-ſhér-ìng. ſ. The time of ſhearing ſheep, the feaſt made when ſheep are ſhorn.

SHEEP'S EYE, ſhé'ps-î'. ſ. A modeſt diffident look, ſuch as lovers caſt at their miſtreſſes.

SHEEPWALK, ſhé'p-wåk. ſ. Paſture for ſheep.

SHEER, ſhé'r. a. Pure, clear, unmingled.

SHEER, ſhé'r. ad. Clean, quick, at once.

SHEERS, ſhé'rz. ſ. See Shears.

SHEET, ſhė't. ſ. A broad and large piece of linen; the linen of a bed; in a ſhip, ropes bent to the clews of the ſails; as much paper as is made in one body; a ſingle complication or fold of paper in a book; any thing expanded.

SHEET-ANCHOR, ſhė''t-ång'-kůr. ſ. In a ſhip, is the largeſt anchor.

To SHEET, ſhė't. v. a. To furniſh with ſheets; to enfold in a ſheet; to cover as a ſheet.

SHEKEL, ſhė'kl. ſ. An ancient Jewiſh coin, in value about two ſhillings and ſix pence.

SHELF, ſhėlf'. ſ. A board fixed againſt a ſupporter, ſo that any thing may be placed upon it; a ſand bank in the ſea, a rock under ſhallow water.

SHELFY, ſhėlf'-ỳ. a. Full of hidden rocks or banks, full of dangerous ſhallows.

SHELL, ſhėl'. ſ. The hard covering of any thing, the external cruſt; the covering of a teſtaceous or cruſtaceous animal; the covering of the ſeeds of ſiliquous plants; the covering of kernels; the covering of an egg; the outer part of a houſe; it is uſed for a muſical inſtrument in poetry; the ſuperficial part.

To SHELL, ſhėl'. v. a. To take out of the ſhell, to ſtrip off the ſhell.

To SHELL, ſhėl'. v. n. To fall off as broken ſhells; to caſt the ſhell.

SHELLDUCK, ſhėl'-důk. ſ. A kind of wild duck.

SHELLFISH, ſhėl'-fiſh. ſ. Fiſh inveſted with a hard covering, either teſtaceous, as oyſters, or cruſtaceous, as lobſters.

SHELLY, ſhėl'-lỳ. a. Abounding with ſhells; conſiſting of ſhells.

SHELTER, ſhėl'-tůr. ſ. A cover from any external injury or violence; a protector, defender, one that gives ſecurity; the ſtate of being covered, protection, ſecurity.

To SHELTER, ſhėl'-tůr. v. a. To cover from external violence; to defend, to protect, to ſuccour with refuge, to harbour; to betake to cover; to cover from notice.

To SHELTER, ſhėl'-tůr. v. n. To take ſhelter; to give ſhelter.

SHELTERLESS, ſhėl'-tůr-lės. a. Harbourleſs, without home or refuge.

SHELVING, ſhėlv'-ìng. a. Sloping, inclining, having declivity.

SHELVY, ſhėlv'-ỳ. a. Shallow, rocky, full of banks.

To SHEND, ſhėnd'. v. a. To ruin; to diſgrace; to ſurpaſs. Obſolete.

SHENT, ſhėnt'. pret. and part. paſſ. of SHEND.

SHEPHERD, ſhėp'-půrd. ſ. One who tends ſheep in the paſture; a ſwain; a rural lover; one who tends the congregation, a paſtor.

SHEPHERDESS, ſhėp'-pėr-dės. ſ. A woman that tends ſheep, a rural laſs.

SHEPHERDISH, ſhėp'-pėr-diſh. a. Reſembling a ſhepherd, ſuiting a ſhepherd, paſtoral, ruſtick.

SHERBET, ſhėr-bėt'. ſ. The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and ſugar.

SHERD, ſhėrd'. ſ. A fragment of broken earthen ware.

SHERIFF, ſhėr'-ìf. ſ. An officer to whom is intruſted in each county the execution of the laws.

SHERIFFALTY, ſhėr'-ìf-ål-tỳ.
SHERIFFDOM, ſhėr'-ìf-dům. } ſ.
SHERIFFSHIP, ſhėr'-ìf-ſhìp.
SHERIFFWICK, ſhėr'-ìf-wìk.
The office or juriſdiction of a ſheriff.

SHERRIS, ſhėr'-rìs. } ſ. A kind of
SHERRY, ſhėr'-rỳ. } ſweet Spaniſh wine.

SHEW, ſhō'. See SHOW.

SHIBBOLETH, ſhìb'-ō-lėth. ſ. The criterion of a party.

SHIELD, ſhė'ld. ſ. A buckler, a broad piece of defenſive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows; defence, protection; one that gives protection or ſecurity.

To SHIELD, ſhė'ld. v. a. To cover with a ſhield; to defend, to protect, to ſecure; to keep off, to defend againſt.

To SHIFT, ſhìft'. v. n. To change place; to change, to give place to other things; to change clothes, particularly the linen; to find ſome expedient to act or live though with difficulty; to practiſe indirect methods; to take ſome method for ſafety.

To SHIFT, ſhift'. v. a. To change, to alter; to transfer from place to place; to change in poſition; to change, as clothes; to dreſs in freſh clothes; To Shiſt off, to defer, to put away by ſome expedient.

SHIFT, ſhift'. ſ. Expedient found or uſed with difficulty, difficult means; mean refuge, laſt reſource; fraud, artifice; evaſion, eluſory practice; a woman's linen.

SHIFTER, ſhift'-ŭr. ſ. One who plays tricks, a man of artifice.

SHIFTLESS, ſhift'-lĕs. a. Wanting expedients, wanting means to act or live.

SHILLING, ſhil'-ling. ſ. A coin of various value in different times; it is now twelve pence.

SHILL-I-SHALL-I, ſhil'-lȳ-ſhăl'-ȳ. A corrupt reduplication of SHALL I? To ſtand Shill-I-ſhall-I, is to continue heſitating.

SHILY, ſhi'-lȳ. ad. Not familiarly, not frankly.

SHIN, ſhin'. ſ. The forepart of the leg.

To SHINE, ſhi'ne. v. n. To glitter, to gliſten; to be gloſſy; to be gay, to be ſplendid; to be eminent or conſpicuous; to be propitious; to enlighten.

SHINE, ſhi'ne. ſ. Fair weather; brightneſs, ſplendour, luſtre. Little uſed.

SHINESS, ſhi'-nĕs. ſ. Unwillingneſs to be tractable or familiar.

SHINGLE, ſhing'gl. ſ. A thin board to cover houſes.

SHINGLES, ſhing'glz. ſ. A kind of tetter or herpes that ſpreads itſelf round the loins.

SHINY, ſhi'ne-ȳ. a. Bright, luminous.

SHIP, ſhip'. ſ. A large hollow building, made to paſs over the ſea with ſails.

To SHIP, ſhip'. v. a. To put into a ſhip; to tranſport in a ſhip.

SHIPBOARD, ſhip'-bōrd. ſ. This word is ſeldom uſed but in adverbial phraſes, a Shipboard, on Shipboard, in a ſhip; the plank of a ſhip.

SHIPBOY, ſhip'-boy. ſ. A Boy that ſerves in a ſhip.

SHIPMAN, ſhip'-măn. ſ. A ſailor, a ſeaman.

SHIPMASTER, ſhip'-măſ-tur. ſ. Maſter of the ſhip.

SHIPMATE, ſhip'-māte. ſ. One who ſerves in the ſame ſhip.

SHIPMONEY, ſhip'-mŭn-nȳ. ſ. An arbitrary tax formerly levied on port towns for fitting out ſhips.

SHIPPING, ſhip'-ping. ſ. Veſſels of navigation; paſſage in a ſhip.

SHIPWRECK, ſhip'-rĕk. ſ. The deſtruction of ſhips by rocks or ſhelves; the parts of a ſhattered ſhip; deſtruction, miſcarriage.

To SHIPWRECK, ſhip'-rĕk. v. a. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſhallows; to make to ſuffer the dangers of a wreck.

SHIPWRIGHT, ſhip'-rite. ſ. A builder of ſhips.

SHIRE, ſhe'r. ſ. A diviſion of the kingdom, a county.

SHIRT, ſhŭrt'. ſ. The under linen garment of a man.

To SHIRT, ſhŭrt'. v. a. To cover, to clothe as in a ſhirt.

SHIRTLESS, ſhŭrt'-lĕs. a. Wanting a ſhirt.

SHITTAH, ſhit'-tă. } ſ. A ſort of
SHITTIM, ſhit'-tim. } precious wood growing in Arabia.

SHITTLECOCK, ſhit'l-kŏk. ſ. A cork ſtuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

SHIVE, ſhi've. ſ. A ſlice of bread; a thick ſplinter or lamina cut off from the main ſubſtance.

To SHIVER, ſhiv'-ŭr. v. n. To quake, to tremble, to ſhudder as with cold or fear; to fall at once into many parts or ſhives.

To SHIVER, ſhiv'-ŭr. v. a. To break by one act into many parts, to ſhatter.

SHIVER, ſhiv'-ŭr. ſ. One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

SHIVERY, ſhiv'-ĕr-ȳ. a. Looſe of

coherence, eaſily falling into many fragments.

SHOAL, ſhò'le. ſ. A crowd, a multitude, a throng; a ſhallow, a ſand bank.

To SHOAL, ſhò'le. v. n. To crowd, to throng, to be ſhallow, to grow ſhallow.

SHOAL, ſhò'le. a. Shallow, obſtructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOALINESS, ſhò'le-ỳ-nès. ſ. Shallowneſs, frequency of ſhallow places.

SHOALY, ſhò'le-ỳ. a. Full of ſhoals, full of ſhallow places.

SHOCK, ſhòk'. ſ. Conflict, mutual impreſſion of violence, violent concourſe; concuſſion, external violence; the conflict of enemies; offence; impreſſion of diſguſt; a pile of ſheaves of corn; a rough dog.

To SHOCK, ſhòk'. v. a. To ſhake by violence; to offend, to diſguſt.

To SHOCK, ſhòk'. v. n. To be offenſive; to build up piles of ſheaves.

SHOCKINGLY, ſhòk'-ìng-lỳ. ad. In a ſhocking manner, dreadfully.

SHOD, ſhòd'. The preterite and participle paſſive of Shoe.

SHOE, ſhò. ſ. The cover of the foot.

To SHOE, ſhò'. v. a. To fit the foot with a Shoe; to cover at the bottom.

SHOEBOY, ſhò'-boỳ. ſ. A boy that cleans Shoes.

SHOEING-HORN, ſhò'-ìng-hårn. ſ. A horn uſed to facilitate the admiſſion of the foot into a narrow ſhoe.

SHOEMAKER, ſhò'-måk-ůr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make ſhoes.

SHOETIE, ſhò'-tỳ. ſ. The ribband with which ſhoes are tied.

SHOG, ſhòg'. ſ. Violent concuſſion.

To SHOG, ſhòg'. v. a. To ſhake, to agitate by ſudden interrupted impulſes.

SHONE, ſhòn'. Irr. Pret. of Shine.

SHOOK, ſhů'k. The preterite, and in poetry part. paſſ. of Shake.

To SHOOT, ſhò't. v. a. To diſcharge any thing ſo as to make it fly with ſpeed or violence; to diſcharge from a bow or gun; to let off; to emit new parts, as a vegetable; to emit, to dart or thruſt forth; to fit to each other by planing, a workman's term; to paſs through with ſwiftneſs.

To SHOOT, ſhò't. v. n. To perform the act of Shooting; to germinate, to increaſe in vegetable growth; to form itſelf into any ſhape; to be emitted; to protuberate, to jet out; to paſs as an arrow; to become any thing ſuddenly; to move ſwiftly along; to feel a quick pain.

SHOOT, ſhò't. ſ. The act of ſtriking, or endeavouring to ſtrike with a miſſive weapon diſcharged by any inſtrument, Obſolete; a branch iſſuing from the main ſtock.

SHOOTER, ſhò't-ůr. ſ. One that ſhoots, an archer, a gunner.

SHOP, ſhòp'. ſ. A place where any thing is ſold; a room in which manufactures are carried on.

SHOPBOARD, ſhòp'-bòrd. ſ. Bench on which any work is done.

SHOPBOOK, ſhòp'-bůk. ſ. Book in which a tradeſman keeps his accounts.

SHOPKEEPER, ſhòp'-kèp-ůr. ſ. A trader who ſells in a ſhop, not a merchant who only deals by wholeſale.

SHOPLIFTER, ſhòp'-lìf-tůr. ſ. One who ſteals goods out of a ſhop.

SHOPLIFTING, ſhòp'-lìf-tìng. ſ. The act or practice of ſtealing goods out of a ſhop.

SHOPMAN, ſhòp'-mån. ſ. A petty trader; one who ſerves in a ſhop.

SHORE, ſhò're. The pret. of Shear.

SHORE, ſhò're. ſ. The coaſt of the ſea; the bank of a river; a drain, properly Sewer; the ſupport of a building, a buttreſs.

To SHORE, ſhò're. v. a. To ſupport, to prop, to ſet on ſhore. Not in uſe.

SHORELESS, ſhò're-lès. a. Having no coaſt.

SHORN, ſhå'rn. The participle paſſive of Shear.

SHORT, ſhå'rt. a. Not long, commonly not long enough; repeated by quick iterations; not reaching the purpoſed point, not adequate; not far diſtant in time; defective; ſcanty; not going ſo far as was intended; narrow, contracted; brittle.

SHORT, ſhå'rt. ſ. A ſummary account.

SHORT, ſhå'rt. ad. Not long.

SHORTBREATHED, ſhå'rt-brèthd. a. Shortwinded, aſthmatick.

To SHORTEN, ſhå'rtn. v. a. To make ſhort; to contract, to abbreviate; to confine, to hinder from progreſſion; to cut off; to lop.

SHORTHAND, ſhå'rt-hånd. ſ. A method of writing in compendious characters.

SHORTLIVED, ſhå"rt-lìv'd. a. Not living or laſting long.

SHORTLY, ſhå'rt-lỳ. ad. Quickly, ſoon, in a little time; in a few words, briefly.

SHORTNESS, ſhå'rt-nès. ſ. The quality of being ſhort; fewneſs of words, brevity, conſciouſneſs; want of retention; deficience, imperfection.

SHORTRIBS, ſhå'rt-rìbz. ſ. The baſtard ribs.

SHORTSIGHTED, ſhå'rt-sì'te-ìd. a. Unable to ſee far.

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, ſhå'rt-sì'te-ìd-nès. ſ. Defect of ſight, defect of intellectual ſight.

SHORTWAISTED, ſhå"rt-wå'ſt-ìd. a. Having a ſhort body.

SHORTWINDED, ſhå"rt wìnd'-ìd. a. Shortbreathed, aſthmatick, breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.

SHORTWINGED, ſhå"rt-wìngd'. a. Having ſhort wings.

SHORY, ſhò're-ỳ. a. Lying near the coaſt.

SHOT, ſhòt'. The preterite and participle paſſive of Shoot.

SHOT, ſhòt'. ſ. The act of ſhooting; the flight of a ſhot; the charge of a gun; bullets or ſmall pellets for the charge of a gun; any thing diſcharged from a gun, or other inſtrument; a ſum charged; a reckoning.

SHOTFREE, ſhòt"-frè'. a. Clear of the reckoning.

SHOTTEN, ſhòt'n. a. Having ejected the ſpawn.

To SHOVE, ſhův'. v. a. To puſh by main ſtrength; to drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water; to puſh, to ruſh againſt.

To SHOVE, ſhův'. v. n. To puſh forward before one; to move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.

SHOVE, ſhův'. ſ. The act of ſhoving, a puſh.

SHOVEL, ſhův'l. ſ. An inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and broad blade with raiſed edges.

To SHOVEL, ſhův'l. v. a. To throw or heap with a ſhovel; to gather in great quantities.

SHOVELBOARD, ſhův'l-bòrd. ſ. A long board on which they play by ſliding metal pieces at a mark.

SHOUGH, ſhòk'. ſ. A ſpecies of ſhaggy dog, a ſhock.

SHOULD, ſhůd'. This is a kind of auxiliary verb uſed in the conjunctive mood, of which the ſignification is not eaſily fixed.

SHOULDER, ſhò'l-důr. ſ. The joint which connects the arm to the body; the upper joint of the foreleg of a beaſt; the upper part of the back; the ſhoulders are uſed as emblems of ſtrength; a riſing part, a prominence.

To SHOULDER, ſhò'l-důr. v. a. To puſh with inſolence and violence; to put upon the ſhoulder.

SHOULDERBELT, ſhò'l-dèr-bèlt. ſ. A belt that comes acroſs the ſhoulder.

SHOULDERBLADE, ſhò'l-dèr-blåde. ſ. The ſcapula, the plate bone to which the arm is connected.

SHOULDERCLAPPER, ſhò'l-dèr-klåp'-půr. ſ. One who affects familiarity. Not in uſe.

SHOULDERKNOT, ſhò'l-dèr-nòt. ſ. An ornament of ribband or lace worn on the ſhoulder.

SHOULDERSHOTTEN, ſhò'l-dèr-ſhòtn. a. Strained in the ſhoulder.

SHOULDERSLIP, ſhò'l-dèr-ſlìp. ſ. Diſlocation of the ſhoulder.

To SHOUT, ſhout'. v. n. To cry in triumph or exhortation.

SHOUT, ſhout'. ſ. A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

SHOUTER, ſhout'-ůr. ſ. He who ſhouts.

To SHOW, ſhò'. v. a. To exhibit to

view; to give proof of, to prove; to make known; to point the way, to direct; to offer, to afford; to explain, to expound; to teach, to tell.

To SHOW, ſhő′. v. n. To appear, to look, to be in appearance.

SHOW, ſhő′. ſ. A ſpectacle, ſomething publickly expoſed to view for money; ſuperficial appearance; oſtentatious diſplay; object attracting notice; ſplendid appearance; ſemblance; ſpecioufneſs; external appearance; exhibition to view; pomp, magnificent ſpectacle; phantoms, not realities; repreſentative action.

SHOWBREAD, or SHEWBREAD. ſhő′-bréd. ſ. Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the prieſt of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table which was in the Sanctum before the Lord.

SHOWER, ſhow′-ŭr. ſ. Rain either moderate or violent; ſtorm of any thing falling thick; any very liberal diſtribution.

To SHOWER, ſhow′-ŭr. v. a. To wet or drown with rain; to pour down; to diſtribute or ſcatter with great liberality.

To SHOWER, ſhow′-ŭr. v. n. To be rainy.

SHOWERY, ſhow′-ŭr-ŷ. a. Rainy.

SHOWISH, ſhő′-iſh. a. Splendid, gaudy; oſtentatious.

SHOWN, ſhő′ne. part. paſſ. of SHOW. Exhibited.

SHOWY, ſhő′-ŷ. a. Oſtentatious.

SHRANK, ſhrăngk′. The preterite of SHRINK.

To SHRED, ſhréd′. v. a. To cut into ſmall pieces.

SHRED, ſhréd′. ſ. A ſmall piece cut off; a fragment.

SHREW, ſhrő′. ſ. A peeviſh, malignant, clamorous, turbulent woman.

SHREWD, ſhrő′d. a. Having the qualities of a ſhrew, malicious, troubleſome; maliciouſly ſly, cunning; ill-betokening; miſchievous.

SHREWDLY, ſhrő′d-lŷ. ad. Miſchievouſly; vexatiouſly; cunningly; ſlily.

SHREWDNESS, ſhrő′d-nés. ſ. Sly cunning, archneſs; miſchievouſneſs, petulance.

SHREWISH, ſhrő′-iſh. a. Having the qualities of a ſhrew, froward, petulantly clamorous.

SHREWISHLY, ſhrő′-iſh-lŷ. ad. Petulantly, peeviſhly, clamorouſly.

SHREWISHNESS, ſhrő′-iſh-nés. ſ. The qualities of a ſhrew, frowardneſs, petulance, clamourouſneſs.

SHREWMOUSE, ſhrő′-mous. ſ. A mouſe of which the bite was generally ſuppoſed venomous.

To SHRIEK, ſhré′k. v. n. To cry out inarticulately with anguiſh or horrour, to ſcream.

SHRIEK, ſhré′k. ſ. An inarticulate cry of anguiſh or horrour.

SHRIFT, ſhrìft′. ſ. Confeſſion made to a prieſt.

SHRILL, ſhrìl′. a. Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory ſound.

To SHRILL, ſhrìl′. v. n. To pierce the ear with quick vibrations of ſound.

SHRILLY, ſhrìl′-lŷ. ad. With a ſhrill noiſe.

SHRILLNESS, ſhrìl′-nés. ſ. The quality of being ſhrill.

SHRIMP, ſhrìmp′. ſ. A ſmall cruſtaceous vermiculated fiſh; a little wrinkled man, a dwarf.

SHRINE, ſhrì′ne. ſ. A caſe in which ſomething ſacred is repoſited.

To SHRINE, ſhrì′ne. v. a. To place in a ſhrine.

To SHRINK, ſhrìngk′. v. n. To contract itſelf into leſs room, to ſhrivel; to withdraw as from danger, to expreſs fear, horrour, or pain, by ſhrugging or contracting the body; to fall back as from danger.

To SHRINK, ſhrìngk′. v. a. To make to ſhrink.

SHRINK, ſhrìngk′. ſ. Contraction into leſs compaſs; contraction of the body from fear or horrour.

SHRINKER, ſhrìngk′-ŭr. ſ. He who ſhrinks.

To SHRIVE, ſhrì′ve. v. a. To hear at confeſſion.

To SHRIVEL, ſhrìv′l. v. n. To contract itſelf into wrinkles.

To SHRIVEL, ſhrĭv'l. v. a. To contract into wrinkles.

SHRIVEN, ſhrĭv'n. part. paſſ. of SHRIVE.

SHRIVER, ſhrī've-ŭr. ſ. A confeſſor.

SHROUD, ſhrou'd. ſ. A ſhelter, a cover; the dreſs of the dead, a winding-ſheet; the rope that ſupports the maſt.

To SHROUD, ſhrou'd. v. a. To ſhelter, to cover from danger; to dreſs for the grave; to cover or conceal; to defend, to protect.

To SHROUD, ſhrou'd. v. n. To harbour, to take ſhelter.

SHROVE, ſhrŏ've. pret. of SHRIVE.

SHROVETIDE, ſhrŏ've-tīde. }
SHROVETUESDAY, ſhrŏ''ve-tŭ'z-dā. } ſ.
The time of confeſſion, the day before Aſhwedneſday or Lent.

SHRUB, ſhrŭb'. ſ. A buſh, a ſmall tree; ſpirit, acid, and ſugar mixed.

SHRUBBY, ſhrŭb'-bỳ. a. Reſembling a ſhrub; full of ſhrubs, buſhy.

To SHRUG, ſhrŭg'. v. n. To expreſs horrour or diſſatisfaction by motion of the ſhoulders or whole body.

To SHRUG, ſhrŭg'. v. a. To contract or draw up.

SHRUG, ſhrŭg'. ſ. A motion of the ſhoulders uſually expreſſing diſlike or averſion.

SHRUNK, ſhrŭngk'. The preterite and part. paſſ. of SHRINK.

SHRUNKEN, ſhrŭngk'n. The part. paſſive of SHRINK.

SHUCK, ſhŭk'. ſ. A huſk, a ſhell.

To SHUDDER, ſhŭd'-dŭr. v. a. To quake with fear or with averſion.

To SHUFFLE, ſhŭf'l. v. a. To throw into diſorder, to agitate tumultuouſly, ſo as that one thing takes the place of another; to remove, or put by with ſome artifice or fraud; to change the poſition of cards with reſpect to each other; to form fraudulently.

To SHUFFLE, ſhŭf'l. v. n. To throw the cards into a new order; to play mean tricks, to practiſe fraud, to evade fair queſtions; to ſtruggle, to ſhift; to move with an irregular gait.

SHUFFLE, ſhŭf'l. ſ. The act of diſordering things, or making them take confuſedly the place of each other; a trick, an artifice.

SHUFFLECAP, ſhŭf'l-kăp. ſ. A play at which money is ſhaken in a hat.

SHUFFLER, ſhŭf'-flŭr. ſ. He who plays tricks or ſhuffles.

SHUFFLINGLY, ſhŭf'-flĭng-lỳ. ad. With an irregular gait.

To SHUN, ſhŭn'. v. a. To avoid, to decline, to endeavour to eſcape.

SHUNLESS, ſhŭn'-lĕs. a. Inevitable, unavoidable.

To SHUT, ſhŭt'. v. a. To cloſe ſo as to prohibit ingreſs or regreſs; to encloſe, to confine; to prohibit, to bar; to exclude; to contract, not to keep expanded; To Shut out, to exclude, to deny admiſſion; To Shut up, to cloſe; to confine; to conclude.

To SHUT, ſhŭt'. v. n. To be cloſed, to cloſe itſelf.

SHUT, ſhŭt'. part. a. Rid, clear, free.

SHUT, ſhŭt'. ſ. Cloſe, act of ſhutting; a ſmall door or cover.

SHUTTER, ſhŭt'-tŭr. ſ. One that ſhuts; a cover, a door.

SHUTTLE, ſhŭt'l. ſ. The inſtrument with which the weaver ſhoots the croſs threads.

SHUTTLECOCK, ſhŭt'l-kŏk. ſ. A cork ſtuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.

SHY, ſhỳ'. a. Reſerved; cautious; keeping at a diſtance, unwilling to approach.

SIBILANT, ſĭb'-ỳ-lĕnt. a. Hiſſing.

SIBILATION, ſĭb-ỳ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A hiſſing ſound.

SIBYL, ſĭb'-bĭl. ſ. In pagan mythology, one of the women who are ſuppoſed to have been endowed with a ſpirit of prophecy, and to have foretold the revolutions and fates of kingdoms.

SIBYLLINE, ſĭb'-bĭl-īn. a. Belonging to the ſibyls.

SICAMORE, ſĭk'-ă-mōre. ſ. A tree.

To SICCATE, ſĭk'-kāte. v. a. To make dry, to dry.

SICCATION, ſĭk-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of drying.

SICCIFICK, sik-sif′-fik. a. Making dry, cauſing dryneſs.

SICCITY, sik′-si-tỳ. ſ. Drineſs, aridity, want of moiſture.

SICE, si′ze. ſ. The number ſix at dice.

SICK, sik′. a. Afflicted with diſeaſe; ill in the ſtomach; corrupted; diſguſted.

To SICKEN, sik′n. v. a. To make ſick; to weaken, to impair.

To SICKEN, sik′n. v. n. To grow ſick; to be ſatiated; to be diſguſted or diſordered with abhorrence; to grow weak, to decay, to languiſh.

SICKLE, sik′l. ſ. The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping hook.

SICKLEMAN, sik′l-màn. } ſ. A
SICKLER, sik′-lùr. } reaper.

SICKLINESS, sik′-lỳ-nès. ſ. Diſpoſition to ſickneſs, habitual diſeaſe.

SICKLY, sik′-lỳ. ad. Not in health.

SICKLY, sik′-lỳ. a. Not healthy, ſomewhat diſordered; faint, weak, languid.

To SICKLY, sik′-lỳ. v. a. To make diſeaſed, to taint with the hue of diſeaſe. Not in uſe.

SICKNESS, sik′-nès. ſ. State of being diſeaſed; diſeaſe, malady; diſorder in the organs of digeſtion.

SIDE, si′de. ſ. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs; any part of any body oppoſed to any other part; the right or left; margin, verge; any kind of local reſpect; party, faction, ſect; any part placed in contradiſtinction or oppoſition to another.

SIDE, si′de. a. Lateral, oblique, being on either ſide.

To SIDE, si′de. v. n. To take a party, to engage in a faction.

SIDEBOARD, si′de-bòrd. ſ. The ſide table on which conveniencies are placed for thoſe that eat at the other table.

SIDEBOX, si′de-bòks. ſ. Seat for the ladies on the ſide of the theatre.

SIDEFLY, si′de-flỳ. ſ. An inſect.

SIDELONG, si′de-lòng. a. Lateral, oblique, not in front, not direct.

SIDELONG, si′de-lòng. ad. Laterally, obliquely, not in purſuit, not in oppoſition; on the ſide.

SIDER, si′-dùr. ſ. See CIDER.

SIDERAL, sid′-dèr-èl. a. Starry, aſtral.

SIDERATED, sid′-dèr-à-tid. a. Blaſted, planet-ſtruck.

SIDERATION, sid-dèr-à′-ſhùn. ſ. A ſudden mortification, a blaſt, or a ſudden deprivation of ſenſe.

SIDESADDLE, si′de-ſàdl. ſ. A woman's ſeat on horſeback.

SIDESMAN, si′dz-màn. ſ. An aſſiſtant to the church-warden.

SIDEWAYS, si′de-wàz. } ad. Late-
SIDEWISE, si′de-wize. } rally, on one ſide.

To SIDLE, si′dl. v. n. To go with the body the narroweſt way.

SIEGE, ſè′dzh. ſ. The act of beſetting a fortified place, a leaguer; any continued endeavour to gain poſſeſſion; place, claſs, rank. Obſolete in the laſt ſenſe.

SIEVE, siv′. ſ. Hair or lawn ſtrained upon a hoop, by which flower is ſeparated from bràn; a boulter, a ſearce.

To SIFT, sift′. v. a. To ſeparate by a ſieve; to ſeparate, to part; to examine, to try.

SIFTER, sift′-ùr. ſ. He who ſifts.

To SIGH, si′. v. n. To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

SIGH, si′. ſ. A violent and audible emiſſion of breath which has been long retained.

SIGHT, si′te. ſ. Perception by the eye, the ſenſe of ſeeing; open view, a ſituation in which nothing obſtructs the eye; act of ſeeing or beholding; notice, knowledge; eye, inſtrument of ſeeing; aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye, as the Sights of a quadrant; ſpectacle, ſhow, thing wonderful to be ſeen.

SIGHTLESS, si′te-lès. a. Wanting ſight, blind; not ſightly.

SIGHTLINESS, si′te-lỳ-nès. ſ. A comely or graceful appearance.

SIGHTLY, si′te-lỳ. a. Pleaſing to the eye, ſtriking to the view.

SIGIL, sidzh′-il. ſ. Seal.

SIGN, si′ne. ſ. A token of any thing, that by which any thing is ſhown; a wonder, a wonder, a miracle; a picture hung at a door to give notice what is ſold within; a conſtellation in the Zodiack; typical repreſentation, ſymbol; a ſubſcription of one's name, as a Sign manual.

To SIGN, si'ne. v. a. To mark; to ratify by hand or ſeal; to betoken, to ſignify, to repreſent typically.

SIGNAL, sig'-nèl. ſ. Notice given by a ſignal, a ſign that gives notice.

SIGNAL, sig'-nèl. a. Eminent, memorable, remarkable.

SIGNALITY, sig-nàl'-it-ý. ſ. Quality of ſomething remarkable or memorable.

To SIGNALIZE, sig'-nà-lize. v. a. To make eminent, to make remarkable.

SIGNALLY, sig'-nèl-ý. ad. Eminently, remarkably, memorably.

SIGNATION, sig-nà'-ſhùn. ſ. Sign given, act of betokening.

SIGNATORY, sig'-nà-tùr-ý. a. Belonging to a ſeal, uſed in ſealing.

SIGNATURE, sig'-nà-tùr. ſ. A ſign or mark impreſſed upon any thing, a ſtamp; a mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal uſe is pointed out, proof, evidence; among printers, ſome letter or figure to diſtinguiſh different ſheets.

SIGNER, si'ne-ùr. ſ. One that ſigns.

SIGNET, sig'-nèt. ſ. A ſeal commonly uſed for the ſeal-manual of a king.

SIGNIFICANCE, sig-nif'-fý-kèns. } ſ.
SIGNIFICANCY, sig-nif'-fý-kèn-ſý. }
Power of ſignifying, meaning; energy, power of impreſſing the mind; importance, moment.

SIGNIFICANT, sig-nif'-fý-kènt. a. Expreſſive of ſomething beyond the external mark; betokening, ſtanding as a ſign of ſomething; expreſſive or repreſentative in an eminent degree; important, momentous.

SIGNIFICANTLY, sig-nif'-fý-kènt-lý. ad. With force of expreſſion.

SIGNIFICATION, sig-nif-ý-kà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of making known by ſigns; meaning expreſſed by a ſign or word.

SIGNIFICATIVE, sig-nif'-fý-kà-tiv. a. Betokening by an external ſign; forcible, ſtrongly expreſſive.

SIGNIFICATORY, sig-nif'-fý-kà-tùr-ý. ſ. That which ſignifies or betokens.

To SIGNIFY, sig'-ný-fý. v. a. To declare by ſome token or ſign; to mean, to expreſs; to import, to weigh; to make known.

To SIGNIFY, sig'-ný-fý. v. n. To expreſs meaning with force.

SIGNING, si'ne-ing. ſ. The act of confirming by the ſignature of a name; the ſignature.

SIGNIORY, sin'-nyò-rý. ſ. Lordſhip, dominion.

SIGNMANUAL, si'ne-màn''-nù-èl. ſ. The ſignature of the king written with his own hand; a name written with a perſon's own hand.

SIGNPOST, si'ne-pòſt. ſ. That upon which a ſign hangs.

SILENCE, si'-lèns. ſ. The ſtate of holding peace; habitual taciturnity, not loquacity; ſecrecy; ſtillneſs.

SILENCE, si'-lèns. interj. An authoritative reſtraint of ſpeech.

To SILENCE, si'-lèns. v. a. To ſtill, to oblige to hold peace.

SILENT, si'-lènt. a. Not ſpeaking; not talkative; ſtill; not mentioning.

SILENTLY, si'-lènt-lý. ad. Without ſpeech; without noiſe; without mention.

SILICIOUS, si-liſh'-ùs. a. Made of hair.

SILICULOSE, si-lik'-ù-lòſe. a. Huſky, full of huſks.

SILIQUA, sil'-lý-kwà. ſ. A carat of which ſix make a ſcruple; the ſeed-veſſel, huſk, cod, or ſhell of ſuch plants as are of the pulſe kind.

SILIQUOSE, sil-lý-kwò'ſe. } a. Having a
SILIQUOUS, sil'-lý-kwùs. } pod or capſula.

SILK, silk'. ſ. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly; the ſtuff made of the worm's thread.

SILKEN, silk'n. a. Made of ſilk; ſoft, tender; dreſſed in ſilk.

SILKMERCER, sìlk'-mèr-ſèr. ſ. A dealer in ſilk.

SILKWEAVER, sìlk'-wèv-ùr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to weave ſilken ſtuffs.

SILKWORM, silk'-wùrm. ſ. The worm that ſpins ſilk.

SILKY, sìlk'-ŷ. a. Made of ſilk; ſoft, pliant.

SILL, sìl'. ſ. The timber or ſtone at the foot of the door.

SILLABUB, sìl'-lå-bùb. ſ. A mixture of milk warm from the cow with wine, ſugar, &c.

SILLILY, sìl'-lì-lŷ. ad. In a ſilly manner, ſimply, fooliſhly.

SILLINESS, sìl'-lŷ-nès. ſ. Simplicity, weakneſs, harmleſs folly.

SILLY, sìl'-lŷ. a. Harmleſs, innocent, artleſs; fooliſh, witleſs.

SILLYHOW, sìl'-lŷ-how. ſ. The membrane that covers the head of the fœtus.

SILT, sìlt'. ſ. Mud, ſlime.

SILVAN, sìl'-vèn. a. Woody, full of woods.

SILVER, sìl'-vùr. ſ. Silver is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold; any thing of ſoft ſplendour; money made of ſilver.

SILVER, sìl'-vùr. a. Made of ſilver; white like ſilver; having a pale luſtre; ſoft of voice.

To SILVER, sìl'-vùr. v. a. To cover ſuperficially with ſilver; to adorn with mild luſtre.

SILVERBEATER, sìl'-vùr-bè't-ùr. ſ. One that foliates ſilver.

SILVERLY, sìl'-vèr-lŷ. ad. With the appearance of ſilver.

SIVERSMITH, sìl'-vùr-ſmìth. ſ. One that works in ſilver.

SILVERTHISTLE, sìl'-vùr-thìſl. } ſ.
SILVERWEED, sìl'-vùr-wèd. } Plants.

SILVERY, sìl'-vùr-ŷ a. Beſprinkled with ſilver, ſhining like ſilver.

SIMAR, sŷ-mår'. ſ. A woman's robe.

SIMILAR, sìm'-ìl-èr. } a. Homogeneous,
SIMILARY, sìm'-ìl-èr-ŷ. } having one part like another; reſembling, having reſemblance.

SIMILARITY, sìm-ìl-år'-ŷ-tŷ. ſ. Likeneſs.

SIMILARLY, sìm'-ìl-èr-lŷ. ad. In like manner.

SIMILE, sìm'-ìl-è. ſ. A compariſon by which any thing is illuſtrated.

SIMILITUDE, sìm-mìl'-ŷ-tùd. ſ. Likeneſs, reſemblance; compariſon, ſimile.

SIMITAR, sìm'-ìt-èr. ſ. A crooked or falcated ſword with a convex edge.

To SIMMER, sìm'-mùr. v. n. To boil gently, to boil with a gentle hiſſing.

SIMNEL, sìm'-nèl. ſ. A kind of ſweet bread or cake.

SIMONIACAL, sìm-mò-nì'-å-kèl. a. Guilty of ſimony.

SIMONIACK, sìm-mò'-nŷ-åk. ſ. One who buys or ſells preferment in the church.

SIMONY, sìm'-ùn-ŷ. ſ. The crime of buying or ſelling church preferment.

To SIMPER, sìmp'-ùr. v. n. To ſmile, generally to ſmile fooliſhly.

SIMPER, sìmp'-ùr. ſ. Smile, generally a fooliſh ſmile.

SIMPLE, sìmp'l. a. Plain, artleſs; harmleſs, uncompounded, unmingled; ſilly, not wiſe, not cunning.

SIMPLE, sìmp'l. ſ. A ſimple ingredient in a medicine, a drug, a herb.

To SIMPLE, sìmp'l. v. n. To gather ſimples.

SIMPLENESS, sìmp'l-nès. ſ. The quality of being ſimple.

SIMPLER, sìmp'-lùr. ſ. A ſimpliſt, a herbaliſt.

SIMPLETON, sìmp'l-tùn. ſ. A ſilly mortal, a trifler, a fooliſh fellow.

SIMPLICITY, sìm-plìs'-ìt-ŷ. ſ. Plainneſs, artleſſneſs; not ſubtilty, not abſtruſeneſs; not finery; ſtate of being uncompounded; weakneſs, ſillineſs.

To SIMPLIFY, sìm'-plì-fŷ. v. a. To reduce to a ſingle head, point, or ſubject for conſideration.

SIMPLIST, sìmp'-lìſt. ſ. One ſkilled in ſimples.

SIMPLY, sìmp'-lŷ. ad. Without art, without ſubtilty; of itſelf, without addition; merely, ſolely; fooliſhly, ſillily.

SIMULAR, sìm'-ù-lèr. ſ. One that counterfeits. Not in uſe.

To **SIMULATE**, sìm'-ù-làte. v. n. To feign, to counterfeit.

SIMULATION, sìm-ù-là'-ſhùn. ſ. That part of hypocriſy which pretends that to be which is not.

SIMULTANEOUS, sì-mùl-tà'-nyùs. a. Acting together, exiſting at the ſame time.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, sì-mùl-tà'-nyùs-lỳ. ad. At the ſame time.

SIN, sìn. ſ. An act againſt the laws of God, a violation of the laws of religion; habitual negligence of religion.

To **SIN**, sìn'. v. a. To neglect the laws of religion, to violate the laws of religion; to offend againſt right.

SINAPISM, sìn'-à-pìzm. ſ. A cataplaſm, in which the chief ingredient is muſtard ſeed pulveriſed.

SINCE, sìns'. ad. Becauſe that; from the time that; ago, before this.

SINCE, sìns'. prepoſition. After, reckoning from ſome time paſt to the time preſent.

SINCERE, sìn-ſè'r. a. Pure, unmingled; honeſt, undiſſembling, uncorrupt.

SINCERELY, sìn-ſè'r-lỳ. ad. Honeſtly, without hypocriſy.

SINCERENESS, sìn-ſè'r-nès. } ſ.
SINCERITY, sìn-ſèr'-ìt-ỳ. }
Honeſty of intention, purity of mind; freedom from hypocriſy.

SINDON, sìn'-dòn. ſ. A fold, a wrapper.

SINE, sì'ne. ſ. A right line drawn from one end of an arch of a circle perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch.

SINECURE, sì'-nè-kùr. ſ. An office which has revenue without any employment.

SINEW, sìn'-nù. ſ. A tendon, the ligament by which the joints are moved; applied to whatever gives ſtrength or compactneſs, as money is the Sinews of war; muſcle or nerve.

To **SINEW**, sìn'-nù. v. a. To knit as by ſinews. Not in uſe.

SINEWED, sìn'-nùd. a. Furniſhed with ſinews; ſtrong, firm, vigorous.

SINEWY, sìn'-nù-ỳ. a. Conſiſting of a ſinew, nervous; ſtrong, vigorous.

SINFUL, sìn'-fùl. a. Alien from God, unſanctified; wicked, not obſervant of religion, contrary to religion.

SINFULLY, sìn'-fùl-ỳ. ad. Wickedly.

SINFULNESS, sìn'-fùl-nès. ſ. Alienation from God, neglect or violation of the duties of religion.

To **SING**, sìng'. v. n. To form the voice to melody, to articulate muſically; to utter ſweet ſounds inarticulately; to make any ſmall or ſhrill noiſe; to tell in poetry.

To **SING**, sìng'. v. a. To relate or mention in poetry; to celebrate, to give praiſes to; to utter harmoniouſly.

To **SINGE**, sìndzh'. v. a. To ſcorch, to burn ſlightly or ſuperficially.

SINGER, sìng'-ùr. ſ. One that ſings, one whoſe profeſſion or buſineſs is to ſing.

SINGINGMASTER, sìng'-ìng-màſ-tùr. ſ. One who teaches to ſing.

SINGLE, sìng'gl. a. One, not double; particular, individual; not compounded; alone, having no companion, having no aſſiſtant; unmarried; not complicated, not duplicated; pure, uncorrupt, A ſcriptural ſenſe; that in which one is oppoſed to one.

To **SINGLE**, sìng'gl. v. a. To chooſe out from among others; to ſequeſter, to withdraw; to take alone; to ſeparate.

SINGLENESS, sìng'gl-nès. ſ. Simplicity, ſincerity, honeſt plainneſs.

SINGLY, sìng'-glỳ. ad. Individually, particularly; without partners or aſſociates; honeſtly, ſimply, ſincerely.

SINGULAR, sìng'-gù-lèr. a. Single, not complex, not compound; in grammar, expreſſing only one; not plural; particular, unexampled; having ſomething not common to others; alone, that of which there is but one.

SINGULARITY, sìng-gù-làr'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Some character or quality by which one is diſtinguiſhed from others; any thing remarkable, a curioſity.

To **SINGULARIZE**, sìn'-gù-là-rìze. v. a. To make ſingle.

SINGULARLY, sìng'-gù-lèr-lỳ. ad. Particularly, in a manner not common to others.

SINISTER, sin´-niſ-túr. a. Being on the left hand, left, not right; bad, deviating from honeſty, unfair; unlucky, inauſpicious.

SINISTROUS, sin´-niſ-trús. a. Abſurd, perverſe, wrong-headed.

SINISTROUSLY, sin´-niſ-trúſ-lý. ad. With a tendency to the left; perverſely, abſurdly.

To SINK, singk´. v. n. To fall down through any medium, not to ſwim, to go to the bottom; to fall gradually; to enter or penetrate into any body; to loſe height, to fall to a level; to loſe or want prominence; to be overwhelmed or depreſſed; to be received, to be impreſſed; to decline, to decreaſe, to decay; to fall into reſt or indolence; to fall into any ſtate worſe than the former, to tend to ruin.

To SINK, singk'. v. a. To put under water, to diſable from ſwimming or floating; to delve, to make by delving; to depreſs, to degrade; to plunge into deſtruction; to make to fall; to bring low, to diminiſh in quantity; to cruſh; to diminiſh; to make to decline; to ſuppreſs, to conceal.

SINK, singk´. ſ. A drain, a jakes; any place where corruption is gathered.

SINLESS, sin'-lès. a. Exempt from ſin.

SINLESSNESS, sin'-lèſ-nès. ſ. Exemption from ſin.

SINNER, sin'-núr. ſ. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiouſly good; an offender, a criminal.

SINOFFERING, sin'-òf-fring. ſ. An expiation or ſacrifice for ſin.

SINOPER, sin´-ò pèr. ſ. A ſpecies of earth, ruddle.

To SINUATE, sin´-nù-àte. v. a. To bend in and out

SINUATION, sin-nù-à´-ſhún. ſ. A bending in and out.

SINUOSITY, sin-nù òs´-it-ý. ſ. The quality of being ſinuous.

SINUOUS, sin'-nù-ús. a. Bending in and out.

SINUS, sí´-nús. ſ. A bay of the ſea, an opening of the land; any fold or opening.

To SIP, sip´. v. a. To take a ſmall quantity of liquid in at the mouth.

To SIP, sip´. v. n. To drink a ſmall quantity.

SIP, sip´. ſ. A ſmall quantity of liquid taken in at the mouth.

SIPHON, sí´-fún. ſ. A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

SIPPER, sip´-púr. ſ. One that ſips.

SIPPET, sip'-pit. ſ. A ſmall ſop.

SIR, súr'. The word of reſpect in compellation; the title of a knight or baronet; it is ſometimes uſed for Man; a title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.

SIRE, sí're. ſ. A father, in poetry; it is uſed of beaſts, as the horſe had a good Sire; it is uſed in compoſition, as grand-Sire.

To SIRE, sí're. v. a. To beget.

SIREN, sí'-rèn. ſ. A goddeſs who enticed men by ſinging, and devoured them.

SIRIASIS, si-rí'-à-sis. ſ. An inflammation of the brain and it's membrane, through an exceſſive heat of the ſun.

SIRIUS, sir'-rý-ús. ſ. The dogſtar.

SIROCCO, ſý-ròk'-kò. ſ. The ſouth-eaſt or Syrian wind.

SIRRAH, ſàr'-rá. ſ. A compellation of reproach and inſult.

SIROP, } ſèr'-rúp. { ſ. The juice
SIRUP, } { of vegetables
boiled with ſugar.

SIRUPED, ſèr'-rúpt. a. Sweet, like ſirup, bedewed with ſweets.

SIRUPY, ſèr´-rúp-ý. a. Reſembling ſirup.

SISTER, sis'-túr. ſ. A woman born of the ſame parents, correlative to brother; one of the ſame faith, a chriſtian; one of the ſame nature, human being; one of the ſame kind, one of the ſame office.

SISTER-IN-LAW, sis´-túr-in-lå. ſ. A huſband or wife's ſiſter.

SISTERHOOD, sis´-túr-hùd. ſ. The office or duty of a ſiſter; a ſet of ſiſters; a number of women of the ſame order.

SISTERLY, sis'-túr-lý. a. Like a ſiſter, becoming a ſiſter.

To SIT, sit'. v. n. To reſt upon the buttocks; to be in a ſtate of reſt, or idleneſs; to be in any local poſition; to reſt as a weight or burden; to ſettle, to abide; to brood, to incubate; to be placed in order to be painted; to be in any ſituation or condition; to be fixed, as an aſſembly; to be placed at the table; to be in any ſolemn aſſembly as a member; To Sit down, to begin a ſiege; to reſt, to ceaſe as ſatisfied; to ſettle, to fix abode; To Sit out, to be without engagement or employment; to continue to the end; To Sit up, to riſe from lying to ſitting; to watch, not to go to bed.

To SIT, sit'. v. a. To keep the ſeat upon; to be ſettled to do buſineſs.

SITE, sì'te. ſ. Situation, local poſition.

SITH, sith'. ad. Since, ſeeing that. Obſolete.

SITHE, sì'the. ſ. The inſtrument of mowing, a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

SITTEN, sit'n. part. paſſ. of Sit.

SITTER, sit'-tŭr. ſ. One that ſits; a bird that broods.

SITTING, sit'-ting. ſ. The poſture of ſitting on a ſeat; the act of reſting on a ſeat; a time at which one exhibits himſelf to a painter; a meeting of an aſſembly; a courſe of ſtudy unintermitted; a time for which one ſits without riſing; incubation.

SITUATE, sit'-tŭ-âte. part. a. Placed with reſpect to any thing elſe.

SITUATION, sit-tŭ-â'-ſhŭn. ſ. Local reſpect, poſition; condition, ſtate.

SIX, siks'. ſ. Twice three, one more than five.

SIXPENCE, siks'-pĕns. ſ. A coin, half a ſhilling.

SIXSCORE, siks'-ſkôre. a. Six times twenty.

SIXTEEN, siks'-tĕn. a. Six and ten.

SIXTEENTH, siks'-tĕnth. a. The ſixth from the tenth.

SIXTH, siksth'. a. The firſt after the fifth, the ordinal of ſix.

SIXTH, siksth'. ſ. A ſixth part.

SIXTHLY, siksth'-lŷ. ad. In the ſixth place.

SIXTIETH, siks'-tŷĕth. a. The tenth ſix times repeated.

SIXTY, siks'-tŷ. a. Six times ten.

SIZE, sì'ze. ſ. Bulk, quantity of ſuperficies, comparative magnitude; condition; any viſcous or glutinous ſubſtance.

To SIZE, sì'ze. v. a. To adjuſt, or arrange according to ſize; to ſettle, to fix; to cover with glutinous matter, to beſmear with ſize.

SIZEABLE, sì'ze-ĕbl. a. Reaſonably bulky.

SIZED, sì'zd. a. Having a particular magnitude.

SIZER, sì'ze-ŭr. ſ. A certain rank of ſtudents in the univerſities.

SIZINESS, sì'-zŷ-nĕs. ſ. Glutinouſneſs, viſcoſity.

SIZY, sì'-zŷ. a. Viſcous, glutinous.

SKAINSMATE, ſkâ'nz-mâte. ſ. A meſſmate. Obſolete.

SKATE, ſkâ'te. ſ. A flat ſea fiſh; a ſort of ſhoe armed with iron, for ſliding on the ice.

SKEAN, ſkē'n. ſ. A ſhort ſword, a knife.

SKEG, ſkĕg'. ſ. A wild plum.

SKEGGER, ſkĕg'-gŭr. ſ. Skeggers are bred of ſuch ſick ſalmon that might not go to the ſea.

SKEIN, ſkē'ne. ſ. A knot of thread or ſilk wound.

SKELETON, ſkĕl'-lĕ-tŭn. ſ. The bones of the body preſerved together as much as can be in their natural ſituation; the compages of the principal parts.

SKEPTICK, ſkĕp'-tik. ſ. One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.

SKEPTICAL, ſkĕp'-tŷ-kĕl. a. Doubtful, pretending to univerſal doubt.

SKEPTICISM, ſkĕp'-tŷ-sizm. ſ. Univerſal doubt, pretence or profeſſion of univerſal doubt.

SKETCH, ſkĕtſh'. ſ. An outline, a rough draught, a firſt plan.

To SKETCH, ſkĕtſh'. v. n. To draw, by tracing the outline; to plan, by giving the firſt or principal notion.

SKEWER, ſkù'ŭr. ſ. A wooden or iron pin, uſed to keep meat in form.

To SKEWER, ſkù'r. v. a. To faſten with ſkewers.

SKIFF, ſkĭf'. ſ. A ſmall light boat.

SKILFUL, ſkĭl'-fŭl. a. Knowing, qualified with ſkill.

SKILFULLY, ſkĭl'-fŭl-ŷ. ad. With ſkill, with art, with uncommon ability, dexterouſly.

SKILFULNESS, ſkĭl'-fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Art, ability, dexterouſneſs.

SKILL, ſkĭl'. ſ. Knowledge of any practice or art, readineſs in practice.

To SKILL, ſkĭl'. v. n. To be knowing in, to be dextrous at.

SKILLED, ſkĭld'. a. Knowing, dextrous, acquainted with.

SKILLESS, ſkĭl'-lĕs. a. Wanting art. Not in uſe.

SKILLET, ſkĭl'-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall kettle or boiler.

To SKIM, ſkĭm'. v. a. To clear off from the upper part, by paſſing a veſſel a little below the ſurface; to take by ſkimming; to bruſh the ſurface lightly, to paſs very near the ſurface.

To SKIM, ſkĭm'. v. n. To paſs lightly, to glide along.

SKIMBLESKAMBLE, ſkĭm''bl-ſkăm'bl. a. Wandering wild. A cant word.

SKIMMER, ſkĭm'-mŭr. ſ. A ſhallow veſſel with which the ſcum is taken off.

SKIMMILK, ſkĭm'-mĭlk. ſ. Milk from which the cream has been taken.

SKIN, ſkĭn'. ſ. The natural covering of the fleſh; hide, pelt, that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

To SKIN, ſkĭn'. v. a. To flay, to ſtrip or diveſt of the ſkin; to cover with the ſkin; to cover ſuperficially.

SKINFLINT, ſkĭn'-flĭnt. ſ. A niggardly perſon.

SKINK, ſkĭngk'. ſ. Drink, any thing potable; pottage.

To SKINK, ſkĭngk'. v. n. To ſerve drink.

SKINKER, ſkĭngk'-ŭr. ſ. One that ſerves drink.

SKINNED, ſkĭnd'. a. Having the nature of ſkin or leather.

SKINNER, ſkĭn'-nŭr. ſ. A dealer in ſkins.

SKINNINESS, ſkĭn'-nŷ-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being ſkinny.

SKINNY, ſkĭn'-nŷ. a. Conſiſting only of ſkin, wanting fleſh.

To SKIP, ſkĭp'. v. n. To fetch quick bounds, to paſs by quick leaps, to bound lightly and joyfully; to paſs without notice.

To SKIP, ſkĭp'. v. a. To miſs, to paſs.

SKIP, ſkĭp'. ſ. A light leap or bound.

SKIPJACK, ſkĭp'-dzhăk. ſ. An upſtart.

SKIPKENNEL, ſkĭp'-kĕn-nĭl. ſ. A lackey, a footboy.

SKIPPER, ſkĭp'-pŭr. ſ. A ſhipmaſter or ſhipboy.

SKIRMISH, ſkĕr'-mĭſh. ſ. A ſlight fight, leſs than a ſet battle; a conteſt, a contention.

To SKIRMISH, ſkĕr'-mĭſh. v. n. To fight looſely, to fight in parties before or after the ſhock of the main battle.

SKIRMISHER, ſkĕr'-mĭſh-ŭr. ſ. He who ſkirmiſhes.

To SKIRRE, ſkĕr'. v. a. To ſcour, ramble over in order to clear.

To SKIRRE, ſkĕr'. v. n. To ſcour, to ſcud, to run in haſte.

SKIRRET, ſkĕr'-rĭt. ſ. A plant.

SKIRT, ſkĕrt'. ſ. The looſe edge of a garment, a part which hangs looſe below the waiſt; the edge of any part of the dreſs; edge, margin, border, extreme part.

To SKIRT, ſkĕrt'. v. a. To border, to run along the edge.

SKIT, ſkĭt'. ſ. A caprice, a whim; a kind of jeſt, a lampoon.

SKITTISH, ſkĭt'-tĭſh. a. Shy, eaſily frighted; wanton, volatile; changeable, fickle.

SKITTISHLY, ſkĭt'-tĭſh-lŷ. ad. Wantonly, uncertainly, fickly.

SKITTISHNESS, ſkĭt'-tĭſh-nĕs. ſ. Wantonneſs, fickleneſs, ſhyneſs.

SKONCE, ſkŏnſ'. ſ. See SCONCE.

SKREEN, ſkrè'n. ſ. A riddle or coarſe ſieve; any thing by which the ſun or weather is kept off; ſhelter, concealment.

To **SKREEN**, ſkrè'n. v. a. To riddle, to ſift; to ſhade from ſun or light, or weather; to ſhelter, to protect.

SKUE, ſkû'. a. Oblique, ſidelong.

To **SKULK**, ſkůlk'. v. n. To hide, to lurk in fear or malice.

SKULL, ſkůl'. ſ. The bone that encloſes the head; a ſhoal.

SKULLCAP, ſkůl'-kåp. ſ. A headpiece.

SKY, ſký'. ſ. The region which ſurrounds this earth beyond the atmoſphere; it is taken for the whole region without the earth; the heavens; the weather.

SKYCOLOUR, ſký'-kůl-ůr. ſ. An azure colour, the colour of the ſky.

SKYCOLOURED, ſký'-kůl-ůrd. a. Blue, azure, like the ſky.

SKYDYED, ſký'-dìde. a. Coloured like the ſky.

SKYED, ſký'd. a. Enveloped by the ſkies.

SKYEY, ſký'-ý. a. Ethereal.

SKYISH, ſký'-ìſh. a. Coloured by the ether.

SKYLARK, ſký'-lårk. ſ. A lark that mounts and ſings.

SKYLIGHT, ſký'-lìte. ſ. A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the cieling.

SKYROCKET, ſký'-rók-ìt. ſ. A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

SLAB, ſlåb'. ſ. A puddle; a plane of ſtone, as a marble Slab.

SLAB, ſlåb'. a. Thick, viſcous, glutinous.

To **SLABBER**, ſlôb'-bůr. v. n. To let the ſpittle fall from the mouth, to drivel; to ſhed or pour any thing.

To **SLABBER**, ſlôb'-bůr. v. a. To ſmear with ſpittle; to ſpill.

SLABBERER, ſlôb'-bėr-ůr. ſ. He who ſlabbers.

SLABBY, ſlåb'-bý. a. Thick, viſcous; wet, floody.

SLACK, ſlåk'. a. Looſe; remiſs; relaxed.

To **SLACK**, ſlåk'.
To **SLACKEN**, ſlåk'n. } v. n. To be remiſs, to neglect; to loſe the power of coheſion; to abate; to languiſh, to flag.

To **SLACK**, ſlåk'.
To **SLACKEN**, ſlåk'n. } v. a. To looſen, to make leſs tight; to relax, to remit; to eaſe, to mitigate; to cauſe to be remitted; to crumble; to neglect; to repreſs, to make leſs quick and forcible.

SLACK, ſlåk'. ſ. Small coal, coal broken in ſmall parts.

SLACKLY, ſlåk'-lý. ad. Looſely, negligently, remiſsly.

SLACKNESS, ſlåk'-nės. ſ. Looſeneſs, not tightneſs; negligence, remiſſneſs; want of tendency; weakneſs.

SLAG, ſlåg'. ſ. The droſs or recrement of metal.

SLAIE, ſlå'. ſ. A weaver's reed.

SLAIN, ſlå'ne. The participle paſſive of Slay.

To **SLAKE**, ſlå'ke. v. a. To quench, to extinguiſh.

To **SLAM**, ſlåm'. v. a. To ſlaughter, to cruſh; to win all the tricks in a hand at whiſt.

SLAM, ſlåm'. ſ. A term at whiſt, when all the tricks in a hand are won.

To **SLANDER**, ſlån'-důr. v. a. To cenſure falſely, to belie.

SLANDER, ſlån'-důr. ſ. Falſe invective; diſgrace, reproach; diſreputation, ill name.

SLANDERER, ſlån'-dėr-ůr. ſ. One who belies another, one who lays falſe imputations on another.

SLANDEROUS, ſlån'-dėr-ůs. a. Uttering reproachful falſehoods; containing reproachful falſehoods, calumnious.

SLANDEROUSLY, ſlån'-dėr-ůſ-lý. ad. Calumniouſly, with falſe reproach.

SLANDEROUSNESS, ſlån'-dėr-ůſ-nės. ſ. The ſtate or quality of being ſlanderous.

SLANG, ſlång'. The preterite of Sling.

SLANK, ſlångk'. ſ. A herb.

SLANT, ſlånt'.
SLANTING, ſlånt'-ing. } a. Oblique, not direct, not perpendicular.

SLANTLY, ſlånt'-lý.
SLANTWISE, ſlånt'-wize. } ad. Obliquely, not perpendicularly, ſlope.

SLAP, ſlåp'. ſ. A ſmart blow.

SLAP, ſlåp'. ad. With a ſudden and violent blow.

To SLAP, ſlåp'. v. a. To ſtrike with a ſlap.

SLAPDASH, ſlåp'-dåſh''. interj. All at once. A low word.

To SLASH, ſlåſh'. v. a. To cut, to cut with long cuts; to laſh. SLASH is improper in the latter ſenſe.

To SLASH, ſlåſh'. v. n. To ſtrike at random with a ſword.

SLASH, ſlåſh'. ſ. A cut, a wound; a cut in cloth.

SLATCH, ſlåtſh'. ſ. The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down looſe.

SLATE, ſlå'te. ſ. A gray foſſile ſtone, eaſily broken into thin plates, which are uſed to cover houſes or to write upon.

To SLATE, ſlå'te. v. a. To cover the roof, to tile.

SLATER, ſlå'te-ůr. ſ. One who covers with ſlates or tiles.

SLATTERN, ſlåt'-tėrn. ſ. A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.

SLATTERNLY, ſlåt'-tėrn-lý. a. Negligent in dreſs.

SLATY, ſlå'te-ý. a. Having the nature of ſlate.

SLAVE, ſlå've. ſ. One mancipated to a maſter, not a freeman, a dependant.

To SLAVE, ſlå've. v. n. To drudge, to moil, to toil.

SLAVER, ſlåv'-ůr. ſ. Spittle, running from the mouth, drivel.

To SLAVER, ſlåv'-ůr. v. n. To be ſmeared with ſpittle, to emit ſpittle.

To SLAVER, ſlåv'-ůr. v. a. To ſmear with drivel.

SLAVERER, ſlåv'-ėr-ůr. ſ. One who cannot hold his ſpittle, a driveller, an idiot.

SLAVERY, ſlå've-ėr-ý. ſ. Servitude, the condition of a ſlave, the offices of a ſlave.

SLAUGHTER, ſlå'-tůr. ſ. Maſſacre, deſtruction by the ſword.

To SLAUGHTER, ſlå'-tůr. v. a. To maſſacre, to ſlay, to kill with the ſword.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE, ſlå'-tůr-hous. ſ. A houſe in which beaſts are killed for the butcher.

SLAUGHTERMAN, ſlå'-tůr-mån. ſ. One employed in killing.

SLAUGHTEROUS, ſlå'-tėr-ůs. a. Deſtructive, murderous.

SLAVISH, ſlå've-iſh. a. Servile, mean, baſe, dependant.

SLAVISHLY, ſlå've-iſh-lý. ad. Servilely, meanly.

SLAVISHNESS, ſlå've-iſh-nės. ſ. Servility, meanneſs.

To SLAY, ſlå'. v. a. To kill, to butcher, to put to death.

SLAYER, ſlå'-ůr. ſ. Killer, murderer, deſtroyer.

SLEAZY, ſlė'-zý. a. Weak, wanting ſubſtance.

SLED, ſlėd'. ſ. A carriage drawn without wheels.

SLEDDED, ſlėd'-did. a. Mounted on a ſled.

SLEDGE, ſlėdzh'. ſ. A large heavy hammer; a carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels.

SLEEK, ſlė'k. a. Smooth, gloſſy.

To SLEEK, ſlė'k. v. a. To comb ſmooth and even; to render ſoft, ſmooth, or gloſſy.

SLEEKLY, ſlė'k-lý. ad. Smoothly, gloſſily.

SLEEKSTONE, ſlė'k-ſtône. ſ. A ſmoothing ſtone.

To SLEEP, ſlė'p. v. n. To take reſt, by ſuſpenſion of the mental powers: to reſt, to be motionleſs; to live thoughtleſsly; to be dead, death being a ſtate from which man will ſome time awake; to be inattentive, not vigilant; to be unnoticed, or unattended.

SLEEP, ſlė'p. ſ. Repoſe, reſt, ſuſpenſion of the mental powers, ſlumber.

SLEEPER, ſlė'p-ůr. ſ. One who ſleeps; a lazy inactive drone; that which lies dormant, or without effect; a fiſh.

SLEEPILY, ſlè'p-ỳ-lỳ. ad. Drowſily, with deſire to ſleep; dully, lazily; ſtupidly.

SLEEPINESS, ſlè'p-ỳ-nès. ſ. Drowſineſs, diſpoſition to ſleep, inability to keep awake.

SLEEPLESS, ſlè'p-lès. a. Wanting ſleep.

SLEEPY, ſlè'p-ỳ. a. Drowſy, diſpoſed to ſleep; ſoporiferous, cauſing ſleep.

SLEET, ſlè't. ſ. A kind of ſmooth or ſmall hail or ſnow, not falling in flakes, but ſingle particles.

To SLEET, ſlè't. v. n. To ſnow in ſmall particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEETY, ſlè't-ỳ. a. Bringing ſleet.

SLEEVE, ſlè'v. ſ. The part of a garment that covers the arms; a fiſh.

SLEEVED, ſlè'vd. a. Having ſleeves.

SLEEVELESS, ſlè'v-lès. a. Wanting ſleeves; wanting reaſonableneſs, wanting propriety.

SLEIGHT, ſlì'te. ſ. Artful trick, cunning artifice, dexterous practice.

SLENDER, ſlèn'-dùr. a. Thin, ſmall in circumference compared with the length; ſmall in the waiſt, having a fine ſhape; ſlight; ſmall, weak; ſparing; not amply ſupplied.

SLENDERLY, ſlèn'-dèr-lỳ. ad. Without bulk; ſlightly, meanly.

SLENDERNESS, ſlèn'-dèr-nès. ſ. Thinneſs, ſmallneſs of circumference; want of bulk or ſtrength; ſlightneſs; want of plenty.

SLEPT, ſlèpt'. The preterite and part. paſſ. of Sleep.

SLEW, ſlù'. The preterite of Slay.

To SLEY, ſlà'. v. n. To part or twiſt into threads.

To SLICE, ſlì'ſe. v. n. To cut into flat pieces; to cut into parts; to cut off; to cut, to divide.

SLICE, ſlì'ſe. ſ. A broad piece cut off; a broad piece; a broad head fixed in a handle, a peel, a ſpatula.

SLID, ſlid'. The preterite of Slide.

SLIDDEN, ſlid'n. The participle paſſive of Slide.

To SLIDER, ſlid'-dùr. v. n. To ſlide with interruption.

To SLIDE, ſlì'de. v. n. To paſs along ſmoothly, to glide; to move without change of the foot; to paſs along by ſilent and unobſerved progreſſion; to paſs ſilently and gradually from good to bad; to paſs without difficulty or obſtruction; to move upon the ice by a ſingle impulſe, without change of feet; to fall by errour; to be not firm; to paſs with a free and gentle courſe or flow.

To SLIDE, ſlì'de. v. a. To paſs imperceptibly.

SLIDE, ſlì'de. ſ. Smooth and eaſy paſſage; flow, even courſe.

SLIDER, ſlì'de-ùr. ſ. He who ſlides.

SLIGHT, ſlì'te. a. Small, inconſiderable; weak; negligent; fooliſh, weak of mind; not ſtrong, thin, as a Slight ſilk.

SLIGHT, ſlì'te. ſ. Neglect, contempt, artifice, cunning practice.

To SLIGHT, ſlì'te. v. a. To neglect, to diſregard; to throw careleſsly; To Slight over, to treat or perform careleſsly.

SLIGHTER, ſlì'te-ùr. ſ. One who diſregards.

SLIGHTINGLY, ſlì'te-ìng-lỳ. ad. Without reverence, with contempt.

SLIGHTLY, ſlì'te-lỳ. ad. Negligently, contemptuouſly; weakly, without force; without worth.

SLIGHTNESS, ſlì'te-nès. ſ. Weakneſs, want of ſtrength; negligence, want of attention.

SLILY, ſlì'-lỳ. ad. With cunning ſecrecy.

SLIM, ſlìm'. a. Slender, thin of ſhape.

SLIME, ſlì'me. ſ. Viſcous mire, any glutinous ſubſtance.

SLIMINESS, ſlì'me-ỳ-nès. ſ. Viſcoſity, glutinous matter.

SLIMY, ſlì'me-ỳ. a. Overſpread with ſlime; viſcous, glutinous.

SLINESS, ſlì'-nès. ſ. Deſigning artifice.

SLING, ſlìng'. ſ. A miſſive weapon made by a ſtrap; a throw, a ſtroke; a kind of hanging bandage.

To SLING, ſlìng'. v. a. To throw by a ſling; to throw, to caſt; to hang looſely by a ſtring; to move by means of a rope.

SLINGER, ſling'-ŭr. ſ. One who ſlings, or uſes the ſling.

To SLINK, ſlingk'. v. n. To ſneak, to ſteal out of the way.

To SLINK, ſlingk'. v. a. To caſt, to miſcarry of.

To SLIP, ſlip'. v. n. To ſlide, not to tread firm; to move or fly out of place; to ſneak, to ſlink; to glide, to paſs unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to fall into fault or errour; to eſcape, to fall out of the memory.

To SLIP, ſlip'. v. a. To convey ſecretly; to loſe by negligence; to part twigs from the main body by laceration; to eſcape from, to leave ſlily; to let looſe; to throw off any thing that holds one; to paſs over negligently.

SLIP, ſlip'. ſ. The act of ſlipping, a falſe ſtep; errour, miſtake, fault; a twig torn from the main ſtock; a leaſh or ſtring in which a dog is held; an eſcape, a deſertion; a long narrow piece.

SLIPBOARD, ſlip'-bōrd. ſ. A board ſliding in grooves.

SLIPKNOT, ſlip'-nŏt. ſ. A bowknot, a knot eaſily untied.

SLIPPER, ſlip'-pŭr. ſ. A ſhoe without leather behind, into which the foot ſlips eaſily.

SLIPPERILY, ſlip'-pĕr-ȳ-lȳ. ad. In a ſlippery manner.

SLIPPERINESS, ſlip'-pĕr-ȳ-nĕs. ſ. State or quality of being ſlippery, ſmoothneſs, glibneſs; uncertainty, want of firm footing.

SLIPPERY, ſlip'-pĕr-ȳ. a. Smooth, glib; not affording firm footing; hard to hold, hard to keep; not ſtanding firm; uncertain, changeable; not chaſte.

SLIPPY, ſlip'-pȳ. a. Slippery, eaſily ſliding.

SLIPSHOD, ſlip'-ſhŏd. a. Having the ſhoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely ſlipped on.

SLIPSLOP, ſlip'-ſlŏp. ſ. Bad liquor.

To SLIT, ſlit'. v. a. To cut longwiſe.

SLIT, ſlit'. ſ. A long cut, or narrow opening.

To SLIVE, ſlī've. } v. a. To ſplit,
To SLIVER, ſlī'-vŭr. } to divide longwiſe, to tear off longwiſe.

SLIVER, ſlī'-vŭr. ſ. A branch torn off.

SLOATS, ſlō'ts. ſ. Thoſe underpieces which keep the bottom of a cart together.

SLOBBER, ſlŏb'-bŭr. ſ. Slaver.

SLOE, ſlō'. ſ. The fruit of the blackthorn.

SLOOP, ſlō'p. ſ. A ſmall ſhip.

To SLOP, ſlŏp'. v. a. To drink groſsly and greedily.

SLOP, ſlŏp'. ſ. Mean and vile liquors of any kind; Trowſers, open breeches.

SLOPE, ſlō'pe. a. Oblique, not perpendicular.

SLOPE, ſlō'pe. ſ. An oblique direction, any thing obliquely directed; declivity, ground cut or formed with declivity.

SLOPE, ſlō'pe. ad. Obliquely, not perpendicularly.

To SLOPE, ſlō'pe. v. a. To form to obliquity or declivity, to direct obliquely.

To SLOPE, ſlō'pe. v. n. To take an oblique or declivous direction.

SLOPENESS, ſlō'pe-nĕs. ſ. Obliquity, declivity.

SLOPEWISE, ſlō'pe-wīze. ad. Obliquely.

SLOPINGLY, ſlō'pe-ing-lȳ. ad. Obliquely.

SLOPPY, ſlŏp'-pȳ. a. Miry and wet.

SLOT, ſlŏt'. ſ. The track of a deer.

SLOTH, ſlō'th. ſ. Lazineſs, ſluggiſhneſs, idleneſs; an animal of very ſlow motion.

SLOTHFUL, ſlō'th-fŭl. a. Lazy, ſluggiſh, dull of motion.

SLOTHFULLY, ſlō'th-fŭl-ȳ. ad. With ſloth.

SLOTHFULNESS, ſlō'th-fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Lazineſs, ſluggiſhneſs, inactivity.

SLOUCH, ſlou'tſh. ſ. A downcaſt look, a depreſſion of the head; a man who looks heavy and clowniſh.

To SLOUCH, ſlou'tſh. v. n. To have a downcaſt clowniſh look.

SLOVEN, ſlŭv'n. ſ. A man indecently,

cently negligent of cleanlineſs, a man dirtily dreſſed.

SLOVENLINESS, ſlův'n-lý-nės. ſ. Indecent negligence of dreſs, neglect of cleanlineſs.

SLOVENLY, ſlův'n-lý. a. Negligent of dreſs, negligent of neatneſs, not cleanly.

SLOVENLY, ſlův'n-lý. ad. In a coarſe inelegant manner.

SLOVENRY, ſlův'n-rý. ſ. Dirtineſs, want of neatneſs.

SLOUGH, ſlou'. ſ. A deep miry place.

SLOUGH, ſlůf'. ſ. The ſkin which a ſerpent caſts off at his periodical renovation; the part that ſeparates from a foul ſore.

To SLOUGH, ſlůf'. v. n. To part from the ſound fleſh.

SLOUGHY, ſlou'-ý. a. Miry, boggy, muddy.

SLOW, ſlò'. a. Not ſwift, not quick of motion; late, not happening in a ſhort time; not ready, not quick; acting with deliberation; dull, inactive; dull, heavy in wit.

SLOW, ſlò'. In compoſition, is an adverb. Slowly.

To SLOW, ſlò'. v. a. To delay, to procraſtinate. Not in uſe.

SLOWLY, ſlò'-lý. ad. Not ſpeedily; not ſoon; not haſtily; not promptly; tardily, ſluggiſhly.

SLOWNESS, ſlò'-nės. ſ. Smallneſs of motion; want of velocity; length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to paſs; dulneſs to admit conviction or affection; want of promptneſs; deliberation, cool delay; dilatorineſs, procraſtination.

SLOWWORM, ſlò'-wůrm. ſ. The blind worm, a ſmall viper.

To SLUBBER, ſlůb'-bėr. v. a. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry; to ſtain, to daub; to cover coarſely or careleſsly.

SLUBBERDEGULLION, ſlůb-bėr-dý-gůl'-lyůn. ſ. A paltry, dirty, ſorry wretch. A cant word.

SLUDGE, ſlůdzh'. ſ. Mire, dirt mixed with water.

SLUG, ſlůg'. ſ. An idler, a drone: a kind of ſlow creeping ſnail; a cylindrical or oval piece of metal ſhot from a gun.

To SLUG, ſlůg'. v. n. To lie idle, to move ſlowly.

SLUGGARD, ſlůg'-gėrd. ſ. An inactive lazy fellow.

To SLUGGARDIZE, ſlůg'-gėr-dìze. v. a. To make idle; to make droniſh.

SLUGGISH, ſlůg'-giſh. a. Lazy, ſlothful.

SLUGGISHLY, ſlůg'-giſh-lý. ad. Lazily, idly, ſlowly.

SLUGGISHNESS, ſlůg'-giſh-nės. ſ. Sloth, lazineſs, idleneſs.

SLUICE, ſlů's. ſ. A watergate, a floodgate, a vent for water.

To SLUICE, ſlů's. v. a. To emit by floodgates.

SLUICY, ſlů'ſ-ý. a. Falling in ſtreams as from a floodgate.

To SLUMBER, ſlům'-bůr. v. n. To ſleep lightly, to be neither awake nor in profound ſleep; to ſleep, to repoſe; Sleep and Slumber are often confounded; to be in a ſtate of negligence and ſupineneſs.

To SLUMBER, ſlům'-bůr. v. a. To lay to ſleep; to ſtupify.

SLUMBER, ſlům'-bůr. ſ. Light ſleep; ſleep, repoſe.

SLUMBEROUS, ſlům'-bėr-ůs. } a.
SLUMBERY, ſlům'-bėr-ý. }
Soporiferous, cauſing ſleep; ſleepy.

SLUNG, ſlůng'. The preterite and participle paſſive of Sling.

SLUNK, ſlůngk'. The preterite and participle paſſive of Slink.

To SLUR, ſlůr'. v. a. To ſully, to ſoil; to paſs lightly; to cheat, to trick.

SLUR, ſlůr'. ſ. Slight diſgrace.

SLUT, ſlůt'. ſ. A dirty woman; a word of ſlight contempt to a woman.

SLUTTERY, ſlůt'-tėr-ý. ſ. The qualities or practice of a ſlut.

SLUTTISH, ſlůt'-tiſh. a. Naſty, dirty, indecently negligent of cleanlineſs.

SLUTTISHLY, ſlůt'-tiſh-lý. ad. In a ſluttiſh manner, naſtily, dirtily.

SLUTTISHNESS, ſlůt'-tiſh-nės. ſ. The qualities or practice of a ſlut, naſtineſs, dirtineſs.

SLY, ſlỳ'. a. Meanly artful, ſecretly inſidious.

SLYBOOTS, ſlỳ'-bôts. ſ. A ſeemingly ſilly, but cunning fellow.

SLYLY, ſlỳ'-lỳ. ad. With ſecret artifice, inſidiouſly.

To **SMACK**, ſmåk'. v. n. To be tinctured with any particular taſte; to have a tincture or quality infuſed; to make a noiſe by ſeparation of the lips ſtrongly preſſed together, as after a taſte; to kiſs with a cloſe compreſſion of the lips.

To **SMACK**, ſmåk'. v. a. To kiſs; to make any quick ſmart noiſe.

SMACK, ſmåk'. ſ. Taſte, flavour; tincture, quality from ſomething mixed; a ſmall quantity, a taſte; the act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleaſing taſte; a loud kiſs; a ſmall ſhip.

SMALL, ſmå'l. a. Little in quantity; ſlender, minute; little in degree; little in importance, petty; little in the principal quality, as Small beer; not ſtrong, weak.

SMALL, ſmå'l. ſ. The ſmall or narrow part of any thing, particularly applied to the leg.

SMALLCOAL, ſmå'l-kôle. ſ. Little wood coals uſed to light fires.

SMALLCRAFT, ſmå'l-kråft. ſ. A little veſſel below the denomination of ſhip.

SMALLPOX, ſmål-pôks'. ſ. An eruptive diſtemper of great malignity.

SMALLY, ſmå'l-ỳ. ad. In a little quantity, with minuteneſs, in a little or low degree.

SMALNESS, ſmå'l-nès. ſ. Littleneſs, not greatneſs; want of bulk, minuteneſs; weakneſs.

SMALT, ſmå'lt. ſ. A beautiful blue ſubſtance.

SMARAGDINE, ſmå-råg'-dîn. a. Made of emerald, reſembling emerald.

SMART, ſmå'rt. ſ. Quick, pungent, lively pain; pain, corporal or intellectual; a fellow affecting briſkneſs and vivacity.

To **SMART**, ſmå'rt. v. n. To feel quick lively pain; to feel pain of body or mind.

SMART, ſmå'rt. a. Pungent, ſharp; quick, vigorous; acute, witty; briſk, lively.

SMARTLY, ſmå'rt-lỳ. ad. After a ſmart manner, ſharply, briſkly.

SMARTNESS, ſmå'rt-nès. ſ. The quality of being ſmart, quickneſs, vigour; livelineſs, briſkneſs, wittineſs.

SMATCH, ſmåtſh'. ſ. Taſte, tincture, twang; a bird.

To **SMATTER**, ſmåt'-tůr. v. n. To have a ſlight, ſuperficial knowledge; to talk ſuperficially or ignorantly.

SMATTER, ſmåt'-tůr. ſ. Superficial or ſlight knowledge.

SMATTERER, ſmåt'-tèr-ůr. ſ. One who has a ſlight or ſuperficial knowledge.

SMATTERING, ſmåt'-tèr-îng. ſ. A ſuperficial acquaintance with any art; a ſmall quantity.

To **SMEAR**, ſmé'r. v. a. To overſpread with ſomething viſcous and adheſive, to beſmear; to ſoil, to contaminate.

SMEAR, ſmé'r. ſ. An ointment, any fat liquor or juice.

SMEARY, ſmé'r-ỳ. a. Dawby, adheſive.

SMEGMATICK, ſmèg'-må-tîk. a. Soapy, deterſive.

To **SMELL**, ſmèl'. v. a. To perceive by the noſe; to find out by mental ſagacity.

To **SMELL**, ſmèl'. v. n. To ſtrike the noſtrils; to have any particular ſcent; to have a particular tincture or ſmack of any quality; to practiſe the act of ſmelling.

SMELL, ſmèl'. ſ. Power of ſmelling, the ſenſe of which the noſe is the organ; ſcent, power of affecting the noſe.

SMELLER, ſmèl'-lůr. ſ. He who ſmells.

SMELLFEAST, ſmèl'-fèſt. ſ. A paraſite, one who haunts good tables.

SMELLINGBOTTLE, ſmèl'-lîng-bôt'l. ſ. A bottle impregnated with ſomething ſuited to ſtimulate the noſe and revive the ſpirits.

SMELT, ſmèlt'. The preterite and participle paſſ. of SMELL.

SMELT, ſmėlt'. ſ. A ſmall ſea fiſh.

To SMELT, ſmėlt'. v. a. To melt ore, ſo as to extract the metal.

SMELTER, ſmėlt'-ůr. ſ. One who melts ore.

To SMERK, ſmėrk'. v. a. To ſmile wantonly.

SMERLIN, ſmėr'-lin. ſ. A fiſh.

SMICKET, ſmik'-kit. ſ. The under garment of a woman.

To SMILE, ſmi'le. v. n. To expreſs pleaſure by the countenance; to expreſs ſlight contempt; to look gay or joyous; to be favourable, to be propitious.

SMILE, ſmi'le. ſ. A look of pleaſure, or kindneſs.

SMILINGLY, ſmi'le-ing-lẏ. ad. With a look of pleaſure.

To SMIRCH, ſmėrtſh'. v. a. To cloud, to duſk, to ſoil.

SMIRK, ſmėrk'. a. Nice, ſmart, jaunty.

SMIT, ſmit'. The participle paſſive of SMITE.

To SMITE, ſmi'te. v. a. To ſtrike; to kill, to deſtroy; to afflict, to chaſten; to affect with any paſſion.

To SMITE, ſmi'te. v. n. To ſtrike, to collide.

SMITER, ſmi'te-ůr. ſ. He who ſmites.

SMITH, ſmith'. ſ. One who forges with his hammer, one who works in metals.

SMITHCRAFT, ſmith'-kråft. ſ. The art of a ſmith.

SMITHERY, ſmith'-ėr-ẏ. ſ. The ſhop of a ſmith.

SMITHING, ſmith'-ing. ſ. The art of a ſmith.

SMITHY, ſmith'-ẏ. ſ. The ſhop of a ſmith.

SMITTEN, ſmit'n. The participle paſſive of SMITE.

SMOCK, ſmŏk'. ſ. The under garment of a woman, a ſhift.

SMOCKFACED, ſmŏk'-fåſt. a. Palefaced, maidenly.

SMOKE, ſmŏ'ke. ſ. The viſible effluvium, or ſooty exhalation from any thing burning.

To SMOKE, ſmŏ'ke. v. n. To emit a dark exhalation by heat; to move with ſuch ſwiftneſs as to kindle; to ſmell or hunt out; to uſe tobacco in a pipe.

To SMOKE, ſmŏ'ke. v. a. To ſcent by ſmoke, or dry in ſmoke; to ſmoke a pipe; to ſmell out, to find out.

To SMOKEDRY, ſmŏ'ke-drẏ. v. a. To dry in the ſmoke.

SMOKEJACK, ſmŏ'ke-dzhåk. ſ. A machine for turning the ſpit by the draught of air in the chimney.

SMOKELESS, ſmŏ'ke-lės. a. Having no ſmoke.

SMOKER, ſmŏ'ke-ůr. ſ. One that dries or perfumes by ſmoke; one that uſes tobacco in a pipe.

SMOKY, ſmŏ'ke-ẏ. a. Emitting ſmoke, fumid; having the appearance or nature of ſmoke; noiſome with ſmoke.

SMOOTH, ſmŏ'th. a. Even on the ſurface, level; evenly ſpread, gloſſy; equal in pace without ſtarts or obſtruction; flowing ſoft; mild, adulatory.

To SMOOTH, ſmŏ'th. v. a. To level, to make even on the ſurface; to work into a ſoft uniform maſs; to make eaſy, to rid from obſtructions; to make flowing, to free from harſhneſs; to palliate, to ſoften; to calm, to mollify; to eaſe; to flatter, to ſoften with blandiſhments.

SMOOTHFACED, ſmŏ'th-fåſt. a. Mild looking, having a ſoft air.

SMOOTHLY, ſmŏ'th-lẏ. ad. Evenly; with even glide; without obſtruction, eaſily, readily; with ſoft and bland language.

SMOOTHNESS, ſmŏ'th-nės. ſ. Evenneſs on the ſurface; ſoftneſs or mildneſs on the palate; ſweetneſs and ſoftneſs of numbers; blandneſs and gentleneſs of ſpeech.

SMOOTHTONGUED, ſmŏ'th-tůngd. a. Uſing ſmooth ſpeech, flattering.

SMOTE, ſmŏ'te. pret. of SMITE.

To SMOTHER, ſmůth'-ůr. v. a. To ſuffocate with ſmoke, or by excluſion of the air; to ſuppreſs.

To SMOTHER, ſmůth'-ůr. v. a. To

ſmoke without vent; to be ſuppreſſed or kept cloſe.

SMOTHER, ſmủth'-ủr. ſ. A ſtate of ſuppreſſion; ſmoke, thick duſt.

SMOULDERING, ſmỏ'l-dėr-ỉng. } a.
SMOULDRY, ſmỏ'l-drỷ. }
Burning and ſmoking without vent.

SMUG, ſmủg'. a. Nice, ſpruce, dreſſed with affectation of niceneſs.

To SMUG, ſmủg'. v.a. To adorn, to ſpruce.

To SMUGGLE, ſmủg'l. v. a. To import or export goods without payment of the cuſtoms.

SMUGGLER, ſmủg'-glủr. ſ. A wretch, who imports or exports goods without payment of the cuſtoms.

SMUGLY, ſmủg'-lỷ. ad. Neatly, ſprucely.

SMUGNESS, ſmủg'-nės. ſ. Spruceneſs, neatneſs.

SMUT, ſmủt'. ſ. A ſpot made with ſoot or coal; muſt or blackneſs gathered on corn, mildew; obſcenity.

To SMUT, ſmủt'. v. a. To ſtain, to mark with ſoot or coal; to taint with mildew.

To SMUT, ſmủt'. v. n. To become tainted with mildew.

To SMUTCH, ſmủtſh'. v. a. To black with ſmoke.

SMUTTILY, ſmủt'-tỷ-lỷ. ad. Blackly, ſmokily; obſcenely.

SMUTTINESS, ſmủt'-tỷ-nės. ſ. Soil from ſmoke; obſceneneſs.

SMUTTY, ſmủt'-tỷ. a. Black with ſmoke or coal; tainted with mildew; obſcene.

SNACK, ſnåk'. ſ. A ſhare, a part taken by compact.

SNAFFLE, ſnåf'l. ſ. A bridle which croſſes the noſe; a kind of bit for a bridle.

To SNAFFLE, ſnåf'l. v. a. To bridle, to hold in a bridle, to manage.

SNAG, ſnåg'. ſ. A jag or ſharp protuberance; a tooth left by itſelf, or ſtanding beyond the reſt.

SNAGGED, ſnåg'-gėd. } a. Full of
SNAGGY, ſnåg-gỷ. } ſnags, full of ſharp protuberances; ſhooting into ſharp points.

SNAIL, ſnå'le. ſ. A ſlimy animal which creeps on plants, ſome with ſhells on their backs; a name given to a drone from the ſlow motion of a ſnail.

SNAKE, ſnå'ke. ſ. A ſerpent of the oviparous kind, diſtinguiſhed from the viper. The ſnake's bite is harmleſs.

SNAKEROOT, ſnå'ke-rỏt. ſ. A ſpecies of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNAKESHEAD, ſnå'kſ-hėd. ſ. A plant.

SNAKEWEED, ſnå'ke-wėd. ſ. A plant.

SNAKEWOOD, ſnå'ke-wủd. ſ. A kind of wood uſed in medicine.

SNAKY, ſnå'ke-ỷ. a. Serpentine, belonging to a ſnake, reſembling a ſnake; having ſerpents.

To SNAP, ſnåp'. v. a. To break at once, to break ſhort; to ſtrike with a ſharp ſhort noiſe; to bite; to catch ſuddenly and unexpectedly; to treat with ſharp language.

To SNAP, ſnåp'. v. n. To break ſhort, to fall aſunder; to make an effort to bite with eagerneſs.

SNAP, ſnåp'. ſ. The act of breaking with a quick motion; a greedy fellow; a quick eager bite; a catch, a theft.

SNAPDRAGON, ſnåp'-dråg-ủn. ſ. A plant; a kind of play.

SNAPPER, ſnåp'-pủr. ſ. One who ſnaps.

SNAPPISH, ſnåp'-pỉſh. a. Eager to bite; peeviſh, ſharp in reply.

SNAPPISHLY, ſnåp'-pỉſh-lỷ. ad. Peeviſhly, tartly.

SNAPPISHNESS, ſnåp'-pỉſh-nės. ſ. Peeviſhneſs, tartneſs.

SNAPSACK, nåp'-ſåk. ſ. A ſoldier's bag.

SNARE, ſnå're. ſ. Any thing ſet to catch an animal, a gin, a net; any thing by which one is entrapped or entangled.

To SNARE, ſnå're. v. a. To entrap, to entangle.

To SNARL, ſnå'rl. v. n. To growl

as an angry animal; to ſpeak roughly, to talk in rude terms.

SNARLER, ſnå'r-lůr. ſ. One who ſnarls, a growling, ſurly, quarrelſome fellow.

SNARY, ſnå're-ý. a. Entangling, inſidious.

To SNATCH, ſnåtſh'. v. a. To ſeize any thing haſtily; to tranſport or carry ſuddenly.

To SNATCH, ſnåtſh'. v. n. To bite or catch eagerly at ſomething.

SNATCH, ſnåtſh'. ſ. A haſty catch; a ſhort fit of vigorous action; a broken or interrupted action, a ſhort fit.

SNATCHER, ſnåtſh'-ůr. ſ. One that ſnatches.

SNATCHINGLY, ſnåtſh'-ìng-lý. ad. Haſtily, with interruption.

To SNEAK, ſnė'k. v. n. To creep ſlyly, to come or go as if afraid to be ſeen; to behave with meanneſs and ſervility, to crouch.

SNEAKER, ſnė'k-ůr. ſ. A ſmall bowl of punch.

SNEAKING, ſnė'k-ìng. particip. a. Servile, mean, low; covetous, niggardly.

SNEAKINGLY, ſnė'k-ìng-lý. ad. Meanly, ſervilely.

SNEAKINGNESS, ſnė'k-ìng-nės. ſ. Niggardlineſs; meanneſs.

SNEAKUP, ſnė'k-ůp. ſ. A cowardly, creeping, inſidious ſcoundrel.

To SNEAP, ſnė'p. v. a. To reprimand, to check; to nip. Not in uſe.

To SNEER, ſnė'r. v. n. To ſhow contempt by looks; to inſinuate contempt by covert expreſſions; to utter with grimace; to ſhow awkward mirth.

SNEER, ſnė'r. ſ. A look of contemptuous ridicule; an expreſſion of ludicrous ſcorn.

SNEERER, ſnė'r-ůr. ſ. He that ſneers.

To SNEEZE, ſnė'z. v. n. To emit wind audibly by the noſe.

SNEEZE, ſnė'z. ſ. Emiſſion of wind audibly by the noſe.

SNEEZEWORT, ſnė'z-wůrt. ſ. A plant.

SNET, ſnėt'. ſ. The fat of a deer.

SNICK AND SNEE, ſnìk'-ånd-ſnė'. ſ. A combat with knives.

To SNIFF, ſnìf'. v. n. To draw breath audibly by the noſe.

To SNIGGLE, ſnìg'l. v. n. To fiſh for eels by thruſting a bait into their holes.

To SNIP, ſnìp'. v. a. To cut at once with ſciſſars.

SNIP, ſnìp'. ſ. A ſingle cut with ſciſſars; a ſmall ſhred.

SNIPE, ſnì'pe. ſ. A ſmall fen fowl with a long bill; a fool, a blockhead.

SNIPPER, ſnìp'-půr. ſ. One that ſnips.

SNIPPET, ſnìp'-pìt. ſ. A ſmall part, a ſhare.

SNIPSNAP, ſnìp'-ſnåp. ſ. Tart dialogue.

SNIVEL, ſnìv'l. ſ. Snot, the running of the noſe.

To SNIVEL, ſnìv'l. v. n. To run at the noſe; to cry as children.

SNIVELLER, ſnìv'-lůr. ſ. A weeper, a weak lamenter.

To SNORE, ſnô're. v. n. To breathe hard through the noſe, as men in ſleep.

SNORE, ſnô're. ſ. Audible reſpiration of ſleepers through the noſe.

SNORER, ſnô're-ůr. ſ. One who ſnores.

To SNORT, ſnôrt'. v. n. To blow through the noſe as a high mettled horſe.

SNOT, ſnôt'. ſ. The mucus of the noſe.

SNOTTY, ſnôt'-tý. a. Full of ſnot.

SNOUT, ſnou't. ſ. The noſe of a beaſt; the noſe of a man, in contempt; the noſel or end of any hollow pipe.

SNOUTED, ſnou't-ìd. a. Having a ſnout.

SNOW, ſnô'. ſ. The ſmall particles of water frozen before they unite into drops.

To SNOW, ſnô'. v. n. To have ſnow fall.

To SNOW, ſnô'. v. a. To ſcatter like ſnow.

SNOWBALL, ſnô'-bål. ſ. A round lump of congelated ſnow.

SNOWBROTH, ſnô'-brôth. ſ. Very cold liquor.

SNOWDROP, ſnô'-drôp. ſ. An early flower.

SNOW-WHITE, ſnô'-hwite. a. White as ſnow.

SNOWY, ſnô'-ŷ. a. White like ſnow; abounding with ſnow.

To SNUB, ſnůb'. v. a. To check, to reprimand; to nip.

To SNUB, ſnůb'. v. n. To ſob with convulſion.

SNUFF, ſnůf'. ſ. The uſeleſs excreſcence of a candle; a candle almoſt burnt out; the fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame; reſentment expreſſed by ſniffing, perverſe reſentment; powdered tobacco taken by the noſe.

To SNUFF, ſnůf'. v. a. To draw in with the breath; to ſcent; to crop the candle.

To SNUFF, ſnůf'. v. n. To ſnort, to draw breath by the noſe; to ſniff in contempt.

SNUFFBOX, ſnůf'-bôks. ſ. The box in which ſnuff is carried.

SNUFFER, ſnůf'-fůr. ſ. He that ſnuffs.

SNUFFERS, ſnůf'-fůrz. ſ. The inſtrument with which the candle is clipped.

To SNUFFLE, ſnůf'l. v. n. To ſpeak through the noſe, to breathe hard through the noſe.

SNUFFLER, ſnůf'-lůr. ſ. He that ſpeaks through the noſe.

To SNUG, ſnůg'. v. n. To lie cloſe.

SNUG, ſnůg'. a. Cloſe, free from any inconvenience; cloſe, out of notice; ſlyly or inſidiouſly cloſe.

To SNUGGLE, ſnůg'l. v. n. To lie cloſe, to lie warm.

SO, ſô'. ad. In like manner; it anſwers to As either preceding or following; to ſuch a degree; in ſuch a manner; in the ſame manner; thus, in this manner; therefore, for this reaſon, in conſequence of this; on theſe terms, noting a conditional petition; provided that, on condition that; in like manner, noting conceſſion of one propoſition and aſſumption of another, anſwering to As; it notes a kind of abrupt beginning, Well; a word of aſſumption, thus be it; a form of petition; So ſo, an exclamation after ſomething done or known; indifferently, not much amiſs or well; So then, thus then it is that, therefore.

To SOAK, ſô'ke. v. n. To lie ſteeped in moiſture; to enter by degrees into pores; to drink gluttonouſly and intemperately.

To SOAK, ſô'ke. v. n. To macerate in any moiſture, to ſteep, to keep wet till moiſture is imbibed, to drench; to drain, to exhauſt.

SOAKER, ſô'ke ůr. ſ. He that macerates in any moiſture; a great drinker, in low language.

SOAP, ſô'pe. ſ. A ſubſtance uſed in waſhing.

SOAPBOILER, ſô'pe-boil-ůr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make ſoap.

SOAPWORT, ſô'pe-wůrt. ſ. A ſpecies of campion.

SOAPY, ſô'pe-ŷ. a. Covered with ſoap; reſembling ſoap.

To SOAR, ſô're. v. n. To fly aloft, to tower, to mount, properly to fly without viſible action of the wings; to mount intellectually, to tower with the mind; to riſe high.

SOAR, ſô're. ſ. Towering flight.

To SOB, ſôb'. v. n. To heave audibly with convulſive ſorrow; to ſigh with convulſion.

SOB, ſôb'. ſ. A convulſive ſigh, a convulſive act of reſpiration obſtructed by ſorrow.

SOBER, ſô'-bůr. a. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not overpowered by drink; not mad, right in the underſtanding; regular, calm, free from inordinate paſſion; ſerious, ſolemn, grave.

To SOBER, ſô'-bůr. v. a. To make ſober.

SOBERLY, ſô'-bůr-lŷ. ad. Without intemperance; without madneſs; temperately, moderately; coolly, calmly.

SOBERNESS, ſô'-bůr-nês. ſ. Temperance in drink; calmneſs, freedom from enthuſiaſm, coolneſs.

SOBRIETY, ſò-brì'-è-tỳ. ſ. Temperance in drink; general temperance; freedom from inordinate paſſion; calmneſs, coolneſs; ſeriouſneſs, gravity.

SOCCAGE, ſòk'-kèdzh. ſ. A tenure of lands for certain inferiour or huſbandly ſervices to be performed to the lord of the fee.

SOCCAGER, ſòk'-kèdzh-ùr. ſ. A tenant by ſoccage.

SOCIABLE, ſò'-ſhàbl. a. Fit to be conjoined; ready to unite in a general intereſt; friendly, familiar; inclined to company.

SOCIABLENESS, ſò'-ſhàbl-nès. ſ. Inclination to company and converſe; freedom of converſation, good fellowſhip.

SOCIABLY, ſò'-ſhàb-lỳ. ad. Converſibly, as a companion.

SOCIAL, ſò'-ſhàl. a. Relating to a general or publick intereſt; eaſy to mix in friendly gayety; conſiſting in union or converſe with another.

SOCIALLY, ſò'-ſhàl-lỳ. ad. In a ſocial manner.

SOCIALNESS, ſò'-ſhàl-nès. ſ. The quality of being ſocial.

SOCIETY, ſò-ſì'-è-tỳ. ſ. Union of many in one general intereſt; numbers united in one intereſt; community; company, converſe; partnerſhip, union on equal terms.

SOCINIAN, ſò-ſìn'-yàn. ſ. A follower of Socinus, one who denies the divinity of Chriſt.

SOCINIANISM, ſò-ſìn'-yàn-ìzm. ſ. The doctrines of Socinus.

SOCK, ſòk'. ſ. Something put between the foot and ſhoe; the ſhoe of the ancient comick actors.

SOCKET, ſòk'-kìt. ſ. Any hollow pipe, generally the hollow of a candleſtick; the receptacle of the eye; any hollow that receives ſomething inſerted.

SOCLE, ſòkl. ſ. With architects, a flat ſquare member, under the baſes of pedeſtals of ſtatues and vaſes.

SOCMAN, ſòk'-màn. ſ. A ſoccager.

SOD, ſòd'. ſ. A turf, a clod.

SOD, ſòd'. irr. pret. of SEETHE.

SODALITY, ſò-dàl'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. A fellowſhip, a fraternity.

SODDEN, ſòd'n. The irr. part. paſſ. of SEETHE. Boiled, ſeethed.

To **SODER**, ſòd'-dùr. v. a. To cement with ſome metallick matter.

SODER, ſòd'-dùr. ſ. Metallick cement.

SOEVER, ſò-èv'-ùr. ad. A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as whoſoever, whatſoever, howſoever.

SOFA, ſò'-fà. ſ. A ſplendid ſeat covered with carpets.

SOFT, ſà'ft. a. Not hard; ductile; flexible, yielding; tender, timorous; mild, gentle, meek, civil; placid; effeminate, viciouſly nice; delicate, elegantly tender; weak, ſimple; ſmooth, flowing.

SOFT, ſà'ft. interject. Hold, ſtop, not ſo faſt.

To **SOFTEN**, ſà'fn. v. a. To make ſoft, to make leſs hard; to make leſs fierce or obſtinate; to make eaſy, to compoſe; to make leſs harſh.

To **SOFTEN**, ſà'fn. v. n. To grow leſs hard; to grow leſs obdurate, cruel, or obſtinate.

SOFTLY, ſà'ft-lỳ. ad. Without hardneſs; not violently, not forcibly; not loudly; gently; placidly; mildly, tenderly.

SOFTNER, ſà'f-nùr. ſ. That which makes ſoft; one who palliates.

SOFTNESS, ſà'ft-nès. ſ. Quality contrary to hardneſs; mildneſs; gentleneſs; effeminacy, vicious, delicacy; timorouſneſs, puſillanimity; quality contrary to harſhneſs; eaſineſs to be affected; meekneſs.

SOHO, ſò-hò'. interject. A form of calling from a diſtant place.

To **SOIL**, ſoi'l. v. a. To foul, to dirt, to pollute, to ſtain, to ſully; to dung, to manure.

SOIL, ſoi'l. ſ. Dirt, ſpot, pollution, foulneſs; ground, earth, conſidered with relation to it's vegetative qualities; land, country; dung, compoſt; cut graſs given to cattle.

SOILINESS, ſoi'l-ỳ-nès. ſ. Stain, foulneſs.

SOILURE, ſoi'l-yùr. ſ. Stain, pollution. Not in uſe.

To SOJOURN, ſò'-dzhùrn. v. n. To dwell any where for a time, to live as not at home, to inhabit as not in a ſettled habitation.

SOJOURN, ſò'-dzhùrn. ſ. A temporary reſidence, a caſual and no ſettled habitation.

SOJOURNER, ſò'-dzhùr-nùr. ſ. A temporary dweller.

To SOLACE, ſòl'-lès. v. a. To comfort, to cheer, to amuſe.

To SOLACE, ſòl'-lès. v. n. To take comfort.

SOLACE, ſòl'-lès. ſ. Comfort, pleaſure, alleviation, that which gives comfort or pleaſure.

SOLAR, ſò'-lèr. } a. Being of the
SOLARY, ſò'-lèr-ỳ. } ſun; belonging to the ſun; meaſured by the ſun.

SOLD, ſò'ld. The preterite and part. paſſ. of SELL.

SOLD, ſò'ld. ſ. Military pay, warlike entertainment.

SOLDAN, ſòl'-dàn. ſ. The emperour of the Turks.

To SOLDER, ſòd'-dùr. v. a. To unite or faſten with any kind of metallick cement; to mend, to unite any thing broken.

SOLDER, ſòd'-dùr. ſ. Metallick cement.

SOLDERER, ſòd'-dèr-ùr. ſ. One that ſolders or mends.

SOLDIER, ſò'l-dzhèr. ſ. A fighting man, a warriour; it is generally uſed of the common men, as diſtinct from the commanders.

SOLDIERLIKE, ſò'l-dzhèr-like. } a.
SOLDIERLY, ſò'l-dzhèr-lỳ. }
Martial, military, becoming a ſoldier.

SOLDIERSHIP, ſò'l-dzhèr-ſhìp. ſ. Military character, martial qualities, behaviour becoming a ſoldier.

SOLDIERY, ſò'l-dzhèr-ỳ. ſ. Body of military men, ſoldiers collectively; ſoldierſhip, martial ſkill.

SOLE, ſò'le. ſ. The bottom of the foot; the bottom of the ſhoe; the part of any thing that touches the ground; a kind of ſea fiſh.

To SOLE, ſò'le. v. a. To furniſh with ſoles, as to Sole a pair of ſhoes.

SOLE, ſò'le. a. Single, only; in law, not married

SOLECISM, ſòl'-è-ſìzm. ſ. Unfitneſs of one word to another.

SOLELY, ſò'le-lỳ. ad. Singly, only.

SOLEMN, ſòl'-lèm. a. Anniverſary, obſerved once a year; religiouſly grave; awful, ſtriking with ſeriouſneſs; grave, affectedly ſerious.

SOLEMNESS, ſòl'-lèm-nès. } ſ.
SOLEMNITY, ſò-lèm'-nì-tỳ. }
Ceremony or rite annually performed; religious ceremony; awful ceremony or proceſſion; manner of acting awfully ſerious; gravity, ſteady ſeriouſneſs; awful grandeur, ſober dignity; affected gravity.

SOLEMNIZATION, ſòl-lèm-nì-zà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of ſolemnizing, celebration.

To SOLEMNIZE, ſòl'-lèm-nìze. v. a. To dignify by particular formalities, to celebrate; to perform religiouſly once a year.

SOLEMNLY, ſòl'-lèm-lỳ. ad. With annual religious ceremonies; with formal gravity and ſtatelineſs; with affected gravity; with religious ſeriouſneſs.

To SOLICIT, ſò-lìs'-ſìt. v. a. To importune, to intreat; to call to action, to excite; to implore, to aſk; to attempt, to try to obtain; to diſturb, to diſquiet.

SOLICITATION, ſòl-lìſ-ſỳ-tà'-ſhùn. ſ. Importunity; act of importuning; invitation, excitement.

SOLICITOR, ſò-lìs'-ſìt-ùr. ſ. One who petitions for another; one who does in Chancery the buſineſs which is done by attorneys in other courts.

SOLICITOUS, ſò-lìs'-ſìt-ùs. a. Anxious, careful, concerned.

SOLICITOUSLY, ſò-lìs'-ſìt-ùſ-lỳ. ad. Anxiouſly; carefully.

SOLICITRESS, ſò-lìs'-ſìt-très. ſ. A woman who petitions for another.

SOLICITUDE, ſò-lìs'-ſỳ-tùd. ſ. Anxiety, carefulneſs.

SOLID, ſòl'-ìd. a. Not fluid; not

hollow, compact, denſe; having all the geometrical dimenſions; ſtrong, firm; ſound, not weakly; real, not empty; true, not fallacious; not light, not ſuperficial, grave, profound.

SOLID, ſôl′-ĭd. ſ. In phyſick, the part containing the fluids.

SOLIDATION, ſôl-ĭ-dà′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making ſolid.

SOLIDITY, ſô-lĭd′-ĭt-ŷ. ſ. Fulneſs of matter, not hollowneſs; firmneſs, hardneſs, compactneſs; denſity; truth, not fallaciouſneſs, intellectual ſtrength, certainty.

SOLIDLY, ſôl′-ĭd-lŷ. ad. Firmly, denſely, compactly; truly, on good ground.

SOLIDNESS, ſôl′-ĭd-nĕs. ſ. Firmneſs, denſity.

SOLIDUNGULOUS, ſôl-ĭd-ŭng′-gŭ-lŭs. ſ. Whole-hoofed.

SOLIFIDIAN, ſô-lŷ-fĭd′-yăn. ſ. One who ſuppoſes faith alone neceſſary to juſtification.

SOLILOQUY, ſô-lĭl′-lô-kwŷ. ſ. A diſcourſe made by one in ſolitude to himſelf.

SOLIPEDE, ſôl′-ŷ-pĕd. ſ. An animal whoſe feet are not cloven.

SOLITAIRE, ſôl-lŷ-tà′re. ſ. A recluſe, a hermit; an ornament for the neck.

SOLITARILY, ſôl′-lŷ-tĕr-ĭl-ŷ. ad. In ſolitude; without company.

SOLITARINESS, ſôl′-lŷ-tĕr-ŷ-nĕs. ſ. Solitude, forbearance of company, habitual retirement.

SOLITARY, ſôl′-lŷ-tĕr-ŷ. a. Living alone; retired, gloomy, diſmal; ſingle.

SOLITARY, ſôl′-lŷ-tĕr-ŷ. ſ. One that lives alone, a hermit.

SOLITUDE, ſôl′-lŷ-tŭd. ſ. Lonely life, ſtate of being alone; a lonely place, a deſert.

SOLO, ſô′-lô. ſ. A tune played by a ſingle inſtrument,

SOLSTICE, ſôl′-ſtĭs. ſ. The point beyond which the ſun does not go, the tropical point, the point at which the day is longeſt in ſummer, or ſhorteſt in winter; it is taken of itſelf commonly for the ſummer ſolſtice.

SOLSTITIAL, ſôl-ſtĭſh′-ĕl. a. Belonging to the ſolſtice; happening at the ſolſtice.

SOLUBLE, ſôl′-ŭbl. a. Capable of diſſolution or ſeparation of parts.

SOLUBILITY, ſôl-ŭ-bĭl′-ĭt-ŷ. ſ. Suſceptiveneſs of ſeparation of parts.

To **SOLVE**, ſôlv′. v. a. To clear, to explain, to untie an intellectual knot.

SOLVENCY, ſôl′-vĕn-ſŷ. ſ. Ability to pay.

SOLVENT, ſôl′-vĕnt. a. Having the power to cauſe diſſolution; able to pay debts contracted.

SOLVIBLE, ſôl′-vĭbl. a. Poſſible to be cleared by reaſon or inquiry.

SOLUND-GOOSE, ſô″-lŭnd-gô′s. ſ. A fowl in bigneſs and feather very like a tame gooſe, but his bill longer, his wings alſo much longer.

SOLUTION, ſô-lŭ′-ſhŭn. ſ. Disjunction, ſeparation; matter diſſolved, that which contains any thing diſſolved; reſolution of a doubt, removal of an intellectual difficulty.

SOLUTIVE, ſôl′-ŭ-tĭv. a. Laxative, cauſing relaxation.

SOMATOLOGY, ſô-mà-tôl′-lô-dzhŷ. ſ. The doctrine of bodies.

SOME, ſŭm′. a. More or leſs, noting an indeterminate quantity; more or fewer, noting an indeterminate number; certain perſons; Some is often uſed abſolutely for ſome people; Some is oppoſed to Some, or to Others; one, any without determining which.

SOMEBODY, ſŭm′-bôd-ŷ. ſ. One, a perſon indiſcriminate and undetermined; a perſon of conſideration.

SOMEHOW, ſŭm′-how. ad. One way or other, I know not how.

SOMERSAULT, } ſŭm′-mĕr-ſĕt. ſ.
SOMERSET, } A leap by which a jumper throws himſelf from a beam, and turns over his head.

SOMETHING, ſŭm′-thĭng. ſ. A thing indeterminate; more or leſs; part; diſtance not great.

SOMETHING, ſŭm′-thĭng. ad. In ſome degree.

SOMETIME, ſům'-tìme. ad. Once, formerly.

SOMETIMES, ſům'-tìmz. ad. Now and then, at one time or other; at one time, oppoſed to Sometimes, or to Another time.

SOMEWHAT, ſům'-hwồt. ſ. Something, not nothing, though it be uncertain what; more or leſs; part greater or leſs.

SOMEWHAT, ſům'-hwồt. ad. In ſome degree.

SOMEWHERE, ſům'-hwère. ad. In one place or other.

SOMEWHILE, ſům'-hwìle. ad. Once, for a time.

SOMNAMBULATION, ſồm-nằm-bů-lå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of walking in the ſleep.

SOMNAMBULIST, ſồm-nằm'-bů-lìſt. ſ. One who walks in his ſleep.

SOMNIFEROUS, ſồm-nìf'-èr-ůs. a. Cauſing ſleep, procuring ſleep.

SOMNIFICK, ſồm-nìf'-ìk. a. Cauſing ſleep.

SOMNOLENCY, ſồm'-nỏ-lèn-ſỳ. ſ. Sleepineſs, inclination to ſleep.

SON, ſůn'. ſ. A male child, correlative to father or mother; deſcendant however diſtant; compellation of an old to a young man; native of a country; the ſecond perſon of the Trinity; product of any thing.

SON-IN-LAW, ſůn'-ìn-lå. ſ. One married to one's daughter.

SONSHIP, ſůn'-ſhìp. ſ. Filiation.

SONATA, ſỏ-nå'-tå. ſ. A tune.

SONG, ſồng'. ſ. Any thing modulated in the utterance; a poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad; a poem, lay, ſtrain; poetry, poeſy; notes of birds; An old Song, a trifle.

SONGISH, ſồng'-ìſh. a. Containing ſongs, conſiſting of ſongs. A low word.

SONGSTER, ſồng'-ſtůr. ſ. A ſinger.

SONGSTRESS, ſồng'-ſtrès. ſ. A female ſinger.

SONNET, ſồn'-nìt. ſ. A ſmall poem.

SONNETTEER, ſồn-nèt-tè'r. ſ. A ſmall poet, in contempt.

SONIFEROUS, ſỏ-nìf'-èr-ůs. a. Giving or bringing ſound.

SONORIFICK, ſồn-ỏ-rìf'-ìk. a. Producing ſound.

SONOROUS, ſỏ-nỏ'-růs. a. Loud ſounding, giving loud or ſhrill ſound; high ſounding, magnificent of ſound.

SONOROUSLY, ſỏ-nỏ'-růſ-lỳ. ad. With high ſound, with magnificence of ſound.

SONOROUSNESS, ſỏ-nỏ'-růſ-nès. ſ. The quality of giving ſound; magnificence of ſound.

SOON, ſỏ'n. ad. Before long time be paſt, ſhortly after any time aſſigned; early, oppoſed to late; readily, willingly; Soon as, immediately.

SOOPBERRY, ſỏ'p-bèr-rỳ. ſ. A plant.

SOOT, ſỏ't. ſ. Condenſed or embodied ſmoke.

SOOTED, ſỏ'-tìd. a. Smeared, manured, or covered with ſoot.

SOOTERKIN, ſỏ'-tèr-kìn. ſ. A kind of falſe birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from ſitting over their ſtoves.

SOOTH, ſỏ'th. ſ. Truth, reality. Obſolete.

SOOTH, ſỏ'th. a. Pleaſing, delightful.

To SOOTH, ſỏ'th. v. a. To flatter, to pleaſe; to calm, to ſoften; to gratify.

SOOTHER, ſỏ'th-ůr. ſ. A flatterer, one who gains by blandiſhments.

To SOOTHSAY, ſỏ'th-så. v. n. To predict, to foretell.

SOOTHSAYER, ſỏ'th-så-ůr. ſ. A foreteller, a prognoſticator.

SOOTINESS, ſỏ'-tỳ-nès. ſ. The quality of being ſooty.

SOOTY, ſỏ'-tỳ. a. Breeding ſoot; conſiſting of ſoot; black, dark, duſky.

To SOOTY, ſỏ'-tỳ. v. a. To make black with ſoot.

SOP, ſồp'. ſ. Any thing ſteeped in liquor to be eaten; any thing given to pacify.

To SOP, ſồp'. v. a. To ſteep in liquor.

SOPE, ſỏ'pe. ſ. See Soap.

SOPH, ſồf'. ſ. A young man who has been two years at the univerſity.

SOPHI, ſô'-fŷ. ſ. The emperour of Perſia.

SOPHISM, ſôf'-fîzm. ſ. A fallacious argument.

SOPHIST, ſôf'-fîſt. ſ. A profeſſor of philoſophy.

SOPHISTER, ſôf'-fîſ-tûr. ſ. A diſputant fallaciouſly ſubtle, an artful but inſidious logician; a name given to thoſe of a certain claſs in the univerſity between Freſhmen and Bachelors.

SOPHISTICAL, ſô-fîs'-tŷ-kêl. a. Fallaciouſly ſubtle, logically deceitful.

SOPHISTICALLY, ſô-fîs'-tŷ-kêl-ŷ. ad. With fallacious ſubtilty.

To SOPHISTICATE, ſô-fîs'-tŷ-kâte. v. a. To adulterate, to corrupt with ſomething ſpurious.

SOPHISTICATE, ſô-fîs'-tŷ-kêt. part. a. Adulterate, not genuine.

SOPHISTICATION, ſô-fîſ-tŷ-kå'-ſhûn. ſ. Adulteration, not genuineneſs.

SOPHISTICATOR, ſô-fîs'-tŷ-kå-tûr. ſ. Adulterator, one that makes things not genuine.

SOPHISTRY, ſôf'-fîſ-trŷ. ſ. Fallacious ratiocination.

SOPORIFEROUS, ſô-pô-rîf'-êr-ûs. a. Productive of ſleep, opiate.

SOPORIFEROUSNESS, ſô-pô-rîf'-êr-ûſ-nês. ſ. The quality of cauſing ſleep.

SOPORIFICK, ſô-pô-rîf'-îk. ſ. An opiate, a medicine cauſing ſleep.

SOPORIFICK, ſô-pô-rîf'-îk. a. Cauſing ſleep, opiate.

SORB, ſâ'rb. ſ. The ſervicetree; the berry of the ſervicetree.

SORBILE, ſâ'r-bîl. a. That may be drunk or ſipped.

SORBITION, ſôr-bîſh'-ûn. ſ. The act of drinking or ſipping.

SORCERER, ſâ'r-ſêr-ûr. ſ. A conjurer, an enchanter, a magician.

SORCERESS, ſâ'r-ſêr-ês. ſ. A female magician, an enchantreſs.

SORCERY, ſâ'r-ſêr-ŷ. ſ. Magick, enchantment, conjuration.

SORD, ſâ'rd. ſ. Turf, graſſy ground.

SORDES, ſâ'r-dêz. ſ. Foulneſs, dregs.

SORDID, ſâr'-dîd. a. Foul, filthy; mean, vile, baſe; covetous, niggardly.

SORDIDLY, ſâ'r-dîd-lŷ. ad. Meanly, poorly, covetouſly.

SORDIDNESS, ſâ'r-dîd-nês. ſ. Meanneſs, baſeneſs; naſtineſs.

SORE, ſô're. ſ. A place tender and painful, a place excoriated, an ulcer; a buck in the fourth year.

SORE, ſô're. a. Tender to the touch; tender in the mind, eaſily vexed; violent with pain, afflictively vehement.

SORE, ſô're. ad. With painful or dangerous vehemence.

SOREL, ſô'-rêl. ſ. A buck in the third year.

SORELY, ſô're-lŷ. ad. With a great degree of pain or diſtreſs; with vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

SORENESS, ſô're-nês. ſ. Tenderneſs of a hurt.

SORITES, ſô-rî'-têz. ſ. An argument where one propoſition is accumulated on another.

SORORICIDE, ſô-rôr'-rŷ-ſîde. ſ. The murder of a ſiſter.

SORREL, ſôr'-rîl. ſ. A plant like dock, but having an acid taſte.

SORREL, ſôr'-rîl. a. Reddiſh, having a colour tending to red.

SORRILY, ſôr'-rŷ-lŷ. ad. Meanly, deſpicably, wretchedly.

SORRINESS, ſôr'-rŷ-nês. ſ. Meanneſs, deſpicableneſs.

SORROW, ſôr'-rô. ſ. Grief, pain for ſomething paſt; ſadneſs, mourning.

To SORROW, ſôr'-rô. v. n. To grieve, to be ſad, to be dejected.

SORROWED, ſôr'-rô'de. a. Accompanied with ſorrow. Obſolete.

SORROWFUL, ſôr'-rô-fûl. a. Sad for ſomething paſt, mournful, grieving; expreſſing grief, accompanied with grief.

SORRY, ſôr'-rŷ. a. Grieved for ſomething paſt; vile, worthleſs, vexatious.

SORT, ſôrt'. ſ. A kind, a ſpecies; a manner, a form of being or acting; a degree of any quality; a claſs, or order of perſons; rank, condition above the vulgar; a lot. In this laſt ſenſe out of uſe.

To SORT, ſòrt′. v. a. To ſeparate into diſtinct and proper claſſes; to reduce to order from a ſtate of confuſion; to conjoin, to put together in diſtribution; to cull, to chooſe, to ſelect.

To SORT, ſòrt′. v. n. To be joined with others of the ſame ſpecies; to conſort, to join; to ſuit, to fit; to fall out.

SORTAL, ſòrt′-ál. a. Belonging to a ſort or ſpecies.

SORTANCE, ſà′r-tèns. ſ. Suitableneſs, agreement. Not in uſe.

SORTILEGE, ſà′r-tý-lèdzh. } ſ. The
SORTITION, ſòr-tiſh′-ùn. } act of drawing lots.

SORTMENT, ſòrt′-mènt. ſ. The act of ſorting, diſtribution; a parcel ſorted or diſtributed.

To SOSS, ſòs′. v. n. To ſit lazily; to fall at once into a chair.

SOT, ſòt′. ſ. A blockhead, a dull ignorant ſtupid fellow, a dolt; a wretch ſtupified by drinking.

To SOT, ſòt. v. a. To ſtupify, to beſot.

To SOT, ſòt′. v. n. To tipple to ſtupidity.

SOTTISH, ſòt′-tiſh. a. Dull, ſtupid, doltiſh; dull with intemperance.

SOTTISHLY, ſòt′-tiſh-lý. ad. Stupidly, dully, ſenſeleſsly.

SOTTISHNESS, ſòt′-tiſh-nès. ſ. Dulneſs, ſtupidity, inſenſibility.

SOU, ſô′. See Sous.

SOUCHONG, ſô-ſhòng′. ſ. The finer kind of bohea tea.

SOVEREIGN, ſùv′-èr-èn. a. Supreme in power, having no ſuperiour; ſupremely efficacious.

SOVEREIGN, ſùv′-èr-èn. ſ. Supreme lord.

SOVEREIGNLY, ſùv′-èr-èn-lý. ad. Supremely, in the higheſt degree.

SOVEREIGNTY, ſùv′-èr-èn-tý. ſ. Supremacy, higheſt place, higheſt degree of excellence.

SOUGHT, ſà′t. The pret. and part. paſſ. of Seek.

SOUL, ſô′le. ſ. The immaterial and immortal ſpirit of man; vital principle; ſpirit, eſſence, principle part; interiour power; a familiar appellation joined to words expreſſing the qualities of the mind; human being; active power; ſpirit, fire; grandeur of mind; intelligent being in general.

SOULED, ſô′ld. a. Furniſhed with mind.

SOULLESS, ſô′le-lès. a. Mean, low, ſpiritleſs.

SOUND, ſou′nd. a. Healthy, hearty; right, not erroneous; ſtout, luſty; valid; faſt, hearty.

SOUND, ſou′nd. ad. Soundly, heartily, completely faſt.

SOUND, ſou′nd. ſ. A ſhallow ſea, ſuch as may be ſounded; a probe, an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers; any thing audible, a noiſe, that which is perceived by the ear; mere empty noiſe oppoſed to meaning.

To SOUND, ſou′nd. v. a. To ſearch with a plummet, to try depth; to try, to examine; to cauſe to make a noiſe, to play on; to betoken or direct by a ſound; to celebrate by ſound.

To SOUND, ſou′nd. v. n. To try with the ſounding line; to make a noiſe, to emit a noiſe; to exhibit by likeneſs of ſound.

SOUNDBOARD, ſou′nd-bòrd. ſ. A board which propagates the ſound in organs.

SOUNDING, ſou′nd-ìng. a. Sonorous, having a magnificent ſound.

SOUNDING-BOARD, ſou′nd-ìng-bòrd. ſ. The canopy of the pulpit; the ceiling over the front of the ſtage.

SOUNDLY, ſou′nd-lý. ad. Healthily, heartily; luſtily, ſtoutly, ſtrongly; truly, rightly; faſt, cloſely.

SOUNDNESS, ſou′nd-nès. ſ. Health, heartineſs; truth, rectitude, incorrupt ſtate; ſtrength, ſolidity.

SOUP, ſô′p. ſ. Strong decoction of fleſh for the table.

SOUR, ſou′r. a. Acid, auſtere; harſh of temper, crabbed, peeviſh; afflictive, painful; expreſſing diſcontent.

SOUR, ſou'r. ſ. Acid ſubſtance.

To **SOUR**, ſou'r. v. a. To make acid; to make harſh; to make uneaſy, to make leſs pleaſing; to make diſcontented.

To **SOUR**, ſou'r. v. n. To become acid; to grow peeviſh or crabbed.

SOURCE, ſô'rſe. ſ. Spring, fountain, head; original, firſt producer.

SOURISH, ſou'r-iſh. a. Somewhat ſour.

SOURLY, ſou'r-lẏ. ad. With acidity; with acrimony,

SOURNESS, ſou'r-nès. ſ. Acidity, auſtereneſs of taſte; aſperity, harſhneſs of temper.

SOU, } ſô'. { ſ. A French coin
SOUS, } { worth about a halfpenny. In the ſingular it is properly Sou, in the plural Sous.

SOUSE, ſou's. ſ. Pickle made of ſalt; any thing kept parboiled in a ſalt pickle.

To **SOUSE**, ſou's. v. n. To fall as a bird on it's prey.

To **SOUSE**, ſou's. v. a. To ſtrike with ſudden violence, as a bird ſtrikes his prey; to parboil or ſteep in pickle; to throw into water.

SOUSE, ſou's. ad. With ſudden violence. A low word.

SOUTERRAIN, ſô'-tèr-râne. ſ. A grotto or cavern in the ground.

SOUTH, ſou'th. ſ. The part where the ſun is to us at noon; the ſouthern regions of the globe; the wind that blows from the South.

SOUTH, ſou'th. a. Southern, meridional.

SOUTH, ſou'th. ad. Towards the ſouth; from the ſouth.

SOUTHEAST, ſouth-è'ſt. ſ. The point between the eaſt and ſouth.

SOUTHERLY, ſûth'-èr-lẏ. a. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the ſouth, not abſolutely ſouthern; lying towards the ſouth; coming from about the ſouth.

SOUTHERN, ſûth'-èrn. a. Belonging to the ſouth, meridional; lying towards the ſouth; coming from the ſouth.

SOUTHERNWOOD, ſûth'-èrn-wûd. ſ. A plant.

SOUTHING, ſou'th-ing. a. Going towards the ſouth.

SOUTHING, ſou'th-ing. ſ. Tendency to the ſouth.

SOUTHMOST, ſou'th-mûſt. a. Fartheſt toward the ſouth.

To **SOUTHSAY**, ſô'th-sâ. v. n. To predict. See Soothsay.

SOUTHWARD, ſûth'-èrd. ſ. The ſouthern regions.

SOUTHWARD, ſûth'-èrd. ad. Towards the ſouth.

SOUTHWEST, ſouth-wè'ſt'. ſ. Point between the ſouth and weſt.

SOW, ſow'. ſ. A female pig, the female of a boar; an oblong maſs of lead; an inſect, a millepede.

To **SOW**, ſô'. v. n. To ſcatter ſeed in order to a harveſt.

To **SOW**, ſô'. v. a. To ſcatter in the ground in order to growth; to ſpread, to propagate; to impregnate or ſtock with ſeed; to beſprinkle.

To **SOW**, ſô'. v. a. for Sew; which ſee.

To **SOWCE**, ſow's. v. a. To throw into the water. See Souse.

SOWER, ſô'-ùr. ſ. He that ſprinkles the ſeeds; a ſcatterer; a breeder, a promoter.

SOWINS, ſou'-inz. ſ. Flummery, made of oat-meal, and ſomewhat ſoured.

To **SOWL**, ſow'l. v. a. To pull by the ears. Obſolete.

SOWN, ſô'ne. Irr. participle of Sow.

SOWTHISTLE, ſou'-thiſl. ſ. A weed.

SPACE, ſpâ'ſe. ſ. Room, local extenſion; any quantity of place; quantity of time; a ſmall time, a while.

SPACIOUS, ſpâ'-ſhûs. a. Wide, extenſive, roomy.

SPACIOUSLY, ſpâ'-ſhûſ-lẏ. ad. Extenſively.

SPACIOUSNESS, ſpâ'-ſhûſ-nès. ſ. Roomineſs, wide extenſion.

SPADDLE, ſpàd'l. ſ. A little ſpade.

SPADE, ſpâ'de. ſ. The inſtrument of digging; a ſuit of cards.

SPADICEOUS, ſpâ-diſh'-ûs. a. Light red.

SPADILLE, ſpå-dil'. ſ. The ace of ſpades at ombre and quadrille.

SPAGYRICAL, ſpå-dzhir'-ŷ-kål.
SPAGYRICK, ſpå-dzhir'-ik. } a.
Chymical.

SPAGYRIST, ſpådzh'-ir-iſt. ſ. A chymiſt.

SPAKE, ſpå'ke. The old preterite of Speak.

SPALT, ſpålt'. ſ. A white, ſcaly, ſhining ſtone, frequently uſed to promote the fuſion of metals.

SPAN, ſpån'. ſ. The ſpace from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; any ſhort duration.

To **SPAN**, ſpån'. v. a. To meaſure by the hand extended; to meaſure.

SPAN, ſpån'. pret. of Spin.

SPANCOUNTER, ſpån'-koun-tur.
SPANFARTHING, ſpån'-får-thing. } ſ.
A play at which money is thrown within a ſpan or mark.

SPANGLE, ſpång'gl. ſ. A ſmall plate or boſs of ſhining metal; any thing ſparkling and ſhining.

To **SPANGLE**, ſpång'gl. v. a. To beſprinkle with ſpangles or ſhining bodies.

SPANIEL, ſpån'-nyėl. ſ. A dog uſed for ſport in the field, remarkable for ſagacity and obedience; a low, mean, ſneaking fellow.

To **SPANIEL**, ſpån'-nyėl. v. n. To fawn, to play the ſpaniel.

SPANKER, ſpångk'-ůr. ſ. A coin.

SPAR, ſpå'r. ſ. A kind of ſtone; a ſmall beam, the bar of a gate.

To **SPAR**, ſpå'r. v. n. To fight like cocks with preluſive ſtrokes.

To **SPAR**, ſpå'r. v. a. To ſhut, to cloſe, to bar. Obſolete.

SPARABLE, ſpår'-åbl. ſ. A ſmall nail to faſten the ſole of a ſhoe.

To **SPARE**, ſpå're. v. a. To uſe frugally; to ſave for any particular uſe; to do without, to loſe willingly; to omit, to forbear; to uſe tenderly, to treat with pity; to grant; to allow.

To **SPARE**, ſpå're. v. n. To live frugally, to be parſimonious; to forbear, to be ſcrupulous; to uſe mercy, to forgive, to be tender.

SPARE, ſpå're. a. Scanty, parſimonious ſuperfluous; unwanted; lean, wanting fleſh.

SPARER, ſpå're-ůr. ſ. One who avoids expenſe.

SPARERIB, ſpå're-rib. ſ. Some part cut off from the ribs.

SPARGEFACTION, ſpår-dzhė-fåk'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſprinkling.

SPARING, ſpå're-ing. a. Scarce; ſcanty, parſimonious.

SPARINGLY ſpå're-ing-lŷ. ad. Frugally, parſimoniouſly; with abſtinence; not with great frequency; cautiouſly, tenderly.

SPARINGNESS, ſpå're-ing-nės. ſ. Parſimony, narrowneſs.

SPARK, ſpå'rk ſ. A ſmall particle of fire, or kindled matter; any thing ſhining; any thing vivid or active; a lively, ſhowy, ſplendid, gay man.

To **SPARK**, ſpå'rk. v. n. To emit particles of fire, to ſparkle.

SPARKFUL, ſpå'rk-fůl. a. Lively, briſk, airy.

SPARKISH, ſpå'rk-iſh. a. Airy, gay; ſhowy, well dreſſed, fine.

SPARKLE, ſpå'rkl. ſ. A ſpark, a ſmall particle of fire; any luminous particle.

To **SPARKLE**, ſpår'kl. v. n. To emit ſparks; to iſſue in ſparks; to ſhine; to glitter.

SPARKLINGLY, ſpå'rk-ling-lŷ. ad. With vivid and twinkling luſtre.

SPARKLINGNESS, ſpå'rk-ling-nės. ſ. Vivid and twinkling luſtre.

SPARROW, ſpår'-rô. ſ. A ſmall bird.

SPARROWHAWK, ſpår'-rô-håk. ſ. The female of the muſket hawk.

SPARROWGRASS, ſpår'-rô-gråſ. ſ. Corrupted from Asparagus.

SPARRY, ſpår'-rŷ. a. Conſiſting of ſpar.

SPASM, ſpåz'm. ſ. Convulſion, violent and involuntary contraction.

SPASMODICK, ſpåz-mod'-ik. a. Convulſive.

SPAT, ſpåt'. The preterite of Spit.

SPAT, ſpåt′. ſ. The ſpawn of ſhell fiſh.

To **SPATIATE**, ſpå′-ſhý-åte. v. n. To rove, to range, to ramble at large.

To **SPATTER**, ſpåt′-túr. v. a. To ſprinkle with dirt, or any thing offenſive; to throw out any thing offenſive; to aſperſe, to defame.

To **SPATTER**, ſpåt′-túr. v. n. To ſpit, to ſputter as at any thing nauſeous taken into the mouth.

SPATTERDASHES, ſpåt′-tér-dåſh-ız. ſ. Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPATTLING POPPY, ſpåt′-lıng-pòp′-pý. ſ. White behen; a plant.

SPATULA, ſpåt′-tú-lå. ſ. A ſpattle or ſlice, uſed by apothecaries and ſurgeons in ſpreading plaſters or ſtirring medicines.

SPAVIN, ſpåv′-ın. ſ. This diſeaſe in horſes is a bony excreſcence or cruſt as hard as a bone, that grows on the inſide of the hough.

SPAW, ſpå′. ſ. A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

To **SPAWL**, ſpå′l. v. n. To throw moiſture out of the mouth.

SPAWL, ſpå′l. ſ. Spittle, moiſture ejected from the mouth.

SPAWN, ſpå′n. ſ. The eggs of fiſh or of frogs; any product or offſpring.

To **SPAWN**, ſpå′n. v. a. To produce as fiſhes do eggs; to generate, to bring forth.

To **SPAWN**, ſpå′n. v. n. To iſſue as eggs from fiſh; to iſſue, to proceed.

SPAWNER, ſpå′n-úr. ſ. The female fiſh.

To **SPAY**, ſpå′. v. a. To caſtrate female animals.

To **SPEAK**, ſpé′k. v. n. To utter articulate ſounds, to expreſs thoughts by words; to harangue, to make a ſpeech; to talk for or againſt, to diſpute; to diſcourſe, to make mention; to give ſound; To Speak with, to addreſs, to converſe with.

To **SPEAK**, ſpé′k. v. a. To utter with the mouth, to pronounce; to proclaim, to celebrate; to addreſs, to accoſt; to exhibit.

SPEAKABLE, ſpé′k-ébl. a. Poſſible to be ſpoken; having the power of ſpeech.

SPEAKER, ſpé′k-úr. ſ. One that ſpeaks; one that ſpeaks in any particular manner; one that celebrates, proclaims or mentions; the prolocutor of the commons.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, ſpé′k-ıng-trůmp′-ıt. ſ. A trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great diſtance.

SPEAR, ſpé′r. ſ. A long weapon with a ſharp point, uſed in thruſting or throwing; a lance; a lance generally with prongs to kill fiſh.

To **SPEAR**, ſpé′r. v. a. To kill or pierce with a ſpear.

To **SPEAR**, ſpé′r. v. n. To ſhoot or ſprout.

SPEARGRASS, ſpé′r-gràs. ſ. Long ſtiff graſs.

SPEARMAN, ſpé′r-mån. ſ. One who uſes a lance in fight.

SPEARMINT, ſpé′r-mınt. ſ. A plant, a ſpecies of mint.

SPEARWORT, ſpé′r-wůrt. ſ. A herb.

SPECIAL, ſpéſh′-él. a. Noting a ſort or ſpecies; particular; peculiar; appropriate, deſigned for a particular purpoſe; extraordinary, uncommon; chief in excellence.

SPECIALLY, ſpéſh′-él-lý. ad. Particularly above others; not in a common way, peculiarly.

SPECIALTY, ſpéſh′-él-tý. } ſ.
SPECIALITY, ſpé-ſhý-ål′-ıt-ý. }
Particularity.

SPECIES, ſpé′-ſhéz. ſ. A ſort, a ſubdiviſion of a general term; claſs of nature, ſingle order of beings; appearance to the ſenſes; repreſentation to the mind; circulating money, pronounced ſpé′-ſhé; ſimples that have place in a compound.

SPECIFICAL, ſpé-ſıf′-ý-kél. } a.
SPECIFICK, ſpé-ſıf′-ık. }
That which makes a thing of the ſpecies of which it is; appropriated to the cure of ſome particular diſtemper.

SPECIFICALLY, ſpé-ſıf′-ý-kél-ý. ad. In ſuch a manner as to conſtitute a ſpecies, according to the nature of the ſpecies.

To SPECIFICATE, ſpė-ſîf'-ý-kåte. v. a. To mark by notation of diſtinguiſhing particularities.

SPECIFICATION, ſpės-ſîf-ſý-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. Diſtinct notation, determination by a peculiar mark; particular mention.

To SPECIFY, ſpės'-ſý-ſý. v. a. To mention, to ſhow by ſome particular mark of diſtinction.

SPECIMEN, ſpės'-ſý-mėn. ſ. A ſample, a part of any thing exhibited that the reſt may be known.

SPECIOUS, ſpė'-ſhůs. a. Showy, pleaſing to the view; plauſible; ſuperficially, not ſolidly right.

SPECIOUSLY, ſpė'-ſhůſ-lý. ad. With fair appearance.

SPECK, ſpėk'. ſ. A ſmall diſcoloration, a ſpot.

To SPECK, ſpėk'. v. a. To ſpot, to ſtain in drops.

SPECKLE, ſpėkl. ſ. Small ſpeck, little ſpot.

To SPECKLE, ſpėkl. v. a. To mark with ſmall ſpots.

SPECTACLE, ſpėk'-tåkl. ſ. A ſhow, a gazing ſtock, any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable; any thing perceived by the ſight; in the plural, glaſſes to aſſiſt the ſight.

SPECTACLED, ſpėk'-tåkld. a. Furniſhed with ſpectacles.

SPECTATOR, ſpėk-tå'-tůr. ſ. A looker on, a beholder.

SPECTATORSHIP, ſpėk-tå'-tůr-ſhîp. ſ. Act of beholding.

SPECTATRESS, ſpėk-tå'-trės. ſ. A female who looks on.

SPECTRE, ſpėk'-tůr. ſ. Apparition, appearance of perſons dead.

SPECTRUM, ſpėk'-trům. ſ. An image, a viſible form.

SPECULAR, ſpėk'-ků-lėr. a. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glaſs: aſſiſting ſight.

To SPECULATE, ſpėk'-ků-låte. v. n. To meditate, to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

To SPECULATE, ſpėk'-ků-låte. v. a. To conſider attentively, to look through with the mind.

SPECULATION, ſpėk-ů-lå'-ſhůn. ſ. Examination by the eye, view; mental view, intellectual examination, contemplation; a train of thoughts formed by meditation; mental ſcheme not reduced to practice; power of ſight.

SPECULATIVE, ſpėk'-ků-lå-tîv. a. Given to ſpeculation, contemplative; theoretical, not practical.

SPECULATIVELY, ſpėk''-ků-lå-tîv'-lý. ad. Contemplatively, with meditation; ideally, theoretically, not practically.

SPECULATIVENESS, ſpėk''-ků-lå-tîv'-nės. ſ. The quality of being ſpeculative.

SPECULATOR, ſpėk'-ků-lå-tůr. ſ. One who forms theories; an obſerver, a contemplator; a ſpy, a watcher.

SPECULATORY, ſpėk''-ků-lå-tůr'-ý. a. Exerciſing ſpeculation.

SPECULUM, ſpėk'-ků-lům. ſ. A mirror, a looking-glaſs.

SPED, ſpėd'. The irr. preterite and part. paſſ. of SPEED.

SPEECH, ſpė'tſh. ſ. The power of articulate utterance, the power of expreſſing thoughts by vocal words; language, words conſidered as expreſſing thoughts; particular language as diſtinct from others; any thing ſpoken; talk, mention; oration, harangue.

SPEECHLESS, ſpė'tſh-lės. a. Deprived of the power of ſpeaking, made mute or dumb; mute, dumb.

To SPEED, ſpė'd. v. n. To make haſte, to move with celerity; to have ſucceſs; to have any condition good or bad.

To SPEED, ſpė'd. v. a. To diſpatch in haſte; to diſpatch, to deſtroy, to kill; to haſten; to put into quick motion; to execute, to diſpatch; to aſſiſt, to help forward; to make proſperous.

SPEED, ſpė'd. ſ. Quickneſs, celerity; haſte, hurry, diſpatch; the courſe or pace of a horſe; ſucceſs, event.

SPEEDILY, ſpé'd-ỳl-ỳ. ad. With haſte, quickly.

SPEEDINESS, ſpé'd-ỳ-nès. ſ. The quality of being ſpeedy.

SPEEDWELL, ſpé'd-wèl. ſ. A plant.

SPEEDY, ſpé'd-ỳ. a. Quick, ſwift, nimble, quick of diſpatch.

SPELL, ſpèl'. ſ. A charm conſiſting of ſome words of occult power; a turn of work.

To SPELL, ſpèl'. v. a. To write with the proper letters; to read by naming letters ſingly; to charm.

To SPELL, ſpèl'. v. n. To form words of letters; to read.

SPELTER, ſpèlt'-ùr. ſ. A kind of ſemi-metal.

To SPEND, ſpènd'. v. a. To conſume, to lay out; to beſtow as expenſe, to expend; to effuſe; to ſquander, to laviſh; to paſs; to waſte, to wear out; to fatigue, to haraſs.

To SPEND, ſpènd'. v. n. To make expenſe; to prove in the uſe; to be loſt or waſted.

SPENDER, ſpènd'-ùr. ſ. One who ſpends; a prodigal, a laviſher.

SPENDTHRIFT, ſpènd'-thrìſt. ſ. A prodigal, a laviſher.

SPENT, ſpènt'. Pret. and part. of Spend.

SPERM, ſpèrm'. ſ. Seed, that by which the ſpecies is continued.

SPERMACETI, ſpèr-mà-ſìt'-tỳ. ſ. A fatty ſubſtance obtained from a ſpecies of the whale.

SPERMATICAL, ſpèr-màt'-tỳ-kèl.
SPERMATICK, ſpèr-màt'-tìk. } a.
Seminal, conſiſting of ſeed; belonging to the ſperm.

To SPERMATIZE, ſpèr'-mà-tìze. v. n. To yield ſeed.

SPERMOLOGIST, ſpèr-mòl'-ò-dzhìſt. ſ. One who gathers or treats of ſeeds.

To SPERSE, ſpèrs'. v. a. To diſperſe, to ſcatter.

To SPET, ſpèt'. v. a. To emit as fiſhes do their ſpawn.

To SPEW, ſpù'. v. a. To vomit, to eject from the ſtomach; to eject, to caſt forth; to eject with loathing.

To SPEW, ſpù'. v. n. To vomit, to eaſe the ſtomach.

To SPHACELATE, sfàs'-ſè-làte. v. a. To affect with a gangrene.

To SPHACELATE, sfàs'-ſè-làte. v. n. To mortify.

SPHACELUS. sfàs'-ſè-lùs. ſ. A gangrene, a mortification.

SPHERE, sfè'r. ſ. A globe, an orbicular body, a body of which the centre is at the ſame diſtance from every point of the circumference; any globe of the mundane ſyſtem; a globe repreſenting the earth or ſky; orb, circuit of motion; province, compaſs of knowlege or action.

To SPHERE, sfè'r. v. a. To place in a ſphere; to form into roundneſs.

SPHERICAL, sfèr'-rỳ-kèl.
SPHERICK, sfèr'-rìk. } a.
Round, orbicular, globular; planetary, relating to orbs of the planets.

SPHERICALLY, sfèr'-rỳ-kèl-ỳ. ad. In form of a ſphere.

SPHERICALNESS, sfèr'-rỳ-kèl-nès.
SPHERICITY, sfè-rìs'-ìt-ỳ. } ſ.
Roundneſs, rotundity.

SPHEROID, sfè'-roid. ſ. A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form, a ſphere.

SPHEROIDICAL, sfè-roi'd-ỳ-kèl. a. Having the form of a ſpheroid.

SPHERULE, sfèr'-ùl. ſ. A little globe.

SPHINX, sfìngks'. ſ. A famous monſter in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion.

SPICE, ſpì'ſe. ſ. A vegetable production, fragrant to the ſmell and pungent to the palate, an aromatick ſubſtance uſed in ſauces; a ſmall quantity.

To SPICE, ſpì'ſe. v. a. To ſeaſon with ſpice.

SPICER, ſpì'ſe-ùr. ſ. One who deals in ſpice.

SPICERY, ſpì'ſe-èr-ỳ. ſ. The commodity of ſpices; a repoſitory of ſpices.

SPICK AND SPAN, ſpìk'-ànd-ſpàn'. a. Quite new, now firſt uſed.

SPICKNEL, ſpik'-nĕl. ſ. The herb baldmony or bear's-wort.

SPICY, ſpi'ſe-ỳ. a. Producing ſpice, abounding with aromaticks; aromatick, having the qualities of ſpice.

SPIDER, ſpi'-dŭr, ſ. The animal that ſpins a web for flies.

SPIDERWORT, ſpi'-dĕr-wŭrt. ſ. A plant with a lily-flower, compoſed of ſix petals.

SPIGNEL, ſpig'-nĕl. ſ. A plant.

SPIGOT, ſpig'-ŭt. ſ. A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

SPIKE, ſpi'ke. ſ. An ear of corn; a long nail of iron or wood, a long rod of iron ſharpened; a ſmaller ſpecies of lavender.

To SPIKE, ſpi'ke. v. a. To faſten with long nails; to ſet with ſpikes.

SPIKENARD, ſpi'ke-nàrd. ſ. The name of a plant; the oil produced from the plant.

SPILL, ſpil'. ſ. A ſmall ſhiver of wood, or thin bar of iron; a ſmall quantity of money.

To SPILL, ſpil'. v. a. To ſhed, to loſe by ſhedding; to throw away.

To SPILL, ſpil'. v. n. To waſte, to be laviſh; to be ſhed, to be loſt by being ſhed.

SPILTH, ſpilth'. ſ. Any thing poured out or waſted. Not in uſe.

To SPIN, ſpin'. v. a. To draw out into threads; to form threads by drawing out and twiſting any filamentous matter; to protract, to draw out; to form by degrees, to draw out tediouſly.

To SPIN, ſpin'. v. n. To exerciſe the art of ſpinning; to ſtream out in a thread or ſmall current; to move round as a ſpindle.

SPINACH, SPINAGE, ſpin'-nidzh. ſ. A plant.

SPINAL, ſpi'ne-ăl. a. Belonging to the back-bone.

SPINDLE, ſpin'dl. ſ. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated; a long ſlender ſtalk; any thing ſlender.

To SPINDLE, ſpin'dl. v. n. To ſhoot into a long ſmall ſtalk.

SPINDLESHANKED, ſpin'dl-ſhàngkt. a. Having ſmall legs.

SPINDLETREE, ſpin'dl-trè. ſ. Prickwood; a plant.

SPINE, ſpi'ne. ſ. The back-bone.

SPINEL, ſpin'-nĕl. ſ. A ſort of ruby.

SPINET, ſpin-nĕt'. ſ. A ſmall harpſichord, an inſtrument with keys.

SPINIFEROUS, ſpi-nif'-ĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing thorns.

SPINNER, ſpin'-nŭr. ſ. One ſkilled in ſpinning; a garden ſpider with long jointed legs.

SPINNING-WHEEL, ſpin'-ning-hwèl. ſ. The wheel by which, ſince the diſuſe of the rock, the thread is drawn.

SPINOSITY, ſpi-nŏs'-it-ỳ. ſ. Crabbedneſs, thorny or briary perplexity.

SPINOUS, ſpi'-nŭs. a. Thorny, full of thorns.

SPINSTER, ſpins'-tŭr. ſ. A woman that ſpins; the general term for a girl or a maiden woman.

SPINSTRY, ſpins'-trỳ. ſ. The work of ſpinning.

SPINY, ſpi'ne-ỳ. a. Thorny, briary, perplexed.

SPIRACLE, ſpi'-ràkl. ſ. A breathing hole, a vent, a ſmall aperture.

SPIRAL, ſpi'-răl. a. Curve, winding, circularly involved.

SPIRALLY, ſpi'-răl-ỳ. ad. In a ſpiral form.

SPIRATION, ſpi-rà'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of breathing.

SPIRE, ſpi're. ſ. A curve line, any thing wreathed or contorted, a curl, a twiſt, a wreath, any thing growing up taper, a round pyramid, a ſteeple; the top or uppermoſt point.

To SPIRE, ſpi're. v. n. To ſhoot up pyramidically.

SPIRIT, ſpir'-it. ſ. Breath, wind in motion; an immaterial ſubſtance; the ſoul of man; an apparition; ardour, courage; genius, vigour of mind; intellectual powers diſtinct from the body; ſentiment; eagerneſs, deſire; man of activity, man of life; that which gives vigour or cheerfulneſs to the mind; any thing eminently pure and refined; that which hath power or energy; an inflammable liquor raiſed by diſtillation.

To SPIRIT, ſpìr'-ìt. v. a. To animate or actuate as a ſpirit; to excite, to animate, to encourage; to draw, to entice.

SPIRITALLY, ſpìr'-ìt-àl-ý. ad. By means of the breath.

SPIRITED, ſpìr'-ìt-ìd. a. Lively, full of fire.

SPIRITEDNESS, ſpìr'-ìt-ìd-nès. ſ. Diſpoſition or make of mind.

SPIRITFULNESS, ſpìr'-ìt-fùl-nès. ſ. Sprightlineſs, livelineſs.

SPIRITLESS, ſpìr'-ìt-lès. a. Dejected, low, deprived of vigour, depreſſed.

SPIRITOUS, ſpìr'-ìt-ùs. a. Refined, advanced near to ſpirit.

SPIRITOUSNESS, ſpìr'-ìt-ùſ-nès. ſ. Fineneſs and activity of parts.

SPIRITUAL, ſpìr'-ìt-tù-èl. a. Diſtinct from matter, immaterial, incorporeal; mental, intellectual; not groſs, refined from external things, relative only to the mind; not temporal, relating to the things of heaven.

SPIRITUALITY, ſpìr-ìt-tù-àl'-ìt-ý. ſ. Immateriality, eſſence diſtinct from matter; intellectual nature; acts independent of the body, pure acts of the ſoul; mental refinement; that which belongs to any one as an eccleſiaſtick.

SPIRITUALIZATION, ſpìr'-ìt-tù-àl-ý-zà"-ſhùn. ſ. The act of ſpiritualizing.

To SPIRITUALIZE, ſpìr'-ìt-tù-à-lìze. v. a. To refine the intellect, to purify from the feculencies of the world.

SPIRITUALLY, ſpìr'-ìt-tù-àl-ý. ad. Without corporeal groſſneſs, with attention to things purely intellectual.

SPIRITUALTY, ſpìr'-ìt-tù àl-tý. ſ. Eccleſiaſtical body.

SPIRITUOUS, ſpìr'-ìt-tù-ùs. a. Having the quality of ſpirit, tenuity and activity of parts; lively, gay, vivid, airy.

SPIRITUOSITY, ſpìr-ìt-tù-òs'-ìt-ý.
SPIRITUOUSNESS, ſpìr'-ìt-tù-ùſ-nès. ſ. The quality of being ſpirituous, tenuity and activity.

To SPIRT, ſpùrt'. v. n. To ſpring out in a ſudden ſtream, to ſtream out by intervals.

To SPIRT, ſpùrt'. v. a. To throw out in a jet.

SPIRT, ſpùrt'. ſ. Sudden ejection; ſudden effort.

To SPIRTLE, ſpùrt'l. v. a. To diſſipate.

SPIRY, ſpì're-ý. a. Pyramidal, wreathed, curled.

SPISSITUDE, ſpìs'-sý-tùd. ſ. Groſſneſs, thickneſs.

SPIT, ſpìt'. ſ. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire; ſuch a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the ſpade.

To SPIT, ſpìt'. v. a. To put upon a ſpit; to thruſt through; to eject from the mouth.

To SPIT, ſpìt'. v. n. To throw out ſpittle or moiſture of the mouth.

To SPITCHCOCK, ſpìtſh'-kòk. v. a. To cut an eel in pieces and roaſt him.

SPITE, ſpì'te. ſ. Malice, rancour, hate; Spite of, or In Spite of, notwithſtanding, in defiance of.

To SPITE, ſpì'te. v. a. To vex, to thwart malignantly; to fill with ſpite, to offend.

SPITEFUL, ſpì'te-fùl. a. Malicious, malignant.

SPITEFULLY, ſpì'te-fùl-ý. ad. Maliciouſly, malignantly.

SPITEFULNESS, ſpì'te-fùl-nès. ſ. Malignity, deſire of vexing.

SPITTED, ſpìt'-tìd. a. Shot out into length.

SPITTEN, ſpìt'n. part. paſſ. of Spit.

SPITTER, ſpìt'-tùr. ſ. One who puts meat on a ſpit; one who ſpits with his mouth; a young deer.

SPITTLE, ſpìt'l. ſ. Corrupted from Hospital. Not in uſe.

SPITTLE, ſpìt'l. ſ. Moiſture of the mouth.

SPITVENOM, ſpìt'-vèn-ùm. ſ. Poiſon ejected from the mouth.

SPLANCHNOLOGY, ſplàngk-nòl'-ò-dzhý,

ô-dzhŷ. ſ. A treatiſe or deſcription of the bowels.

To SPLASH, ſplâſh'. v. a. To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLASHY, ſplâſh'-ŷ. a. Full of dirty water, apt to daub.

SPLAYFOOT, ſplâ'-fût. a. Having the foot turned inward.

SPLAYMOUTH, ſplâ'-mouth. ſ. A mouth widened by deſign.

SPLAYMOUTHED, ſplâ'-mouthd. a. Having a wide mouth.

SPLEEN, ſplé'n. ſ. The milt, one of the viſcera; it is ſuppoſed the ſeat of anger and melancholy; anger, ſpite, ill-humour; a fit of anger; melancholy, hypochondriacal vapours.

SPLEENED, ſplé'nd. a. Deprived of the ſpleen.

SPLEENFUL, ſplé'n-fûl. a. Angry, peeviſh, fretful.

SPLEENLESS, ſplé'n-lès. a. Kind, gentle, mild.

SPLEENWORT, ſplé'n-wûrt. ſ. Miltwaſte; a plant.

SPLEENY, ſplé'n-ŷ. a. Angry, peeviſh.

SPLENDENCY, ſplèn'-dèn-ſŷ. ſ. Brightneſs, brilliancy.

SPLENDENT, ſplèn'-dènt. a. Shining, gloſſy.

SPLENDID, ſplèn'-dîd. a. Showy, magnificent, ſumptuous.

SPLENDIDLY, ſplèn'-dîd-lŷ. ad. Magnificently, ſumptuouſly.

SPLENDOUR, ſplèn'-dûr. ſ. Luſtre, power of ſhining; magnificence, pomp.

SPLENETICK, ſplèn'-è-tîk. a. Troubled with the ſpleen, fretful, peeviſh.

SPLENICK, ſplèn'-îk. a. Belonging to the ſpleen.

SPLENISH, ſplé'n-îſh. a. Fretful, peeviſh.

SPLENITIVE, ſplèn'-ît-îv. a. Hot, fiery, paſſionate. Not in uſe.

SPLENT, ſplènt'. ſ. A callous hard ſubſtance, or an inſenſible ſwelling, which breeds on or adheres to the ſhank-bone, and when it grows big ſpoils the ſhape of the leg.

To SPLICE, ſplì'ſe. v. a. To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLICE, ſplì'ſe. ſ. The junction of two ends of rope without a knot.

SPLINT, ſplînt'. ſ. A thin piece of wood or other matters uſed by ſurgeons to hold the bone newly ſet.

To SPLINT, ſplînt'. } v. a. To
To SPLINTER, ſplînt'-ûr. } ſecure by ſplints; to ſhiver, to break into fragments.

SPLINTER, ſplînt'-ûr. ſ. A fragment of any thing broken with violence; a thin piece of wood.

To SPLINTER, ſplînt'-ûr. v. n. To be broken into fragments.

To SPLIT, ſplît'. v. a. To cleave, to rive, to divide longitudinally in two; to divide, to part; to daſh and break on a rock; to divide, to break into diſcord.

To SPLIT, ſplît'. v. n. To burſt in ſunder, to crack; to be broken againſt rocks.

SPLITTER, ſplît'-tûr. ſ. One who ſplits.

SPLUTTER, ſplût'-tûr. ſ. Buſtle, tumult. A low word.

To SPOIL, ſpoi'l. v. a. To rob; to plunder; to corrupt, to mar, to make uſeleſs.

To SPOIL, ſpoi'l. v. n. To practiſe robbery or plunder; to grow uſeleſs, to be corrupted.

SPOIL, ſpoi'l. ſ. That which is taken by violence, plunder, pillage, booty; the act of robbery; corruption, cauſe of corruption; the ſlough, the caſt-off ſkin of a ſerpent.

SPOILER, ſpoi'l-ûr. ſ. A robber, a plunderer, one who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPOILFUL, ſpoi'l-fûl. a. Waſteful, rapacious.

SPOKE, ſpô'ke. ſ. The bar of a wheel that paſſes from the nave to the felloe.

SPOKE, ſpô'ke. Pret. of Speak.

SPOKEN, ſpô'kn. Part. paſſ. of Speak.

SPOKESMAN, ſpô'kz-mân. ſ. One who ſpeaks for another.

To SPOLIATE, ſpò'-lỳ-âte. v. a. To rob, to plunder.

SPOLIATION, ſpò-lỳ-à'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of robbery or privation.

SPONDEE, ſpòn'-dè. ſ. A foot of two long ſyllables.

SPONDYLE, ſpòn'-dìle. ſ. A vertebra; a joint of the ſpine.

SPONGE, ſpůndzh'. ſ. A ſoft porous ſubſtance remarkable for ſucking up water.

To SPONGE, ſpůndzh'. v. a. To blot, to wipe away as with a ſponge.

To SPONGE, ſpůndzh'. v. n. To ſuck in as a ſponge; to gain by mean arts.

SPONGER, ſpůndzh'-ůr. ſ. One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

SPONGINESS, ſpůndzh'-ỳ-nès. ſ. Softneſs and fulneſs of cavities like a ſponge.

SPONGIOUS, ſpůndzh'-ůs. a. Full of ſmall cavities like a ſponge.

SPONGY, ſpůndzh'-ỳ. a. Soft and full of ſmall interſtitial holes; wet, drenched, ſoaked.

SPONK, ſpůngk'. ſ. Touchwood.

SPONSAL, ſpòn'-ſèl. a. Relating to marriage.

SPONSION, ſpòn'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of becoming ſurety for another.

SPONSOR, ſpòn'-ſůr. ſ. A ſurety, one who makes a promiſe or gives ſecurity for another.

SPONTANEITY, ſpòn-tà-nè'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Voluntarineſs, accord uncompelled.

SPONTANEOUS, ſpòn-tà'-nyůs. a. Voluntary, acting without compulſion.

SPONTANEOUSLY, ſpòn-tà'-nyůſ-lỳ. ad. Voluntarily, of it's own accord.

SPONTANEOUSNESS, ſpòn-tà'-nyůs-nès. ſ. Voluntarineſs, accord unforced.

SPOOL, ſpȍ'l. ſ. A ſmall piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon, a quill.

To SPOOM, ſpȍ'm. v. a. To paſs ſwiftly. Not in uſe.

SPOON, ſpȍ'n. ſ. A concave veſſel with a handle, uſed in eating liquids.

SPOONBILL, ſpȍ'n-bìl. ſ. A bird; the end of it's bill is broad.

SPOONFUL, ſpȍ'n-fůl. ſ. As much as is generally taken at once in a ſpoon; any ſmall quantity of liquid.

SPOONMEAT, ſpȍ'n-mèt. ſ. Liquid food, nouriſhment taken with a ſpoon.

SPOONWORT, ſpȍ'n-wůrt. ſ. Scurvygraſs.

SPORT, ſpȍ'rt. ſ. Play, diverſion, game, frolick, and tumultuous merriment; mock, contemptuous mirth; that with which one plays; play, idle gingle; diverſion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fiſhing.

To SPORT, ſpȍ'rt. v. a. To divert, to make merry; to repreſent by any kind of play.

To SPORT, ſpȍ'rt. v. n. To play, to frolick, to game, to wanton; to trifle.

SPORTFUL, ſpȍ'rt-fůl. a. Merry, frolick, wanton, ludicrous, done in jeſt.

SPORTFULLY, ſpȍ'rt-fůl-ỳ. ad. Wantonly, merrily.

SPORTFULNESS, ſpȍ'rt-fůl-nès. ſ. Wantonneſs, play, merriment, frolick.

SPORTIVE, ſpȍ'r-tìv. a. Gay, merry, frolick, wanton, playful, ludicrous.

SPORTIVENESS, ſpȍ'r-tìv-nès. ſ. Gaiety, play.

SPORTSMAN, ſpȍ'rtſ-màn. ſ. One who purſues the recreations of the field.

SPORTULE, ſpòr'-tůl. ſ. An alms, a dole.

SPOT, ſpòt'. ſ. A blot, a mark made by diſcoloration; a taint, a diſgrace, a reproach; a ſmall extent of place; any particular place.

To SPOT, ſpòt'. v. a. To mark with diſcolorations; to corrupt, to diſgrace, to taint.

SPOTLESS, ſpòt'-lès. a. Free from ſpots; immaculate, pure.

SPOTLESSNESS, ſpòt'-lèſ-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being without ſpot.

SPOTTER, ſpòt'-tùr. ſ. One that ſpots.

SPOTTY, ſpòt'-tỳ. a. Full of ſpots.

SPOUSAL, ſpou'z-èl. a. Nuptial, matrimonial, bridal.

SPOUSAL, ſpou'z-èl. ſ. Marriage, nuptials.

SPOUSE, ſpou'z. ſ. One joined in marriage, a huſband or wife.

SPOUSED, ſpou'zd. a. Wedded, eſpouſed, joined together as in matrimony.

SPOUSELESS, ſpou'z-lès. a. Wanting a huſband or wife.

SPOUT, ſpout'. ſ. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or veſſel out of which any thing is poured; water falling in a body, a cataract.

To SPOUT, ſpout'. v. a. To pour with violence, or in a collected body as from a ſpout.

To SPOUT, ſpout'. v. n. To iſſue as from a ſpout.

To SPRAIN, ſprå'ne. v. a. To ſtretch the ligaments of a joint without diſlocation of the joint.

SPRAIN, ſprå'ne. ſ. Extenſion of ligaments without diſlocation of the joint.

SPRANG, ſpràng'. The preterite of SPRING.

SPRAT, ſpràt'. ſ. A ſmall ſea-fiſh.

To SPRAWL, ſprå'l. v. n. To ſtruggle as in the convulſions of death; to tremble with agitation.

SPRAY, ſprå'. ſ. The extremity of a branch; the foam of the ſea, commonly written and pronounced SPRY.

To SPREAD, ſprèd'. v. a. To extend, to expand, to make to cover or fill a large ſpace; to cover by extenſion; to cover over; to ſtretch; to extend; to publiſh, to divulge; to emit as effluvia or emanations.

To SPREAD, ſprèd'. v. n. To extend or expand itſelf.

SPREAD, ſprèd'. ſ. Extent, compaſs; expanſion of parts.

SPREADER, ſprèd'-ùr. ſ. One that ſpreads, publiſher, divulger.

SPRENT, ſprènt'. part. Sprinkled.

SPRIG, ſprìg'. ſ. A ſmall branch, a ſpray.

SPRIGGY, ſprìg'-gỳ. a. Full of ſmall branches.

SPRIGHT, ſprì'te. ſ. Spirit, ſhade, ſoul, incorporeal agent; walking ſpirit, apparition.

SPRIGHTFUL, ſprì'te-fùl. a. Lively, briſk, gay, vigorous.

SPRIGHTFULLY, ſprì'te-fùl-ỳ. ad. Briſkly, vigorouſly.

SPRIGHTLESS, ſprì'te-lès. a. Dull, enervated, ſluggiſh.

SPRIGHTLINESS, ſprì'te-lỳ-nès. ſ. Livelineſs, briſkneſs, vigour, gaiety, vivacity.

SPRIGHTLY, ſprì'te-lỳ. a. Gay, briſk, lively, vigorous, airy, vivacious.

To SPRING, ſprìng'. v. n. To ariſe out of the ground and grow by vegetative power; to begin to grow; to proceed as from ſeed; to come into exiſtence, to iſſue forth; to ariſe, to appear; to iſſue with effect or force; to proceed as from anceſtors; to proceed as from a ground, cauſe, or reaſon; to grow, to thrive; to bound, to leap, to jump; to fly with elaſtick power; to riſe from a covert; to iſſue from a fountain; to proceed as from a ſource; to ſhoot, to iſſue with ſpeed and violence.

To SPRING, ſprìng'. v. a. To ſtart, to rouſe game; to produce to light; to cauſe by ſtarting a plank; to diſcharge a mine; to contrive a ſudden expedient, to offer unexpectedly; to produce haſtily.

SPRING, ſprìng'. ſ. The ſeaſon in which plants ſpring and vegetate; an elaſtick body, a body which when diſtorted has the power of reſtoring itſelf; elaſtick force; any active power, any cauſe by which motion is produced or propagated; a leap, a bound, a jump, a violent effort, a ſudden ſtruggle; a fountain, an iſſue of water from the earth; a ſource, that by which any thing is ſupplied; riſe, beginning; courſe, original.

SPRINGE, ſprìndzh'. ſ. A gin, a nooſe which catches by a ſpring or jerk.

SPRINGER, ſpring'-ŭr. ſ. One who rouſes game.

SPRINGHALT, ſpring'-hâlt. ſ. A lameneſs by which the horſe twitches up his legs.

SPRINGINESS, ſpring'-ŷ-nĕs. ſ. Elaſticity, power of reſtoring itſelf.

SPRINGLE, ſpring'l. ſ. A ſpringe, an elaſtick nooſe.

SPRINGTIDE, ſpring'-tide. ſ. Tide at the new and full moon, high tide.

SPRINGY, ſpring'-ŷ. a. Elaſtick, having the power of reſtoring itſelf; full of ſprings or fountains.

To **SPRINKLE**, ſpringk'l. v. a. To ſcatter, to diſperſe in ſmall maſſes; to ſcatter in drops; to beſprinkle, to waſh, wet, or duſt by ſprinkling.

To **SPRINKLE**, ſpringk'l. v. n. To perform the act of ſcattering in ſmall drops.

SPRINKLER, ſpringk'-lŭr. ſ. One that ſprinkles.

To **SPRIT**, ſprit'. v. a. To throw out, to eject with force.

To **SPRIT**, ſprit'. v. n. To ſhoot, to germinate, to ſprout.

SPRIT, ſprit'. ſ. Shoot, ſprout.

SPRITSAIL, ſprit'-ſâl. ſ. The ſail which belongs to the boltſprit.

SPRITE, ſpri'te. ſ. A ſpirit, an incorporeal agent.

SPRITEFULLY, ſpri'te-fŭl-ŷ. ad. Vigorouſly, with life and ardour.

To **SPROUT**, ſprout'. v. n. To ſhoot by vegetation, to germinate; to ſhoot into ramifications; to grow.

SPROUT, ſprout'. ſ. A ſhoot of a vegetable.

SPRUCE, ſprŏ's. a. Nice, trim, neat.

To **SPRUCE**, ſprŏ's. v. n. To dreſs with affected neatneſs.

SPRUCE, ſprŏ's. ſ. A ſpecies of fir.

SPRUCEBEER, ſprŏ'ſ-bê'r. ſ. Beer tinctured with branches of fir.

SPRUCELEATHER, ſprŏ'ſ-lĕth-ŭr. ſ. Pruſſian leather.

SPRUCELY, ſprŏ'ſ-lŷ. ad. In a ſpruce manner.

SPRUCENESS, ſprŏ'ſ-nĕs. ſ. Neatneſs without elegance.

SPRUNG, ſprŭng'. The preterite and part. paſſ. of SPRING.

SPUD, ſpŭd'. ſ. A ſhort knife.

SPUME, ſpû'm. ſ. Foam, froth.

To **SPUME**, ſpû'm. v. n. To foam, to froth.

SPUMIFEROUS, ſpû-mif'-ĕr-ŭs. a. Producing froth.

SPUMOUS, ſpû'm-ŭs. } a. Frothy,
SPUMY, ſpû'm-ŷ. } foamy.

SPUN, ſpŭn'. The preterite and part. paſſ. of SPIN.

SPUNGE, ſpŭndzh'. ſ. A ſponge.

To **SPUNGE**, ſpŭndzh'. v. n. To hang on others for maintenance.

SPUNGINGHOUSE, ſpŭndzh'-ing-hous. ſ. A houſe to which debtors are taken before commitment to priſon.

SPUNGY, ſpŭndzh'-ŷ. a. Full of ſmall holes, and ſoft like a ſpunge; wet, moiſt, watery; drunken, wet with liquor.

SPUNK, ſpŭngk'. ſ. Rotten wood, touchwood.

SPUR, ſpŭr'. ſ. A ſharp point fixed in the rider's heel; incitement, inſtigation; a ſtimulus, any thing that galls and teazes; the ſharp points on the legs of a cock; any thing ſtanding out, a ſnag.

To **SPUR**, ſpŭr'. v. a. To prick with the ſpur, to drive with the ſpur; to inſtigate, to incite, to urge forward; to drive by force.

To **SPUR**, ſpŭr'. v. n. To travel with great expedition; to preſs forward.

SPURGALLED, ſpŭr'-gâld. a. Hurt with the ſpur.

SPURGE, ſpŭrdzh'. ſ. A plant violently purgative.

SPURIOUS, ſpû'-rŷ-ŭs. a. Not genuine, counterfeit, adulterine; not legitimate, baſtard.

SPURIOUSLY, ſpû'-rŷ-ŭs-lŷ. ad. In a ſpurious manner.

SPURIOUSNESS, ſpû'-rŷ-ŭs-nĕs. ſ. Adulterateneſs, ſtate of being counterfeit.

SPURLING, ſpŭr'-ling. ſ. A ſmall ſea-fiſh.

To **SPURN**, ſpŭrn'. v. a. To kick, to ſtrike or drive with the foot; to reject, to ſcorn, to put away with contempt, to diſdain; to treat with contempt.

To SPURN, ſpůrn'. v. n. To make contemptuous oppoſition; to toſs up the heels, to kick or ſtruggle.

SPURN, ſpůrn'. ſ. Kick, inſolent and contemptuous treatment.

SPURNEY, ſpůr'-nỷ. ſ. A plant.

SPURRER, ſpůr'-růr. ſ. One who uſes ſpurs.

SPURRIER, ſpůr'-ryůr. ſ. One who makes ſpurs.

SPURRY, ſpůr'-rỷ. ſ. A plant.

To SPURT, ſpůrt'. v. n. To fly out with a quick ſtream. See to SPIRT.

SPURWAY, ſpůr'-wå. ſ. A road for horſes but not for carriages.

SPUTATION, ſpů-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſpitting.

To SPUTTER, ſpůt'-tůr. v. n. To emit moiſture in ſmall flying drops; to fly out in ſmall particles with ſome noiſe; to ſpeak haſtily and obſcurely.

To SPUTTER, ſpůt'-tůr. v. a. To throw out with noiſe.

SPUTTER, ſpůt'-tůr. ſ. Moiſture thrown out in ſmall drops.

SPUTTERER, ſpůt'-tėr-ůr. ſ. One that ſputters.

SPY, ſpỷ'. ſ. One ſent to watch the conduct or motions of others.

To SPY, ſpỷ'. v. a. To diſcover by the eye at a diſtance; to diſcover by cloſe examination; to ſearch or diſcover by artifice.

To SPY, ſpỷ'. v. n. To ſearch narrowly.

SPYBOAT, ſpỷ'-bôte. ſ. A boat ſent out for intelligence.

SPYGLASS, ſpỷ'-glås. ſ. A ſhort teleſcope.

SQUAB, ſkwôb'. a. Unfeathered, newly hatched; fat, thick and ſtout, awkwardly bulky.

SQUAB, ſkwôb'. ſ. A kind of ſofa or couch, a ſtuffed cuſhion.

SQUAB, ſkwôb'. ad. With a heavy ſudden fall.

To SQUAB, ſkwôb'. v. n. To fall down plumb or flat.

SQUABBISH, ſkwôb'-biſh. a. Thick, heavy, fleſhy.

To SQUABBLE, ſkwôb'l. v. n. To quarrel, to debate peeviſhly, to wrangle.

SQUABBLE, ſkwôb'l. ſ. A low brawl, a petty quarrel.

SQUABBLER, ſkwôb'-lůr. ſ. A quarrelſome fellow, a brawler.

SQUABPIE, ſkwôb'-pỷ'. ſ. A pie made of many ingredients.

SQUADRON, ſkwå'-drůn. ſ. A body of men drawn up ſquare; a part of an army, a troop; part of a fleet, a certain number of ſhips.

SQUADRONED, ſkwå'-drůnd. a. Formed into ſquadrons.

SQUALID, ſkwôl'-lîd. a. Foul, naſty, filthy.

SQUALLIDITY, ſkwôl-lîd'-ît-ỷ. ſ. The ſtate of being ſqualid.

To SQUALL, ſkwå'l. v. n. To ſcream out as a child or woman frighted.

SQUALL, ſkwå'l. ſ. A loud ſcream; a ſudden guſt of wind.

SQUALLER, ſkwå'l-lůr. ſ. Screamer, one that ſcreams.

SQUALLY, ſkwå'l-lỷ. a. Windy, guſty.

SQUAMOUS, ſkwå'-můs. a. Scaly, covered with ſcales.

To SQUANDER, ſkwôn'-důr. v. a. To ſcatter laviſhly, to ſpend profuſely; to ſcatter, to diſſipate, to diſperſe.

SQUANDERER, ſkwôn'-dėr-ůr. ſ. A ſpendthrift, a prodigal, a waſter.

SQUARE, ſkwå're. a. Cornered, having right angles; forming a right angle; cornered, having angles of whatever content; parallel, exactly ſuitable; ſtrong, well ſet; exact, honeſt, fair; in geometry, Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by itſelf, produces the Square, as four is the Square root of ſixteen.

SQUARE, ſkwå're. ſ. A figure with right angles and equal ſides; an area of four ſides, with houſes on each ſide; content of an angle; a rule or inſtrument by which workmen meaſure or form their angles; rule, regularity; ſquadron, troops formed ſquare; level, equality; quartile, the aſtrological ſituation of planets, diſtant ninety degrees from each other; rule, conformity; Squares go, the game proceeds.

To SQUARE, ſkwà're. v. a. To form with right angles; to reduce to a ſquare; to meaſure; to reduce to a meaſure; to adjuſt, to regulate, to mould, to ſhape; to accommodate, to fit.

To SQUARE, ſkwà're. v. n. To ſuit with, to fit with; to quarrel, to go to oppoſite ſides. Obſolete in the latter ſenſe.

SQUARENESS, ſkwà're-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being ſquare.

SQUASH, ſqwòſh'. ſ. Any thing ſoft and eaſily cruſhed; a plant; any thing unripe, any thing ſoft; a ſudden fall; a ſhock of ſoft bodies.

To SQUASH, ſkwòſh'. v. a. To cruſh into pulp.

To SQUAT, ſkwòt'. v. n. To ſit cowering, to ſit cloſe to the ground.

SQUAT, ſkwòt'. a. Cowering, cloſe to the ground; ſhort and thick, having one part cloſe to another, as thoſe of an animal contracted and cowering.

SQUAT, ſkwòt'. ſ. The poſture of cowering or lying cloſe; a ſudden fall.

To SQUEAK, ſkwè'k. v. n. To ſet up a ſudden dolorous cry; to cry with a ſhrill acute tone; to break ſilence or ſecrecy for fear of pain.

SQUEAK, ſkwè'k. ſ. A ſhrill quick cry.

To SQUEAL, ſkwè'l. v. n. To cry with a ſhrill ſharp voice, to cry with pain.

SQUEAMISH, ſkwè'm-iſh. a. Nice, faſtidious, eaſily diſguſted, having the ſtomach eaſily turned.

SQUEAMISHLY, ſkwè'm-iſh-lý. ad. In a faſtidious manner.

SQUEAMISHNESS, ſkwè'm-iſh-nès. ſ. Niceneſs, delicacy, faſtidiouſneſs.

To SQUEEZE, ſqwè'z. v. a. To preſs, to cruſh between two bodies; to oppreſs, to cruſh, to haraſs by extortion; to force between cloſe bodies.

To SQUEEZE, ſkwè'z. v. n. To act or paſs in conſequence of compreſſion; to force way through cloſe bodies.

SQUEEZE, ſkwè'z. ſ. Compreſſion, preſſure.

SQUELCH, ſkwèltſh'. ſ. Heavy fall.

SQUIB, ſkwib'. ſ. A ſmall pipe of paper filled with wildfire; any petty fellow.

SQUILL, ſkwil'. ſ. A plant; a fiſh; an inſect.

SQUINT, ſkwint'. a. Looking obliquely, looking ſuſpiciouſly.

To SQUINT, ſkwint'. v. n. To look obliquely, to look not in a direct line of viſion.

To SQUINT, ſkwint'. v. a. To form the eye to oblique viſion; to turn the eye obliquely.

SQUINTEYED, ſkwint'-ìde. a. Having the ſight directed obliquely; indirect, oblique, malignant.

To SQUINY, ſkwin'-ný. v. n. To look aſquint. Obſolete cant word.

SQUIRALITY, ſkwì-ràl'-ý-tý. ſ. The rank of an eſquire; the collective body of eſquires.

SQUIRE, ſkwì're. ſ. A gentleman next in rank to a knight; an attendant on a noble warriour.

To SQUIRE, ſkwì're. v. a. To wait on, as a gentleman uſher.

SQUIRREL, ſkwèr'-ril. ſ. A ſmall animal that lives in woods, leaping from tree to tree.

To SQUIRT, ſkwèrt'. v. a. To throw out in a quick ſtream.

To SQUIRT, ſkwèrt'. v. n. To prate, to let fly.

SQUIRT, ſkwèrt'. ſ. An inſtrument by which a quick ſtream is ejected; a ſmall quick ſtream.

SQUIRTER, ſkwèrt'-ùr. ſ. One that plies a ſquirt.

To STAB, ſtàb'. v. a. To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mortally or miſchievouſly.

To STAB, ſtàb'. v. n. To give a wound with a pointed weapon; to offer a ſtab.

STAB, ſtàb'. ſ. A wound with a ſharp pointed weapon; a dark injury, a ſly miſchief; a ſtroke, a blow.

STABBER, ſtàb'-bùr. ſ. One who ſtabs, a private murderer.

STABILIMENT, ſtà-bil'-lý-mènt. ſ. Support, firmneſs, act of making firm.

STABILITY, ſtà-bil'-lè-tý. ſ. Steadineſs,

neſs, ſtrength to ſtand; fixedneſs; firmneſs of reſolution.

STABLE, ſtå'bl. a. Fixed, able to ſtand; ſteady, conſtant.

STABLE, ſtå'bl. ſ. A houſe for beaſts.

To STABLE, ſtå'bl. v. n. To kennel, to dwell as beaſts.

To STABLE, ſtå'bl. v. a. To put into a ſtable.

STABLEBOY, ſtå'bl-boy. } ſ. One who attends in the ſtable.
STABLEMAN, ſtå'bl-mån. }

STABLENESS, ſtå'bl-nès. ſ. Power to ſtand; ſteadineſs, conſtancy, ſtability.

To STABLISH, ſtåb'-liſh. v. a. To eſtabliſh, to fix, to ſettle.

STACK, ſtåk'. ſ. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood; a number of chimneys or funnels.

To STACK, ſtåk'. v. a. To pile up regularly in ricks.

STACTE, ſtåk'-tè. ſ. An aromatick, the gum that diſtils from the tree which produces myrrh.

STADLE, ſtåd'l. ſ. Any thihg which ſerves for ſupport to another.

STADTHOLDER, ſtåt'-hòl-dùr. ſ. The chief magiſtrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF, ſtåf'. ſ. A ſtick with which a man ſupports himſelf in walking; a prop, a ſupport; a ſtick uſed as a weapon; any long piece of wood; an enſign of an office; a ſtanza, a ſeries of verſes regularly diſpoſed, ſo as that, when the ſtanza is concluded, the ſame order begins again.

STAFF OFFICER, ſtåf-òf'-fi-ſùr. ſ. A general of an army.

STAFFTREE, ſtåf'-trè. ſ. A ſort of evergreen privet.

STAG, ſtåg'. ſ. The male red deer; the male of the hind.

STAGE, ſtå'dzh. ſ. A floor raiſed to view on which any ſhow is exhibited; the theatre, the place of ſcenick entertainments; any place where any thing is publickly tranſacted or performed; a place in which reſt is taken on a journey; a ſingle ſtep of gradual proceſs.

To STAGE, ſtå'dzh. v. a. To exhibit publickly. Not in uſe.

STAGECOACH, ſtå'dzh-kò'tſh. ſ. A coach that keeps it's ſtages, a coach that paſſes and repaſſes certain times for the accommodation of paſſengers.

STAGEPLAY, ſtå'dzh-plå. ſ. Theatrical entertainment.

STAGEPLAYER, ſtå'dz-plå-ùr. ſ. One who acts on the ſtage.

STAGER, ſtå'dzh-ùr. ſ. A player; one who has long acted on the ſtage of life, a practitioner.

STAGGARD, ſtåg'-gèrd. ſ. A four year old ſtag.

To STAGGER, ſtåg'-gùr. v. n. To reel, not to ſtand or walk ſteadily; to faint, to begin to give way; to heſitate, to fall into doubt.

To STAGGER, ſtåg'-gùr. v. a. To make to ſtagger, to make to reel; to ſhock, to alarm.

STAGGERS, ſtåg'-gùrz. ſ. A kind of horſe apoplexy; madneſs, wild conduct. In the latter ſenſe out of uſe.

STAGNANCY, ſtåg'-nèn-ſỳ. ſ. The ſtate of being without motion or ventilation.

STAGNANT, ſtåg'-nènt. a. Motionleſs, ſtill.

To STAGNATE, ſtåg'-nåte. v. n. To lie motionleſs, to have no courſe or ſtream.

STAGNATION, ſtåg-nå'-ſhùn. ſ. Stop of courſe, ceſſation of motion.

STAID, ſtå'de. part. a. Sober, grave, regular.

STAIDNESS, ſtå'de-nès. ſ. Sobriety, gravity, regularity.

To STAIN, ſtå'ne. v. a. To blot, to ſpot, to diſgrace, to ſpot with guilt or infamy.

STAIN, ſtå'ne. ſ. Blot, ſpot, diſcoloration; taint of guilt or infamy; cauſe of reproach, ſhame.

STAINER, ſtå'ne-ùr. ſ. One who ſtains, one who blots.

STAINLESS, ſtå'ne-lès. a. Free from blots or ſpots; free from ſin or reproach.

STAIR, ſtå're. ſ. Steps by which we

riſe in an aſcent from the lower part of a building to the upper.

STAIRCASE, ſtå're-kåſe. ſ. The part of a fabrick that contains the ſtairs.

STAKE, ſtå'ke. ſ. A poſt or ſtrong ſtick fixed in the ground; a piece of wood; any thing placed as a paliſade or fence; the poſt to which a beaſt is tied to be baited; any thing pledged or wagered; the ſtate of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

To STAKE, ſtå'ke. v. a. To faſten, ſupport, or defend with poſts ſet upright; to wager, to hazard, to put to hazard.

STALACTICAL, ſtå-låk'-tỷ-kål. a. Reſembling an icicle.

STALACTITES, ſtål-åk-tı'-têz. ſ. Spar in the ſhape of an icicle.

STALAGMITES, ſtål-åg-mı'-têz. ſ. Spar in the ſhape of drops.

STALE, ſtå'le. a. Old, long kept; altered by time; uſed till it is of no uſe or eſteem.

STALE, ſtå'le. ſ. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpoſe. In this ſenſe little uſed; in Shakſpeare it ſeems to ſignify a proſtitution. Urine; a handle.

To STALE, ſtå'le. v. a. To wear out, to make old. Not in uſe.

To STALE, ſtå'le. v. n. To make water.

STALELY, ſtå'le-lỷ. ad. Of old, long time.

STALENESS, ſtå'le-nêſs. ſ. Oldneſs, ſtate of being long kept, ſtate of being corrupted by time.

To STALK, ſtå'k. v. n. To walk with high and ſuperb ſteps; to walk behind a ſtalkinghorſe or covert.

STALK, ſtå'k. ſ. High, proud, wide, and ſtately ſtep; the ſtem on which flowers or fruits grow; the ſtem of a quill.

STALKINGHORSE, ſtå'k-ing-hôrs. ſ. A horſe either real or fictitious by which a fowler ſhelters himſelf from the ſight of the game; a maſk.

STALKY, ſtå'k-ỷ. a. Hard like a ſtalk.

STALL, ſtå'l. ſ. A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horſe is kept in the ſtable; a bench or form where any thing is ſet to ſale; a ſmall houſe or ſhed in which certain trades are practiſed; the ſeat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

To STALL, ſtå'l. v. a. To keep in a ſtall or ſtable; to inveſt.

To STALL, ſtå'l. v. n. To dwell.

STALLFED, ſtå'l-fêd. a. Fed not with graſs but dry feed.

STALLFEEDING, ſtå'l-fêd-ing. ſ. Feeding on dry food.

STALLION, ſtål'-lyůn. ſ. A horſe kept for mares.

STAMINA, ſtåm'-in-å. ſ. The firſt principles of any thing; the ſolids of a human body; thoſe little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants.

STAMINEOUS, ſtå-min'-yůs. a. Conſiſting of threads.

To STAMMER, ſtåm'-můr. v. n. To ſpeak with unnatural heſitation, to utter words with difficulty.

STAMMERER, ſtåm'-mêr-ůr. ſ. One who ſpeaks with heſitation.

To STAMP, ſtåmp'. v. a. To ſtrike by preſſing the foot haſtily downwards; to pound, to beat in a mortar; to impreſs with ſome mark or figure; to mint, to form, to coin.

To STAMP, ſtåmp'. v. n. To ſtrike the foot ſuddenly downward.

STAMP, ſtåmp'. ſ. Any inſtrument by which a hollow impreſſion is made; a mark ſet on any thing, impreſſion; a thing marked or ſtamped; a picture cut in wood or metal; a mark ſet upon things that pay cuſtoms to the government; a character of reputation good or bad; authority, currency, value; make, caſt, form.

STAMPER, ſtåmp'-ůr. ſ. An inſtrument of pounding.

To STANCH, ſtåntſh'. v. a. To ſtop blood, to hinder from running.

To STANCH, ſtåntſh'. v. n. To ſtop.

STANCH, ſtåntſh'. a. Sound, ſuch as will not run out; firm, ſound of principle, truſty, hearty, determined; ſtrong, not to be broken.

STANCHION, ſtån'-tſhůn. ſ. A prop, a ſupport.

STANCHLESS, ſtåntſh'-lès. a. Not to be ſtopped.

STANCHNESS, ſtåntſh'-nès. ſ. Firmneſs, ſtability.

To STAND, ſtånd'. v. n. To be upon the feet, not to ſit or lie down; to be not demoliſhed or overthrown; to be placed as an edifice; to remain erect, not to fall; to become erect; to ſtop, to halt, not to go forward; to be at a ſtationary point without progreſs or regreſſion; to be in a ſtate of firmneſs; to be in any poſture of reſiſtance or defence; to be in a ſtate of hoſtility; not to yield, not to flee, not to give way; to be placed with regard to rank or order; to remain in the preſent ſtate; to be in any particular ſtate; not to become void, to remain in force; to conſiſt, to have it's being or eſſence; to be with reſpect to terms of a contract; to have a place; to be in any ſtate at the time preſent; to be in a permanent ſtate; to be with regard to condition or fortune; to have any particular reſpect; to depend, to reſt, to be ſupported; to be with regard to ſtate of mind; to be reſolutely of a party; to be in the place, to be repreſentative; to hold a courſe; to offer as a candidate; to place himſelf, to be placed; to ſtagnate, not to flow; to be without motion; to inſiſt, to dwell with many words; to perſiſt, to perſevere; to adhere, to abide; to be conſiſtent; To Stand by, to ſupport, to defend, not to deſert; to be preſent without being an actor; to repoſe on, to reſt in; To Stand for, to propoſe one's ſelf a candidate; to maintain, to profeſs to ſupport; To Stand off, to keep at a diſtance; not to comply; to forbear friendſhip or intimacy; to have relief, to appear protuberant or prominent; To Stand out, to hold reſolution, to hold a poſt; not to comply, to ſecede; to be prominent or protuberant; To Stand to, to ply, to perſevere; to remain fixed in a purpoſe; To Stand under, to undergo, to ſuſtain; To Stand up, to riſe from ſitting; to ariſe in order to gain notice; To Stand upon, to concern, to intereſt; to value, to take pride; to inſiſt.

To STAND, ſtånd'. v. a. To endure, to reſiſt without fleeing or yielding; to await, to abide, to ſuffer; to keep, to maintain.

STAND, ſtånd'. ſ. A ſtation, a place where one waits ſtanding; rank, poſt, ſtation; a ſtop, a halt; ſtop, interruption; the act of oppoſing; higheſt mark, ſtationary point; a point beyond which one cannot proceed; difficulty, perplexity, embarraſſment, heſitation; a frame or table on which veſſels are placed.

STANDARD, ſtån'-dèrd. ſ. An enſign in war, particularly the enſign of the horſe; that which is of undoubted authority, that which is the teſt of other things of the ſame kind; that which has been tried by the proper teſt; a ſettled rate; a ſtanding ſtem or tree.

STANDARDBEARER, ſtån'-dèrd-bère-ůr. ſ. One who bears a ſtandard or enſign.

STANDER, ſtånd'-ůr. ſ. One who ſtands; a tree that has ſtood long; Stander by, one preſent, a mere ſpectator.

STANDING, ſtånd'-ìng. part. a. Settled, eſtabliſhed; laſting, not tranſitory; ſtagnant, not running; placed on feet.

STANDING, ſtånd'-ìng. ſ. Continuance, long poſſeſſion of an office; ſtation, place to ſtand in; power to ſtand; rank, condition, competition, candidateſhip.

STANDISH, ſtån'-dìſh. ſ. A caſe for pen and ink.

STANG, ſtång'. ſ. A perch, a meaſure of five yards and a half.

STANK, ſtångk'. The pret. of STINK.

STANNARY, ſtån'-nèr-ỳ. a. Relating to the tin works.

STANNARY, ſtån'-nèr-ỳ. ſ. A tin mine.

STANZA, ſtån'-zå. ſ. A number of lines regularly adjuſted to each other, ſo much of a poem as contains every variation of meaſure or relation of rhyme.

STAPLE, ſtå′pl. ſ. A ſettled mart, an eſtabliſhed emporium; a loop of iron, a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

STAPLE, ſtå′pl. a. Settled, eſtabliſhed in commerce; according to the laws of commerce.

STAR, ſtår′. ſ. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal ſky; the pole ſtar; configuration of the planets ſuppoſed to influence fortune; a mark of reference.

STARAPPLE, ſtå′r-åpl. ſ. A plant.

STARBOARD, ſtå′r-bŏrd. ſ. The righthand ſide of the ſhip, as larboard is the left.

STARCH, ſtå′rtſh. ſ. A kind of viſcous matter made of flour or potatoes, with which linen is ſtiffened.

To STARCH, ſtå′rtſh. v. a. To ſtiffen with ſtarch.

STARCHAMBER, ſtå′r-tſhåm-bůr. ſ. A kind of criminal court of equity.

STARCHED, ſtå′rtſht. a. Stiffened with ſtarch; ſtiff, preciſe, formal.

STARCHER, ſtå′rtſh-ůr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to ſtarch.

STARCHLY, ſtå′rtſh-lẏ. ad. Stiffly, preciſely.

STARCHNESS, ſtå′rtſh-nės. ſ. Stiffneſs, preciſeneſs.

To STARE, ſtå′re. v. n. To look with fixed eyes, to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, ſtupidity, horrour; To Stare in the face, to be undeniably evident; to ſtand out.

STARE, ſtå′re. ſ. Fixed look; a bird, the ſtarling.

STARER, ſtå′re-ůr. ſ. One who looks with fixed eyes.

STARFISH, ſtå′r-fiſh. ſ. A fiſh branching out into ſeveral points.

STARGAZER, ſtå′r-gåze-ůr. ſ. An aſtronomer, or aſtrologer.

STARGAZING, ſtå′r-gåze-ing. ſ. The act of obſerving the ſtars.

STARHAWK, ſtå′r-håk. ſ. A ſort of hawk.

STARK, ſtå′rk. a. Stiff, ſtrong, rugged; deep, full; mere, ſimple, plain, groſs.

STARK, ſtå′rk. ad. Is uſed to intend or augment the ſignification of a word, as Stark mad, mad in the higheſt degree.

STARKLY, ſtå′rk-lẏ. ad. Stiffly, ſtrongly.

STARLESS, ſtå′r-lės. a. Having no light of ſtars.

STARLIGHT, ſtå′r-līte. ſ. Luſtre of the ſtars.

STARLIGHT, ſtå′r-līte. a. Lighted by the ſtars.

STARLIKE, ſtå′r-līke. a. Having various points reſembling a ſtar in luſtre; bright, illuſtrious.

STARLING, ſtå′r-ling. ſ. A bird; it is one of thoſe that may be taught to whiſtle and articulate words; one of the ſharp points that defend the piers of a bridge.

STARPAVED, ſtå′r-påvd. a. Studded with ſtars.

STARPROOF, ſtå′r-prőf. a. Impervious to ſtarlight.

STARRED, ſtå′rd. a. Influenced by the ſtars with reſpect to fortune; decorated with ſtars.

STARRING, ſtå′r-ring. a. Shining with ſtellar light.

STARRY, ſtå′r-rẏ. a. Decorated with ſtars; conſiſting of ſtars, ſtellar; reſembling ſtars.

STARSHOOT, ſtå′r-ſhőt. ſ. An emiſſion from a ſtar.

To START, ſtårt′. v. n. To feel a ſudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame; to riſe ſuddenly; to move with ſudden quickneſs; to ſhrink, to wince; to deviate; to ſet out from the barrier at a race; to ſet out on any purſuit.

To START, ſtårt′. v. a. To alarm, to diſturb ſuddenly; to make to ſtart or flee haſtily from a hiding place; to bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to diſcover, to bring within purſuit; to put ſuddenly out of place.

START, ſtårt′. ſ. A motion of terrour, a ſudden twitch or contraction of the frame; a ſudden rouſing to action, excitement; ſally, vehement eruption; ſudden effuſion; ſudden fit; intermitted action; a quick ſpring or motion; firſt emiſſion from the barrier, act of ſetting out; To get the Start, to begin before another, to obtain advantage over another.

STARTER, ſtårt'-ůr. ſ. One that ſhrinks from his purpoſe.

STARTINGLY, ſtårt'-ing-lŷ. ad. By ſudden fits, with frequent intermiſſion.

STARTINGPOST, ſtårt'-ing-pôſt. ſ. The barrier from which the race begins.

To STARTLE, ſtårt'l. v. n. To ſhrink, to move on feeling a ſudden impreſſion.

To STARTLE, ſtårt'l. v. a. To fright, to ſhock, to impreſs with ſudden terrour.

STARTLE, ſtårt'l. ſ. Sudden alarm, ſhock, ſudden impreſſion of terrour.

STARTUP, ſtårt'-ůp. ſ. One that comes ſuddenly into notice.

To STARVE, ſtå'rv. v. n. To periſh, to be deſtroyed; to periſh with hunger; to be killed with cold; to ſuffer extreme poverty; to be deſtroyed with cold.

To STARVE, ſtå'rv. v. a. To kill with hunger; to ſubdue by famine; to kill with cold; to deprive of force or vigour.

STARVELING, ſtå'rv-ling. ſ. An animal thin and weak for want of nouriſhment.

STARWORT, ſtå'r-wůrt. ſ. Elecampane.

STATARY, ſtå'-tėr-ŷ. a. Fixed, ſettled.

STATE, ſtå'te. ſ. Condition, circumſtances of nature or fortune; modification of any thing; eſtate, ſigniory, poſſeſſion; the community, the publick, the commonwealth; a republick, a government not monarchical; rank, condition, quality; ſolemn pomp, appearance of greatneſs; dignity, grandeur; a ſeat of dignity; the principal perſons in the government.

To STATE, ſtå'te. v. a. To ſettle, to regulate; to repreſent in all the circumſtances of modification.

STATELINESS, ſtå'te-lŷ-nės. ſ. Grandeur, majeſtick appearance; auguſt manner, dignity: appearance of pride, affected dignity.

STATELY, ſtå'te-lŷ. a. Auguſt, grand, lofty, elevated; elevated in mien or ſentiment.

STATELY, ſtå'te-lŷ. ad. Majeſtically.

STATEROOM, ſtå'te-rôm. ſ. A magnificent room in a palace; the captain's bedchamber in a ſhip.

STATESGENERAL, ſtåts-dzhėn'-ė-rål. ſ. The general aſſembly of the United Provinces.

STATESMAN, ſtå'tſ-mån. ſ. A politician, one verſed in the arts of government; one employed in publick affairs.

STATESWOMAN, ſtå'tſ-wům-ůn. ſ. A woman who meddles with publick affairs.

STATICAL, ſtåt'-tŷ-kėl. } a. Relating to the ſcience of weighing.
STATICK, ſtåt'-tick. }

STATICKS, ſtåt'-tiks. ſ. The ſcience which conſiders the weight of bodies.

STATION, ſtå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſtanding; a ſtate of reſt; a place where any one is placed; poſt aſſigned, office; ſituation, poſition; employment, office; rank, condition of life.

To STATION, ſtå'-ſhůn. v. a. To place in a certain poſt, rank, or place.

STATIONARY, ſtå'-ſhô-nėr-ŷ. a. Fixed, not progreſſive.

STATIONER, ſtå'-ſhůn-ůr. ſ. A bookſeller; a ſeller of paper.

STATIST, ſtå'te-iſt. ſ. A ſtateſman, a politician. Not in uſe.

STATISTICAL, ſtå-tis'-tŷ-kål. a. Relating to the internal ſtate of a nation, or diſtrict.

STATUARY, ſtåt'-tů-ėr-ŷ. ſ. The art of carving images or repreſentations of life; one that practiſes or profeſſes the art of making ſtatues.

STATUE, ſtåt'-tů. ſ. An image, a ſolid repreſentation of any living being.

To STATUE, ſtåt'-tů. v. a. To place as a ſtatue. Not uſed.

STATURE, ſtåt'-tůr. ſ. The height of any animal.

STATUTABLE, ſtåt'-tů-těbl. a. According to ſtatute.

STATUTABLY, ſtåt'-tů-těb-lẏ. ad. In a manner agreeable to law.

STATUTE, ſtåt'-tůt. ſ. A law, an edict of the legiſlature.

To STAVE, ſtå've. v. a. To break in pieces; to puſh off as with a ſtaff; to pour out by breaking the caſk.

STAVES, ſtå'vz. ſ. The plural of Staff.

To STAY, ſtå'. v. n. To continue in a place; to forbear departure; to continue in a ſtate; to wait, to attend; to ſtop, to ſtand ſtill; to dwell, to be long; to reſt confidently.

To STAY, ſtå'. v. a. To ſtop, to withhold, to repreſs; to delay, to obſtruct, to hinder from progreſſion; to keep from departure; to prop, to ſupport, to hold up.

STAY, ſtå'. ſ. Continuance in a place, forbearance of departure; ſtand, ceſſation of progreſſion; a ſtop, an obſtruction, a hindrance from progreſs; reſtraint, prudence, caution; a fixed ſtate; a prop, a ſupport; tackling; boddice.

STAYED, ſtå'de. part. a. Fixed, ſettled, ſerious, not volatile; ſtopped.

STAYEDLY, ſtå'de-lẏ. ad. Compoſedly, gravely, prudently, ſoberly.

STAYEDNESS, ſtå'de-něs. ſ. Compoſure, prudence, gravity, judiciouſneſs.

STAYER, ſtå'-ůr. ſ. One who ſtops, holds or ſupports.

STAYLACE, ſtå'-låſe. ſ. A lace with which women faſten boddice.

STAYS, ſtå'ze. ſ. without ſingular. Boddice, a kind of ſtiff waiſtcoat worn by ladies; ropes in a ſhip to keep the maſt from falling; any ſupport, any thing that keeps another extended.

STEAD, ſtěd'. ſ. Room, place which another had or might have; uſe, help; the frame of a bed.

To STEAD, ſtě'd. v. a. To help, to ſupport, to aſſiſt. Little uſed.

STEADFAST, ſtěd'-fåſt. a. Faſt in place, firm, fixed; conſtant, reſolute.

STEADFASTLY, ſtěd'-fåſt-lẏ. ad. Firmly, conſtantly.

STEADFASTNESS, ſtěd'-fåſt-něs. ſ. Immutability, fixedneſs; firmneſs, conſtancy, reſolution.

STEADILY, ſtěd'-ẏ-lẏ. ad. Without tottering, without ſhaking; without variation or irregularity.

STEADINESS, ſtěd'-ẏ-něs. ſ. State of being not tottering or eaſily ſhaken; firmneſs, conſtancy; conſiſtent unvaried conduct.

STEADY, ſtěd'-ẏ. a. Firm, fixed, not tottering; not wavering, not fickle, not changeable with regard to reſolution or attention.

STEAK, ſtå'ke. ſ. A ſlice of fleſh broiled or fried, a collop.

To STEAL, ſtě'l. v. a. To take by theft, to take clandeſtinely, to take without right; to withdraw or convey without notice; to gain or effect by private means.

To STEAL, ſtě'l. v. n. To withdraw privily; to practiſe theft.

STEALER, ſtě'l-ůr. ſ. One who ſteals, a thief.

STEALINGLY, ſtě'l-ing-lẏ. ad. Slily, by inviſible motion.

STEALTH, ſtělth'. ſ. The act of ſtealing, theft; the thing ſtolen; ſecret act, clandeſtine practice.

STEALTHY, ſtělth'-ẏ. a. Done clandeſtinely, performed by ſtealth.

STEAM, ſtě'm. ſ. The ſmoke or vapour of any thing moiſt and hot.

To STEAM, ſtě'm. v. n. To ſmoke or vapour with moiſt heat; to ſend up vapours; to paſs in vapours.

STEED, ſtě'd. ſ. A horſe for ſtate or war.

STEEL, ſtě'l. ſ. A kind of iron, refined and hardened, of great uſe in the making of tools and inſtruments of all kinds; it is often uſed for weapons or armour; chalybeate medicines; it is uſed proverbially for hardneſs, as heads of Steel.

To STEEL, ſtě'l. v. a. To point or edge with ſteel; to make hard or firm.

STEELY, ſtèè'l-ỳ. a. Made of ſteel; hard, firm.

STEELYARD, ſtèè'l-yàrd. ſ. A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.

STEEN, ſtèè'n. ſ. A veſſel made of clay or ſtone.

STEEP, ſtèè'p. a. Riſing or deſcending with great inclination.

STEEP, ſtèè'p. ſ. Precipice, aſcent or deſcent approaching to perpendicularity.

To **STEEP**, ſtèè'p. v. a. To ſoak, to macerate, to imbue, to dip.

STEEPLE, ſtèè'pl. ſ. A turret of a church generally furniſhed with bells.

STEEPLY, ſtèè'p-lỳ. ad. With precipitous declivity.

STEEPNESS, ſtèè'p-nès. ſ. Precipitous declivity.

STEEPY, ſtèè'p-ỳ. a. Having a precipitous declivity.

STEER, ſtèè'r. ſ. A young bullock.

To **STEER**, ſtèè'r. v. a. To direct, to guide a veſſel in a paſſage.

To **STEER**, ſtèè'r. v. n. To direct a courſe.

STEERAGE, ſtèè'r-ìdzh. ſ. The act or practice of ſteering; direction, regulation of a courſe; that by which any courſe is guided; regulation or management of any thing; the ſtern or hinder part of the ſhip.

STEERSMAN, ſtèè'rz-màn. } ſ. A
STEERSMATE, ſtèè'rz-màte. } pilot, one who ſteers a ſhip.

STEGANOGRAPHIST, ſtèg-à-nòg'-grà-fìſt. ſ. One who practiſes the art of ſecret writing.

STEGANOGRAPHY, ſtèg-à-nòg'-grà-fỳ. ſ. The art of ſecret writing by characters or ciphers.

STEGNOTICK, ſtèg-nòt'-ìk. a. Binding, rendering coſtive.

STELLAR, ſtèl'-lèr. a. Aſtral, relating to the ſtars.

STELLATE, ſtèl'-làte. a. Pointed in the manner of a painted ſtar.

STELLATION, ſtèl-là'-ſhùn. ſ. Emiſſion of light as from a ſtar.

STELLIFEROUS, ſtèl-lìf'-fèr-ùs. a. Having ſtars.

STELLION, ſtèl'-yùn. ſ. A newt; a kind of ſpotted lizard.

STELLIONATE, ſtèl'-yùn-èt. ſ. A fraud in ſelling; the crime of ſelling what is not, as though it were one's own.

STELLOGRAPHY, ſtèl-lòg'-grà-fỳ. ſ. An inſcription on a pillar.

STEM, ſtèm'. ſ. The ſtalk, the twig; family, race, generation; the prow or forepart of a ſhip.

To **STEM**, ſtèm'. v. a. To oppoſe a current, to paſs croſs or forward notwithſtanding the ſtream.

STENCH, ſtèntſh'. ſ. A ſtink, a bad ſmell.

To **STENCH**, ſtèntſh'. v. a. To make to ſtink.

STENOGRAPHICAL, ſtèn-ò-gràf'-ỳ-kàl. } a.
STENOGRAPHICK, ſtèn-ò-gràf'-ìk. }
Relating to ſhorthand, done in ſhorthand.

STENOGRAPHY, ſtè-nòg'-grà-fỳ. ſ. Shorthand.

STENTORIAN, ſtèn-tò'-rỳ-àn. a. Very loud.

STENTOROPHONICK, ſtèn-tò-rò-fòn'-ìk. a. Loudly ſpeaking or ſounding.

To **STEP**, ſtèp'. v. n. To move by a ſingle change of the place of the foot; to advance by a ſudden progreſſion; to move mentally; to go, to walk; to take a ſhort walk; to walk gravely and ſlowly.

STEP, ſtèp'. ſ. Progreſſion by one removal of the foot; one remove in climbing; quantity of ſpace paſſed or meaſured by one removal of the foot; a ſmall length, a ſmall ſpace; walk, paſſage; progreſſion, act of advancing; footſtep, print of the foot; gait, manner of walking; action, inſtance of conduct.

STEP, ſtèp'. in compoſition, ſignifies one who is related only by marriage.

STEPPINGSTONE, ſtèp'-pìng-ſtòne. ſ. A ſtone laid to catch the foot, and ſave it from wet or dirt.

STERCORACEOUS, ſtèr-kò-rà'-ſhùs. a. Belonging to dung.

STERCORATION, ſtèr-kò-rà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of dunging.

STEREOGRAPHICAL, ſtè-rỳ-ò-gràf'-ìk-àl.
STEREOGRAPHICK, ſtè-rỳ-ò-gràf'-ìk. a.
Relating to ſtereography.

STEREOGRAPHY, ſtè-rỳ-òg'-grà-fỳ. ſ. The art of drawing the forms of ſolids upon a plane.

STEREOMETRY, ſtè-rỳ-òm'-mè-trỳ. ſ. The art of meaſuring all ſorts of ſolid bodies.

STERIL, ſtèr'-rìl. a. Barren, unfruitful, not productive, wanting fecundity.

STERILITY, ſtè-rìl'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Barrenneſs, want of fecundity, unfruitfulneſs.

To STERILIZE, ſtèr'-rìl-ìze. v. a. To make barren, to deprive of fecundity.

STERLING, ſtèr'-lìng. a. An epithet by which genuine Engliſh money is diſcriminated; genuine, having paſt the teſt.

STERLING, ſtèr'-lìng. ſ. Engliſh coin, money; ſtandard rate.

STERN, ſtèrn'. a. Severe of countenance, ſevere of manner, harſh; unrelenting; hard, afflictive.

STERN, ſtèrn'. ſ. The hind part of the ſhip where the rudder is placed; poſt of management, direction; the hinder part of any thing.

STERNAGE, ſtèr'-nìdzh. ſ. The ſteerage or ſtern.

STERNLY, ſtèrn'-lỳ. ad. In a ſtern manner, ſeverely.

STERNNESS, ſtèrn'-nès. ſ. Severity of look; ſeverity or harſhneſs of manners.

STERNON, ſtèr'-nòn. ſ. The breaſt-bone.

STERNUTATION, ſtèr-nù-tà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of ſneezing.

STERNUTATIVE, ſtèr-nù'-tà-tìv. a. Having the quality of ſneezing.

STERNUTATORY, ſtèr-nù'-tà-tùr-ỳ. ſ. Medicine that provokes to ſneeze.

To STEW, ſtù'. v a. To ſeeth any thing in ſlow moiſt heat.

To STEW, ſtù'. v. n. To be ſeethed in a ſlow moiſt heat.

STEW, ſtù'. ſ. A bagnio, a hothouſe; a brothel, a houſe of proſtitution; a ſtorepond, a ſmall pond where fiſh are kept for the table.

STEWARD, ſtù'-èrd. ſ. One who manages the affairs of another; an officer of ſtate.

STEWARDSHIP, ſtù'-èrd-ſhìp. ſ. The office of a ſteward.

STEWPAN, ſtù'-pàn. ſ. A pan uſed for ſtewing.

STIBIAL, ſtìb'-yàl. a. Antimonial.

STICK, ſtìk'. ſ. A piece of wood ſmall and long.

To STICK, ſtìk'. v. a. To faſten on ſo as that it may adhere; to ſtab, to pierce with a pointed inſtrument; to fix upon a pointed body; to faſten by transfixion; to ſet with ſomething pointed.

To STICK, ſtìk'. v. n. To adhere, to unite itſelf by it's tenacity or penetrating power; to be inſeparable, to be united with any thing; to reſt upon the memory painfully; to ſtop, to loſe motion; to reſiſt emiſſion; to be conſtant, to adhere with firmneſs; to be troubleſome by adhering; to remain, not to be loſt; to dwell upon, not to forſake; to cauſe difficulties or ſcruple; to ſcruple, to heſitate; to be ſtopped, to be unable to proceed; to be embarraſſed, to be puzzled; To Stick out, to be prominent with deformity; to refuſe compliance.

STICKINESS, ſtìk'-kỳ-nès. ſ. Adheſive quality, glutinouſneſs, tenacity.

To STICKLE, ſtìk'l. v. n. To take part with one ſide or other; to conteſt, to altercate, to contend rather with obſtinacy than vehemence; to trim, to play faſt and looſe.

STICKLEBAG, ſtìk'l-bàg. ſ. The ſmalleſt of freſh-water fiſh.

STICKLER, ſtìk'-lùr. ſ. A ſideſman to fencers, a ſecond to a duelliſt; an obſtinate contender about any thing.

STICKY, ſtìk'-kỳ. a. Viſcous, adheſive, glutinous.

STIFF, ſtif'. a. Rigid, inflexible; not ſoft, not giving way, not fluid; ſtrong, not eaſily reſiſted; hardy, ſtubborn, not eaſily ſubdued; obſtinate, pertinacious; harſh, not written with eaſe, conſtrained; formal, rigorous in certain ceremonies.

To STIFFEN, ſtif'n. v. a. To make ſtiff, to make inflexible, to make unpliant; to make obſtinate.

To STIFFEN, ſtif'n. v. n. To grow ſtiff, to grow rigid; to become unpliant; to grow hard, to be hardened; to grow leſs ſuſceptive of impreſſion, to grow obſtinate.

STIFFHEARTED, ſtif'-hå'rt-ĭd. a. Obſtinate, ſtubborn, contumacious.

STIFFLY, ſtif'-ly̆. ad. Rigidly, inflexibly, ſtubbornly.

STIFFNECKED, ſtif'-nĕkt. a. Stubborn, obſtinate, contumacious.

STIFFNESS, ſtif'-nĕs. ſ. Rigidity, inflexibility; inaptitude to motion; tenſion, not laxity; obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs, contumacionſneſs; unpleaſing formality, conſtraint; rigorouſneſs, harſhneſs; manner of writing, not eaſy but harſh and conſtrained.

To STIFLE, ſti'fl. v. a. To oppreſs or kill by cloſeneſs of air, to ſuffocate; to keep in, to hinder from emiſſion; to extinguiſh by hindering communication; to extinguiſh by artful or gentle means; to ſuppreſs, to conceal.

STIGMA, ſtig'-må. ſ. A brand, a mark with a hot iron; a mark of infamy.

STIGMATICAL, ſtig-măt'-ty̆-kĕl. }
STIGMATICK, ſtig-măt'-ĭk. } a.
Branded or marked with ſome token of infamy.

To STIGMATIZE, ſtig'-må-tīze. v. a. To mark with a brand, to diſgrace with a note of reproach.

STILE, ſti'le. ſ. A ſet of ſteps to paſs from one encloſure to another; a pin to caſt the ſhadow in a ſun-dial.

STILETTO, ſtil-ĕt'-ô. ſ. A ſmall dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a ſharp point.

To STILL, ſtil'. v. a. To ſilence, to make ſilent; to quiet, to appeaſe; to make motionleſs; to diſtil, to extract or operate upon by diſtillation.

STILL, ſtil'. v. a. Silent, uttering no noiſe; quiet, calm, motionleſs.

STILL, ſtil'. ſ. Calm, ſilence; a veſſel for diſtillation, an alembick.

STILL, ſtil'. ad. To this time, till now; nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding; in an increaſing degree; always, ever, continually; after that; in continuance.

STILLATITIOUS, ſtil-lå-tiſh'-ŭs, a. Falling in drops drawn by a ſtill.

STILLATORY, ſtil'-lå-tŭr-y̆. ſ. An alembick, a veſſel in which diſtillation is performed; the room in which ſtills are placed, laboratory.

STILLBORN, ſtil'-bŏrn. a. Born lifeleſs, dead in the birth.

STILLHOUSE, ſtil'-hous. ſ. The houſe in which diſtillation is performed.

STILLICIDE, ſtil'-ly̆-ſīde. ſ. A ſucceſſion of drops.

STILLICIDIOUS, ſtil-ly̆-ſĭd'-yŭs. a. Failing in drops.

STILLING, ſtil'-lĭng. ſ. The act of ſtilling; a ſtand for caſks.

STILLNESS, ſtil'-nĕs. ſ. Calm, quiet, ſilence, taciturnity.

STILLSTAND, ſtil'-ſtănd. ſ. Abſence of motion.

STILLY, ſtil'-ly̆. ad. Silently, not loudly; calmly, not tumultuouſly.

STILTS, ſtilts'. ſ. Supports on which boys raiſe themſelves and walk.

To STIMULATE, ſtim'-mŭ-lāte. v. a. To prick; to prick forward, to excite by ſome pungent motive; in phyſick, to excite a quick ſenſation, with a derivation towards the part.

STIMULATION, ſtim-mŭ-lå'-ſhŭn. ſ. Excitement, pungency.

To STING, ſting'. v. a. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of waſps or ſcorpions; to pain acutely.

STING, ſting'. ſ. A ſharp point with which ſome animals are armed;

ed; any thing that gives pain; the point in the laſt verſe of an epigram.

STINGILY, ſtin'-dzhŷ-lŷ. ad. Covetouſly.

STINGINESS, ſtin'-dzhŷ-nes. ſ. Avarice, covetouſneſs, niggardlineſs.

STINGLESS, ſting'-les. a. Having no ſting.

STINGO, ſting'-gô. ſ. Old beer.

STINGY, ſtindzh'-ŷ. a. Covetous, niggardly, avaricious.

To STINK, ſtingk'. v. n. To emit an offenſive ſmell, commonly a ſmell of putrefaction.

STINK, ſtingk'. ſ. Offenſive ſmell.

STINKARD, ſtingk'-èrd. ſ. A mean ſtinking paltry fellow.

STINKER, ſtingk'-ŭr. ſ. Something intended to offend by the ſmell.

STINKINGLY, ſtingk'-ing-lŷ. ad. With a ſtink.

STINKPOT, ſtingk'-pŏt. ſ. An artificial compoſition offenſive to the ſmell.

To STINT, ſtint'. v. a. To bound, to limit, to confine, to reſtrain, to ſtop.

STINT, ſtint'. ſ. Limit, bound, reſtraint; a proportion, a quantity aſſigned.

STIPEND, ſti'-pĕnd. ſ. Wages, ſettled pay.

STIPENDIARY, ſti-pĕn'-dyĕr-ŷ. a. Receiving ſalaries, performing any ſervice for a ſtated price.

STIPENDIARY, ſti-pĕn'-dyĕr-ŷ. ſ. One who performs any ſervice for a ſettled payment.

STIPTICK, See STYPTICK.

To STIPULATE, ſtip'-pû-lâte. v. n. To contract, to bargain, to ſettle terms.

STIPULATION, ſtip-û-lâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Bargain.

STIPULATOR, ſtip'-pû-lâ-tŭr. ſ. One who bargains.

To STIR, ſtŭr'. v. a. To move, to remove from it's place; to agitate, to bring into debate; to incite, to inſtigate, to animate; To Stir up, to incite, to animate, to inſtigate; to put in action.

To STIR, ſtŭr'. v. n. To move one's ſelf, to go out of the place, to change place; to be in motion, not to be ſtill; to become the object of notice; to riſe in the morning.

STIR, ſtŭr'. ſ. Tumult, buſtle; commotion, publick diſturbance; tumultuous diſorder; agitation, conflicting paſſion.

STIRIOUS, ſtir'-rŷ-ŭs. a. Reſembling icicles.

STIRP, ſtĕrp'. ſ. Race, family, generation.

STIRRER, ſtŭr'-rŭr. ſ. One who is in motion, one who puts in motion; a riſer in the morning; Stirrer up, an incitor, an inſtigator.

STIRRUP, ſtĕr'-rŭp. ſ. An iron hoop ſuſpended by a ſtrap, in which the horſeman ſets his foot when he mounts or rides.

STIRRUPGLASS, ſtĕr'-rŭp-glâs. ſ. A parting glaſs taken on horſeback.

To STITCH, ſtitch'. v. a. To ſew, to work on with a needle; to join, to unite; To Stitch up, to mend what was rent.

To STITCH, ſtitſh'. v. n. To practiſe needlework.

STITCH, ſtitſh'. ſ. A paſs of the needle and thread through any thing; a ſharp ſudden pain.

STITCHERY, ſtitſh'-ĕr-ŷ. ſ. Needlework.

STITCHWORT, ſtitſh'-wŭrt. ſ. Chamomile.

STITHY, ſtith'-ŷ. ſ. An anvil, the iron body on which the ſmith forges his work.

To STITHY, ſtith'-ŷ. v. a. To forge on an anvil.

To STIVE, ſti've. v. a. To ſtuff up cloſe, to make hot or ſultry, to ſubject to ſuffocation for want of free air.

STOCCADO, ſtŏk-kâ'-dô. ſ. A thruſt with the rapier.

STOCK, ſtŏk'. ſ. The trunk, the body of a plant; the trunk into which a graft is inſerted; a log, a poſt; a man proverbially ſtupid; the handle of any thing; a ſupport of a ſhip while it is building; a thruſt, a ſtoccado; ſomething made of linen, a cravat, a cloſe neckcloth; a race, a lineage, a family; the principal, capital ſtore, fund already provided; quantity, ſtore, body; a fund eſtabliſhed by the government, of which the value riſes and falls by artifice or chance.

To STOCK, ſtòk'. v. a. To ſtore, to fill ſufficiently; to lay in ſtore; to put in the ſtocks; To Stock up, to extirpate.

STOCKDOVE, ſtòk'-dův. ſ. The pigeon in it's wild ſtate.

STOCKFISH, ſtòk'-fiſh. ſ. Dried cod, ſo called from it's hardneſs.

STOCKGILLYFLOWER, ſtòk-dzhìl'-lỳ-flow-ůr. ſ. A plant.

STOCKING, ſtòk'-ìng. ſ. The covering of the leg.

To STOCKING, ſtòk'-ìng. v. a. To dreſs in ſtockings.

STOCKJOBBER, ſtòk'-dzhòb-bůr. ſ. One who gets money by buying and ſelling in the funds.

STOCKJOBBING, ſtòk'-dzhòb-bìng. ſ. Traffick in the publick funds.

STOCKISH, ſtòk'-ìſh. a. Hard, blockiſh.

STOCKLOCK, ſtòk'-lòk. ſ. A lock fixed in wood.

STOCKS, ſtòks'. ſ. Priſon for the legs.

STOCKSTILL, ſtòk'-ſtìl'. a. Motionleſs.

STOICAL, ſtò'-ỳ-kàl. a. In the manner of the ſtoicks, void of paſſions.

STOICISM, ſtò'-ỳ-ſìzm. ſ. The doctrine of the ſtoics, the ſtate of being ſuperiour to the influence of the paſſions.

STOICK, ſtò'-ìk. ſ. A philoſopher of the ſect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things.

STOLE, ſtò'le. ſ. A long veſt.

STOLE, ſtò'le. The pret. of STEAL.

STOLEN, ſtò'ln. Part. paſſ. of STEAL.

STOLIDITY, ſtò-lìd'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Stupidity, want of ſenſe. Not uſed.

STOMACH, ſtům'-můk. ſ. The ventricle in which food is digeſted appetite, deſire of food; inclination, liking; anger, reſolution; ſullenneſs, reſentment, pride, haughtineſs.

To STOMACH, ſtům'-můk. v. a. To reſent, to remember with anger and malignity.

To STOMACH, ſtům'-můk. v. n. To be angry.

STOMACHED, ſtům'-můkt. a. Filled with paſſions of reſentment.

STOMACHER, ſtům'-mìdzh-ůr. ſ. An ornamental covering worn by women on the breaſt.

STOMACHFUL, ſtům'-můk-fůl. a. Sullen, ſtubborn, perverſe.

STOMACHFULNESS, ſtům'-můk-fůl-nès. ſ. Stubbornneſs, ſullenneſs, obſtinacy.

STOMACHICAL, ſtò-màk'-ỳ-kèl. }
STOMACHICK, ſtò-màk'-ìk. } a.
Relating to the ſtomach, pertaining to the ſtomach.

STOMACHICK, ſtò-màk'-ìk. ſ. A medicine for the ſtomach.

STOMACHLESS, ſtům'-můk-lès. a. Being without appetite.

STONE, ſtò'ne. ſ. A hard inſipid body, not ductile or malleable, or ſoluble in water; piece of ſtone cut for building; gem, precious ſtone; calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the hard caſe which in ſome fruits contains the ſeed; teſticle; a weight containing fourteen pounds, or of meat eight pounds; Stone is uſed by way of exaggeration, as Stone ſtill, Stone dead; To leave no Stone unturned, to do every thing that can be done.

STONE, ſtò'ne. a. Made of ſtone.

To STONE, ſtò'ne. v. a. To pelt or beat or kill with ſtones; to harden.

STONEBLIND, ſtò'ne-blì'nd. a. Quite blind.

STONEBREAK, ſtò'ne-brèk. ſ. A herb.

STONECHATTER, ſtò'ne-tſhàt-tůr. ſ. A bird.

STONECROP, ſtò'ne-kròp. ſ. A ſort of tree.

STONECUTTER, ſtò'ne-kůt-tůr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to hew ſtones.

STONEFERN, ſtò'ne-fèrn. ſ. A plant.

STONEFLY, ſtŏ'ne-flŷ. ſ. An inſect.

STONEFRUIT, ſtŏ'ne-frŏt. ſ. Fruit of which the ſeed is covered with a hard ſhell enveloped in the pulp.

STONEHAWK, ſtŏ'ne-hȧk. ſ. A kind of hawk.

STONEHORSE, ſtŏ'ne-hŏrs. ſ. A horſe not caſtrated.

STONEPIT, ſtŏ'ne-pit. ſ. A quarry, a pit where ſtones are dug.

STONEPITCH, ſtŏ'ne-pitſh. ſ. Hard inſpiſſated pitch.

STONEPLOVER, ſtŏ'ne-plŭv-ŭr. ſ. A bird.

STONEWORK, ſtŏ'ne-wŭrk. ſ. Building of ſtone.

STONINES, ſtŏ'ne-ŷ-nĕs. ſ. The quality of having many ſtones.

STONY, ſtŏ'ne-ŷ. a. Made of ſtone; abounding with ſtones; petrifick; hard, inflexible, unrelenting.

STOOD, ſtŭd'. Pret. and paſſ. part. of STAND.

STOOL, ſtŏ'l. ſ. A ſeat without a back, ſo diſtinguiſhed from a chair; evacuation by purgative medicines.

STOOLBALL, ſtŏ'l-bȧl. ſ. A play where balls are driven from ſtool to ſtool.

To STOOP, ſtŏ'p. v. n. To bend down, to bend forward; to lean forward ſtanding or walking; to yield, to bend; to ſubmit; to deſcend from rank or dignity; to yield, to be inferiour; to ſink from reſolution or ſuperiority, to condeſcend; to come down on prey as a falcon; to alight from the wing; to ſink to a lower place.

STOOP, ſtŏ'p. ſ. Act of ſtooping, inclination downward; deſcent from dignity or ſuperiority; fall of a bird upon his prey; a veſſel of liquor.

STOOPINGLY, ſtŏ'p-ing-lŷ. ad. With inclination downwards.

To STOP, ſtŏp'. v. a. To hinder from progreſſive motion; to hinder from any change of ſtate, whether to better or worſe; to hinder from action; to put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to ſuppreſs; to regulate muſical ſtrings with the fingers; to cloſe any aperture; to obſtruct, to encumber.

To STOP, ſtŏp'. v. n. To ceaſe to go forward.

STOP, ſtŏp'. ſ. Ceſſation of progreſſive motion; hindrance of progreſs, obſtruction; hindrance of action; ceſſation of action; interruption; prohibition of ſale; that which obſtructs, obſtacle, impediment; inſtrument by which the ſounds of wind muſick are regulated; regulation of muſical chords by the fingers; the act of applying the ſtops in muſick; a point in writing, by which ſentences are diſtinguiſhed.

STOPCOCK, ſtŏp'-kŏk. ſ. A pipe made to let out liquor, ſtopped by a turning cock.

STOPGAP, ſtŏp'-găp. ſ. Something ſubſtituted, a temporary expedient.

STOPPAGE, ſtŏp'-pidzh. ſ. The act of ſtopping, the ſtate of being ſtopped.

STOPPLE, ſtŏp'l. ſ. That by which any hole or the mouth of any veſſel is filled up.

STORAGE, ſtŏ're-idzh. ſ. A place in which ſtores are laid up; the hire paid for ſtoring goods in a warehouſe.

STORAX, ſtŏ'-răks. ſ. An odoriferous reſin.

STORAXTREE, ſtŏ'-răkſ-trê. ſ. The tree that produces ſtorax.

STORE, ſtŏ're. ſ. Large number, large quantity, plenty; a ſtock accumulated, a ſupply hoarded; the ſtate of being accumulated, hoard; ſtorehouſe, magazine.

STORE, ſtŏ're. a. Hoarded, laid up, accumulated.

To STORE, ſtŏ're. v. a. To furniſh, to repleniſh; to ſtock againſt a future time; to lay up, to hoard.

STOREHOUSE, ſtŏ're-hous. ſ. Magazine, treaſury.

STORER, ſtŏ're-ŭr. ſ. One who lays up.

STORIED, ſtŏ'-rŷd. a. Adorned with hiſtorical pictures.

STORK, ſtȧ'rk. ſ. A bird of paſſage famous for the regularity of it's departure.

STORKSBILL, ſtȧ'rkſ-bil. ſ. A herb.

STORM, ſtȧ'rm. ſ. A tempeſt, a

commotion of the elements; aſſault on a fortified place; commotion, tumult, clamour; calamity, diſtreſs; violence, vehemence, tumultuous force.

To STORM, ſtå'rm. v. a. To attack by open force.

To STORM, ſtå'rm. v. n. To raiſe tempeſts; to rage, to fume, to be loudly angry.

STORMY, ſtå'r-mỳ. a. Tempeſtuous; violent, paſſionate.

STORY, ſtŏ'-rỳ. ſ. Hiſtory, account of things paſt; ſmall tale, petty narrative; an idle or trifling tale, a petty fiction; a floor, a flight of rooms.

To STORY, ſtŏ'-rỳ. v. a. To tell in hiſtory, to relate.

STORYTELLER, ſtŏ'-rỳ-tĕl-lŭr. ſ. One who relates tales.

STOVE, ſtŏ've. ſ. A hot-houſe, a place artificially made warm; a place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

To STOVE, ſtŏ've. v. a. To keep warm in a houſe artificially heated.

STOUT, ſtout'. a. Strong, luſty, valiant; brave, bold, intrepid; obſtinate, reſolute, proud, ſtrong, firm

STOUT, ſtout'. ſ. A cant name for ſtrong beer.

STOUTHEARTED, ſtout'-hårt-ĭd. a. Bold, courageous.

STOUTLY, ſtout'-lỳ. ad. Luſtily, boldly, obſtinately.

STOUTNESS, ſtout'-nĕs. ſ. Strength, valour; boldneſs, fortitude; obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs.

To STOW, ſtŏ'. v. a. To lay up, to repoſite in order, to lay in the proper place.

STOWAGE, ſtŏ'-ĭdzh. ſ. Room for laying up; the ſtate of being laid up.

STRABISM, ſtrå'-bizm. ſ. A ſquinting, the act of looking aſquint.

To STRADDLE, ſtråd'l. v. n. To ſtand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left.

To STRAGGLE, ſtråg'l. v. n. To wander without any certain direction, to rove, to ramble; to wander diſperſedly; to exuberate, to ſhoot too far; to be diſperſed, to be apart from any main body.

STRAGGLER, ſtråg'-lŭr. ſ. A wanderer; a rover, one who forſakes his company; any thing that puſhes beyond the reſt, or ſtands ſingle.

STRAIGHT, ſtrå'te. a. Not crooked, right; narrow, cloſe.

STRAIGHT, ſtrå'te. ad. Immediately, directly.

To STRAIGHTEN, ſtrå'tn. v. a. To make ſtraight.

STRAIGHTLY, ſtrå'te-lỳ. ad. In a right line, not crookedly.

STRAIGHTNESS, ſtrå'te-nĕs. ſ. Rectitude, the contrary to crookedneſs.

STRAIGHTWAY, ſtrå'te-wå.
STRAIGHTWISE, ſtrå'te-wîze. } ad.
Immediately, ſtraight.

To STRAIN, ſtrå'ne. v. a. To ſqueeze through ſomething; to purify by filtration; to ſqueeze in an embrace; to ſprain, to weaken by too much violence; to put to it's utmoſt ſtrength; to make ſtrait or tenſe; to puſh beyond the proper extent; to force, to conſtrain, to make uneaſy or unnatural.

To STRAIN, ſtrå'ne. v. n. To make violent efforts; to be filtered by compreſſion.

STRAIN, ſtrå'ne. ſ. An injury by too much violence; race, generation, deſcent; hereditary diſpoſition; a ſtyle or manner of ſpeaking; ſong, note, ſound; rank, character, turn, tendency.

STRAINER, ſtrå'ne-ŭr. ſ. An inſtrument of filtration.

STRAIT, ſtrå'te. a. Narrow, cloſe, not wide; cloſe, intimate; ſtrict, rigorous; difficult, diſtreſsful; it is uſed in oppoſition to crooked, but is then more properly written Straight.

STRAIT, ſtrå'te. ſ. A narrow paſs, or frith; diſtreſs, difficulty.

To STRAIT, ſtrå'te. v. a. To put to difficulties.

To STRAITEN, ſtrå'tn. v. a. To make narrow; to contract, to confine; to make tight, to intend; to deprive of neceſſary room; to diſtreſs, to perplex.

STRAITHANDED, ſtrâte-hån'-dêd. a. Parſimonious, niggardly.

STRAITLACED, ſtrå'te-låſt. a. Stiff, conſtrained, without freedom.

STRAITLY, ſtrå'te-lŷ. ad. Narrowly; ſtrictly, rigorouſly; cloſely, intimately.

STRAITNESS, ſtrå'te-nês. ſ. Narrowneſs; ſtrictneſs, rigour; diſtreſs, difficulty; want, ſcarcity.

STRAKE, ſtrå'ke. The obſolete pret. of STRIKE.

STRAND, ſtrånd'. ſ. The verge of the ſea or of any water; a twiſt of rope.

To STRAND, ſtrånd'. v. a. To drive or force upon the ſhallows.

STRANGE, ſtrå'ndzh. a. Foreign, of another country; not domeſtick; wonderful, cauſing wonder; odd, irregular; unknown, new; uncommonly good or bad; unacquainted.

STRANGE, ſtrå'ndzh. interj. An expreſſion of wonder.

STRANGELY, ſtrå'ndzh-lŷ. ad. With ſome relation to foreigners; wonderfully, in a way to cauſe wonder.

STRANGENESS, ſtrå'ndzh-nês. ſ. Foreignneſs, the ſtate of belonging to another country; uncommunicativeneſs, diſtance of behaviour; remoteneſs from common apprehenſion; mutual diſlike; wonderfulneſs, power of raiſing wonder.

STRANGER, ſtrå'ndzh-ůr. ſ. A foreigner, one of another country; one unknown; a gueſt, one not a domeſtick; one unacquainted; one not admitted to any communication or fellowſhip.

To STRANGER, ſtrå'ndzh-ůr. v. a. To eſtrange, to alienate. Not uſed.

To STRANGLE, ſtrång'gl. v. a. To choke, to ſuffocate, to kill by intercepting the breath; to ſuppreſs, to hinder from birth or appearance.

STRANGLER, ſtrång'-glůr. ſ. One who ſtrangles.

STRANGLES, ſtrång'glz. ſ. Swellings in a horſe's throat.

STRANGULATION, ſtrång-gů-lå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſtrangling, ſuffocation.

STRANGURY, ſtrång'-gů-rŷ. ſ. A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP, ſtråp'. ſ. A narrow long ſlip of cloth or leather.

STRAPPADO, ſtråp-på'-dô. ſ. Chaſtiſement by blows.

STRAPPING, ſtråp'-pîng. a. Vaſt, large, bulky.

STRATA, ſtrå'-tå. ſ. Beds, layers.

STRATAGEM, ſtråt'-tå-dzhêm. ſ. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived; an artifice, a trick.

STRATIFICATION, ſtråt-ŷ-fŷ-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. Arrangement in beds or layers.

To STRATIFY, ſtråt'-ŷ-fŷ. v. a. To range in beds or layers.

STRATOCRACY, ſtrå-tôk'-krå-ſŷ. ſ. A military government.

STRATUM, ſtrå'-tům. ſ. A bed, a layer.

STRAW, ſtrå'. ſ. The ſtalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threſhed; any thing proverbially worthleſs.

STRAWBERRY, ſtrå'-bêr-rŷ. ſ. A plant; the fruit.

STRAWBUILT, ſtrå'-bîlt. a. Made up of ſtraw.

STRAWCOLOURED, ſtrå'-kůl-ůrd. a. Of a light yellow.

STRAWWORM, ſtrå'-wůrm. ſ. A larva that forms itſelf a caſe of ſtraw and other materials in which it remains till it changes to an inſect.

STRAWY, ſtrå'-ŷ. a. Made of ſtraw, conſiſting of ſtraw.

To STRAY, ſtrå'. v. n. To wander, to rove; to rove out of the way; to err, to deviate from the right.

STRAY, ſtrå'. ſ. Any creature wandering beyond it's limits, any thing loſt by wandering; act of wandering.

STREAK, ſtrê'k. ſ. A line of colour different from that of the ground.

To STREAK, ſtrê'k. v. a. To ſtripe, to variegate in hues, to dapple.

STREAKY, ſtrê'k-ŷ. a. Striped, variegated by hues.

STREAM, ſtrė́'m. ſ. A running water, the courſe of running water, current; any thing iſſuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts; any thing forcible and continued.

To **STREAM**, ſtrė́'m. v. n. To flow, to run in a continuous current; to flow with a current, to pour out water in a ſtream; to iſſue forth with continuance.

To **STREAM**, ſtrė́'m. v. a. To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracts.

STREAMER, ſtrė́'m-ůr. ſ. An enſign, a flag, a pennon.

STREAMLET, ſtrė́'m-lėt. ſ. A ſmall ſtream of water.

STREAMY, ſtrė́'m-ỳ. a. Abounding in running water; flowing with a current.

STREET, ſtrė́'t. ſ. A way, properly a paved way; proverbially, a publick place.

STREETWALKER, ſtrė́'t-wåk-ůr. ſ. A common proſtitute that offers herſelf to ſale.

STRENGTH, ſtrėngk'th. ſ. Force, vigour, power of the body; power of endurance, firmneſs, durability; vigour of any kind; potency of liquors; fortification, fortreſs; armament, force, power; argumentative force.

To **STRENGTHEN**, ſtrėngk'thn. v. a. To make ſtrong; to confirm, to eſtabliſh; to animate, to fix in reſolution; to make to increaſe in power or ſecurity.

To **STRENGTHEN**, ſtrėngk'thn. v. n. To grow ſtrong.

STRENGTHENER, ſtrėngk'th-nůr. ſ. That which gives ſtrength, that which makes ſtrong; in medicine, ſtrengtheners add to the bulk and firmneſs of the ſolids.

STRENGTHLESS, ſtrėngk'th-lės. a. Wanting ſtrength, deprived of ſtrength; wanting potency, weak.

STRENUOUS, ſtrėn'-ů-ůs. a. Brave, bold, active, valiant; zealous, vehement.

STRENUOUSLY, ſtrėn'-ů-ůſ-lỳ. ad. Vigorouſly, actively; zealouſly, vehemently, with ardour.

STREPEROUS, ſtrėp'-ėr-ůs. a. Loud, noiſy.

STRESS, ſtrės'. ſ. Importance, important part; violence, force, either acting or ſuffered.

To **STRETCH**, ſtrėtſh'. v. a. To extend, to ſpread out to a diſtance; to expand, to diſplay, to ſtrain to the utmoſt; to carry by violence farther than is right.

To **STRETCH**, ſtrėtſh'. v. n. To be extended; to bear extenſion without rupture; to ſally beyond the truth.

STRETCH, ſtrėtſh'. ſ. Extenſion, reach, occupation of more ſpace; force of body extended; effort, ſtruggle, from the act of running; utmoſt extent of meaning; utmoſt reach of power.

STRETCHER, ſtrėtſh'-ůr. ſ. Any thing uſed for extenſion; the timber againſt which the rower plants his feet.

To **STREW**, { ſtrȯ'. / ſtrò'. } v. a. To ſpread by being ſcattered; to ſpread by ſcattering; to ſcatter looſely.

STREWMENT, ſtrȯ'-mėnt. ſ. Any thing ſcattered in decoration.

STRIÆ, ſtrì'-ė. ſ. The ſmall channels in the ſhells of cockles and ſcallops.

STRIATE, ſtrì'-åte. } a. Formed
STRIATED, ſtrì'-å-tid. } in ſtriæ.

STRIATURE, ſtrì'-å-tůr. ſ. Diſpoſition of ſtriæ.

STRICKEN, ſtrik'n. The ancient part. of STRIKE.

STRICKLE, ſtrik'l. ſ. That which ſtrikes the corn to level it with the buſhel.

STRICT, ſtrikt'. a. Exact, accurate. rigorouſly nice; ſevere, rigorous; confined, not extenſive; cloſe, tight; tenſe, not relaxed.

STRICTLY, ſtrikt'-lỳ. ad. Exactly, with rigorous accuracy; rigorouſly, ſeverely, without remiſſion.

STRICTNESS, ſtrikt'-nės. ſ. Exactneſs, rigorous accuracy, nice regularity; ſeverity, rigour.

STRICTURE, ſtrik'-tůr. ſ. A ſtroke, a touch; contraction, cloſure by contraction; a ſlight touch upon a ſubject, not a ſet diſcourſe.

STRIDDEN, ſtrid'n. part. paſſ. of STRIDE.

STRIDE, ſtri'de. ſ. A long ſtep, a ſtep taken with great violence, a wide ſtretch of the legs.

To STRIDE, ſtri'de. v. n. To walk with long ſteps; to ſtand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE, ſtri'de. v. a. To paſs by a ſtep.

STRIDULOUS, ſtrid'-ů-lůs. a. Making a ſmall noiſe.

STRIFE, ſtri'fe. ſ. Contention; conteſt; diſcord; contrariety.

STRIFEFUL, ſtri'fe-fůl. a. Contentious, diſcordant.

STRIGMENT, ſtrig'-mẽnt. ſ. Scraping, recrement.

STRIKE, ſtri'ke. v. a. To act upon by a blow, to hit with a blow; to daſh, to throw by a quick motion; to notify by the ſound of a hammer on a bell; to ſtamp, to impreſs; to puniſh, to afflict; to contract, to lower, to vail, as to Strike ſail, or to Strike a flag; to alarm, to put into motion; to make a bargain; to produce by a ſudden action; to affect ſuddenly in any particular manner; to cauſe to ſound by blows; to forge, to mint; it is uſed in the participle for Advanced in years, as, well Stricken in years; To Strike off, to eraſe from a reckoning or account; to ſeparate as by a blow; To Strike out, to produce by colliſion; to blot, to efface; to bring to light; to form at once by a quick effort.

To STRIKE, ſtri'ke. v. n. To make a blow; to collide, to claſh; to act by repeated percuſſion; to ſound by the ſtroke of a hammer; to make an attack; to ſound with blows; to be daſhed upon ſhallows, to be ſtranded; to paſs with a quick or ſtrong effect; to pay homage, as by lowering the ſail; to be put by ſome ſudden act or motion into any ſtate; To Strike in with, to conform, to ſuit itſelf to; To Strike out, to ſpread or rove, to make a ſudden excurſion.

STRIKER, ſtri'ke-ůr. ſ. One that ſtrikes.

STRIKING, ſtri'ke-ing. part. a. Affecting, ſurpriſing.

STRING, ſtring'. ſ. A ſlender rope, a ſmall cord, any ſlender and flexible band; a thread on which many things are filed; any ſet of things filed on a line; the chord of a muſical inſtrument; a ſmall fibre; a nerve, a tendon; the nerve of the bow; any concatenation or ſeries, a String of propoſitions; To have two Strings to the bow, to have two views or two expedients.

To STRING, ſtring'. v. a. To furniſh with ſtrings; to put a ſtringed inſtrument in tune; to file on a ſtring; to make tenſe.

STRINGED, ſtringd'. a. Having ſtrings, produced by ſtrings.

STRINGENT, ſtrin'-dzhẽnt. a. Binding, contracting.

STRINGHALT, ſtring'-hålt. ſ. A ſudden twitching and ſnatching up of the hinder leg of a horſe much higher than the other.

STRINGINESS, ſtring'-ỹ-nẽs. ſ. The ſtate or quality of being ſtringy.

STRINGLESS, ſtring'-lẽs. a. Having no ſtrings.

STRINGY, ſtring'-ỹ. a. Fibrous, conſiſting of ſmall threads.

To STRIP, ſtrip'. v. a. To make naked, to deprive of covering; to deprive, to diveſt; to rob, to plunder, to pillage; to peel, to decorticate; to deprive of all; to take off covering; to caſt off; to ſeparate from ſome thing adheſive or connected.

STRIP, ſtrip'. ſ. A narrow ſhred.

To STRIPE, ſtri'pe. v. a. To variegate with lines of different colours.

STRIPE, ſtri'pe. ſ. A lineary variation of colour; a ſhred of a different colour; a weal, or diſcoloration made by a laſh or blow; a blow, a laſh.

STRIPLING, ſtrip'-ling. ſ. A youth, one in the ſtate of adoleſcence.

STRIPPER, ſtrip'-pŭr. ſ. One that ſtrips.

To STRIVE, v. n. To ſtruggle, to labour, to make an effort; to conteſt, to contend, to ſtruggle in oppoſition to another; to vie, to emulate.

STRIVEN, ſtriv'n. part. paſſ. of STRIVE.

STRIVER, ſtrī've-ŭr. ſ. One who labours, one who contends.

STRODE, ſtrō'de. pret. of STRIDE.

STROKE, ſtrō'ke. Old preterite of STRIKE, now commonly STRUCK.

STROKE, ſtrō'ke. ſ. A blow, a knock, a ſudden act of one body upon another; a hoſtile blow; a ſudden diſeaſe or affliction; the ſound of the clock; the touch of a pencil; a touch, a maſterly or eminent effort; an effect ſuddenly or unexpectedly produced; power, efficacy.

To STROKE, ſtrō'ke. v. a. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindneſs or endearment; to rub gently in one direction.

STROKINGS, ſtrō'ke-ings. ſ. The laſt milking, the milk laſt drawn from the teats.

To STROLL, ſtrō'le. v. n. To wander, to ramble, to rove.

STROLLER, ſtrō'le-ŭr. ſ. A vagrant, a wanderer, a vagabond.

STROND, ſtrŏnd'. ſ. The beach, the bank. Obſolete.

STRONG, ſtrŏng'. a. Vigorous, forceful, of great ability of body; fortified, ſecure from attack; powerful, mighty; ſupplied with forces; hale, healthy; forcibly acting on the imagination; eager, zealous; full, having any quality in a great degree; potent, intoxicating; having a deep tincture; affecting the ſmell powerfully; hard of digeſtion, not eaſily nutrimental; furniſhed with abilities for any thing; valid, confirmed; violent, vehement, forcible; cogent, concluſive; firm, compact, not ſoon broken; forcibly written.

STRONGFISTED, ſtrŏng'-fiſt"-id. a. Stronghanded.

STRONGHAND, ſtrŏng'-hănd. ſ. Force, violence.

STRONGHANDED, ſtrŏng'-hănd"-id. a. Having ſtrong hands.

STRONGLY, ſtrŏng'-ly̆. ad. Powerfully, forcibly; with ſtrength, with firmneſs in ſuch a manner as to laſt; vehemently, forcibly, eagerly.

STRONGWATER, ſtrŏng"-wā'-tŭr. ſ. Diſtilled ſpirits.

STROOK, ſtrŭk'. The preterite of STRIKE, uſed in poetry for STRUCK.

STROP, ſtrŏp'. ſ. The leather on which a barber ſets his razor; alſo called STRAP.

STROPHE, ſtrō'-fē. ſ. A ſtanza.

STROVE, ſtrō've. Irr. pret. of STRIVE.

To STROW, ſtrō'. v. n. To ſpread by being ſcattered; to ſpread by ſcattering, to beſprinkle; to ſpread; to ſcatter, to throw at random.

To STROWL, ſtrō'le. v. n. To range, to wander. Now written STROLL.

STROWN, ſtrō'ne. Irr. part. of STREW or STROW.

STRUCK, ſtrŭk'. pret of STRIKE.

STRUCKEN, ſtrŭk'n. part. of STRIKE.

STRUCTURE, ſtrŭk'-tŭr. ſ. Act of building, practice of building; manner of building, form, make; edifice, building.

To STRUGGLE, ſtrŭg'l. v. a. To labour, to act with effort; to ſtrive, to contend, to conteſt; to labour in difficulties, to be in agonies or diſtreſs.

STRUGGLE, ſtrŭg'l. ſ. Labour, effort, conteſt, contention; agony, tumultuous diſtreſs.

STRUMA, ſtrō'-mā. ſ. A glandular ſwelling, the king's evil.

STRUMOUS, ſtrō'-mŭs. a. Having ſwelling in the glands.

STRUMPET, ſtrŭm'-pit. ſ. A whore, a proſtitute.

To STRUMPET, ſtrŭm'-pit. v. a. To make a whore; to debauch.

STRUNG, ſtrŭng'. The pret. and part. paſſ. of STRING.

To STRUT, ſtrŭt'. v. n. To walk with affected dignity; to ſwell, to protuberate.

STRUT, ſtrŭt'. ſ. An affectation of ſtatelineſs in walk.

STUB, ſtŭb'. ſ. A thick ſhort ſtock

leſt

left when the reſt is cut off; a log, a block.

To STUB, ſtůb'. v. a. To force up, to extirpate.

STUBBED, ſtůb'-bîd. a. Truncated, ſhort and thick.

STUBBEDNESS, ſtůb'-bîd-nės. ſ. The ſtate of being ſhort, thick, and truncated.

STUBBLE, ſtůb'l. ſ. The ſtalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

STUBBORN, ſtůb'-bůrn. a. Obſtinate, inflexible, contumacious; perſiſting, perſevering, ſteady; ſtiff, inflexible; hard, firm; harſh, rough, rugged.

STUBBORNLY, ſtůb'-bůrn-lý. ad. Obſtinately, contumaciouſly, inflexibly.

STUBBORNNESS, ſtůb'-bůrn-nės. ſ. Obſtinacy, vicious ſtoutneſs, contumacy.

STUBBY, ſtůb'-bý. a. Short and thick, ſhort and ſtrong.

STUBNAIL, ſtůb'-nåle. ſ. A nail broken off.

STUCCO, ſtůk'-kô. ſ. A kind of fine plaſter for walls.

STUCK, ſtůk'. The pret. and part. paſſ. of Stick.

STUD, ſtůd'. ſ. A poſt, a ſtake; a nail with a large head driven for ornament; a collection of breeding horſes and mares.

To STUD, ſtůd'. v. a. To adorn with ſtuds or knobs.

STUDENT, ſtů'-dėnt. ſ. A man given to books, a bookiſh man.

STUDIED, ſtůd'-ýd. a. Learned, verſed in any ſtudy, qualified by ſtudy.

STUDIER, ſtůd'-ý-ůr. ſ. One who ſtudies.

STUDIOUS, ſtů'-dyůs. a. Given to books and contemplation, given to learning; diligent, buſy; attentive to, careful; contemplative, ſuitable to meditation.

STUDIOUSLY, ſtů'-dyůſ-lý. ad. Contemplatively, with cloſe application to literature; diligently, carefully, attentively.

STUDIOUSNESS, ſtů'-dyůſ-nės. ſ. Addiction to ſtudy.

STUDY, ſtůd'-ý. ſ. Application of mind to books and learning; perplexity, deep cogitation; attention, meditation, contrivance; any particular kind of learning; apartment ſet off for literary employment.

To STUDY, ſtůd'-ý. v. n. To think with very cloſe application, to muſe; to endeavour diligently.

To STUDY, ſtůd'-ý. v. a. To apply the mind to; to conſider attentively; to learn by application.

STUFF, ſtůf'. ſ. Any matter or body; materials out of which any thing is made; furniture, goods; that which fills any thing; eſſence, elemental part; any mixture or medicine; cloth or texture of any kind; textures of wool thinner and ſlighter than cloth; matter or thing, in contempt or diſlike.

To STUFF, ſtůf'. v. a. To fill very full with any thing; to fill to uneaſineſs; to thruſt into any thing; to fill by being put into any thing; to ſwell out by ſomething thruſt in; to fill with ſomething improper or ſuperfluous; to obſtruct the organs of ſcent or reſpiration; to fill meat with ſomething of high reliſh.

To STUFF, ſtůf'. v. n. To feed gluttonouſly.

STUFFING, ſtůf'-fîng. ſ. That by which any thing is filled; reliſhing ingredients put into meat.

STULTILOQUENCE, ſtůl-tîl'-lô-kwėns. ſ. Fooliſh talk.

STUM, ſtům'. ſ. Wine yet unfermented; new wine uſed to raiſe fermentation in dead and vapid wines; wine revived by a new fermentation.

To STUM, ſtům'. v. a. To renew wine by mixing freſh wine and raiſing a new fermentation.

To STUMBLE, ſtům'bl. v. n. To trip in walking; to ſlip, to err, to ſlide into crimes or blunders; to ſtrike againſt by chance, to light on by chance.

To STUMBLE, ſtům'bl. v. a. To obſtruct in progreſs, to make to trip or ſtop; to make a boggle, to offend.

STUMBLE, ſtům'bl. ſ. A trip in walking; a blunder, a failure.

STUMBLER, ſtům'-blůr. ſ. One that ſtumbles.

STUMBLINGBLOCK, ſtům'-blîng-blők. }
STUMBLINGSTONE, ſtům'-blîng-ſtőne. } ſ.
Cauſe of ſtumbling, cauſe of offence.

STUMP, ſtůmp'. ſ. The part of any ſolid body remaining after the reſt is taken away.

STUMPY, ſtůmp'-ŷ. a. Full of ſtumps, hard, ſtiff.

To STUN, ſtůn'. v. a. To confound or dizzy with noiſe; to make ſenſeleſs or dizzy with a blow.

STUNG, ſtůng'. The pret. and part. paſſ. of STING.

STUNK, ſtůngk'. The preterite and part. paſſ. of STINK.

To STUNT, ſtůnt'. v. a. To hinder from growth.

STUPE, ſtů'p. ſ. Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or ſore.

To STUPE, ſtů'p. v. a. To foment, to dreſs with ſtupes.

STUPEFACTION, ſtů-pè-fåk'-ſhůn. ſ. Inſenſibility, dulneſs, ſtupidity.

STUPEFACTIVE, ſtů-pè-fåk'-tîv. a. Cauſing inſenſibility, dulling, obſtructing the ſenſes.

STUPENDOUS, ſtů-pėn'-důs. a. Wonderful, amazing, aſtoniſhing.

STUPENDOUSLY, ſtů-pėn'-důſ-lŷ. ad. In a wonderful manner.

STUPID, ſtů'-pîd. a. Dull, wanting ſenſibility, wanting apprehenſion, heavy, ſluggiſh of underſtanding; performed without ſkill or genius.

STUPIDITY, ſtů-pîd'-ît-ŷ. ſ. Dulneſs, heavineſs of mind, ſluggiſhneſs of underſtanding.

STUPIDLY, ſtů'-pîd-lŷ. ad. With ſuſpenſion or inactivity of underſtanding; dully, without apprehenſion.

STUPIFIER, ſtů'-pŷ-fî-ůr. ſ. That which cauſes ſtupidity.

To STUPIFY, ſtů'-pŷ-fŷ. v. a. To make ſtupid, to deprive of ſenſibility.

STUPOR, ſtů'-pôr. ſ. Suſpenſion or diminution of ſenſibility.

To STUPRATE, ſtů'-pråte. v. a. To raviſh, to violate.

STUPRATION, ſtů-prå'-ſhůn. ſ. Rape, violation.

STURDILY, ſtůr'-dŷ-lŷ. ad. Stoutly, hardily; obſtinately, reſolutely.

STURDINESS, ſtůr'-dŷ-nės. ſ. Stoutneſs, hardineſs; brutal ſtrength.

STURDY, ſtůr'-dŷ. a. Hardy, ſtout, brutal, obſtinate; ſtrong, forcible, ſtiff, ſtout.

STURGEON, ſtůr'-dzhůn. ſ. A ſea-fiſh.

STURK, ſtůrk'. ſ. A young ox or heifer.

To STUT, ſtůt'. } v. n. To
To STUTTER, ſtůt'-tůr. } ſpeak
with heſitation, to ſtammer.

STUTTER, ſtůt'-tůr. } ſ. A
STUTTERER, ſtůt'-tèr-ůr. } ſtammerer.

STY, ſtŷ'. ſ. A cabin to keep hogs in; any place of beſtial debauchery; an humour in the eye-lid.

To STY, ſtŷ'. v. a. To ſhut up in a ſty.

STYGIAN, ſtîd'-zhŷ-ėn. a. Helliſh, infernal, pertaining to Styx one of the poetical rivers of Hell.

STYLE, ſtîle. ſ. Manner of writing with regard to language; manner of ſpeaking appropriate to particular characters; title, appellation; a pointed iron uſed anciently in writing on tables of wax; any thing with a ſharp point, as a graver, the pin of a dial; the ſtalk which riſes from amid the leaves of a flower; Style of court, is properly the practice obſerved by any court in it's way of proceeding.

To STYLE, ſtîle. v. a. To call, to term, to name.

STYPTICAL, ſtîp'-tŷ-kål. } a. The
STYPTICK, ſtîp'-tîk. } ſame as
aſtringent, but generally expreſſes the moſt efficacious ſort of aſtringents, or thoſe which are applied to ſtop hemorrhages.

STYPTICITY, ſtîp-tîs'-ît-ŷ. ſ. The power of ſtanching blood.

SUASIBLE ſwà'-sîble. a. Eaſy to be perſuaded.

SUASIVE, ſwà'-sîv. a. Having power to perſuade. Little uſed.

SUASORY, ſwà'-ſûr-ỳ. a. Having tendency to perſuade.

SUAVITY, ſwàv'-ît-ỳ. ſ. Sweetneſs to the ſenſes; ſweetneſs to the mind.

SUB, ſûb'. In compoſition, ſignifies a ſubordinate degree.

SUBACID, ſûb-às'-sîd. a. Sour in a ſmall degree.

SUBACRID, ſûb-àk'-krîd. a. Sharp and pungent in a ſmall degree.

To SUBACT, ſûb-àkt'. v. a. To reduce, to ſubdue.

SUBACTION, ſûb-àk'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of reducing to any ſtate.

SUBALTERN, ſûb'-àl-tèrn. a. Inferiour, ſubordinate.

SUBALTERN, ſûb'-àl-tèrn. ſ. An inferiour, one acting under another; it is uſed in the army of all officers below a captain.

SUBALTERNATE, ſûb àl tèr'-nèt. Succeeding by turns.

SUBASTRINGENT, ſûb'-àſ-ſtrîn''-dzhènt. a. Aſtringent in a ſmall degree.

SUBBEADLE, ſûb''-bè'dl. ſ. An under beadle.

SUBCELESTIAL, ſûb'-sè-lès''-tyàl. a. Placed beneath the heavens.

SUBCHANTER, ſûb'-tſhàn''-tûr. ſ. The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN, ſûb-klà'-vyèn. a. Under the armpit or ſhoulder.

SUBCONSEQUENTIALLY, ſûb'-kòn-ſè-kwèn'-ſhàl-ỳ. ad. By way of ſecondary conſequence.

SUBCONSTELLATION, ſûb'-kòn-ſtèl-là''-ſhûn. ſ. A ſubordinate or ſecondary conſtellation.

SUBCONTRACTED, ſûb'-kòn-tràk''-tîd. part. a. Contracted after a former contract.

SUBCONTRARY, ſûb'-kòn''-trà-rỳ. a. Contrary in an inferiour degree.

SUBCUTANEOUS, ſûb'-kû-tà''-nyûs. a. Lying under the ſkin.

SUBDEACON, ſûb''-dè'kn. ſ. In the Romiſh church, is the deacon's ſervant.

SUBDEAN, ſûb''-dè'n. ſ. The vicegerent of a dean.

SUBDECUPLE, ſûb-dèk'-kûpl. a. Containing one part of ten.

SUBDITITIOUS, ſûb-dỳ-tîſh'-ûs. a. Put ſecretly in place of ſomething elſe.

To SUBDIVERSIFY, ſûb'-dỳ-vèr''-ſỳ-fỳ. v. a. To diverſify again what is already diverſified.

To SUBDIVIDE, ſûb'-dỳ-vì''de. v. a. To divide a part into yet more parts.

SUBDIVINE, ſûb'-dîv-vì''ne. a. Divine in a ſubordinate degree.

SUBDIVISION, ſûb'-dỳ-vîzh''-ûn. ſ. The act of ſubdividing; the parts diſtinguiſhed by a ſecond diviſion.

SUBDOLOUS, ſûb'-dò-lûs. a. Cunning, ſubtle, ſly.

To SUBDUCE, ſûb-dù's. } v. a. To
To SUBDUCT, ſûb-dûkt'. } withdraw, to take away; to ſubſtract by arithmetical operation.

SUBDUCTION, ſûb-dûk'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of taking away; arithmetical ſubſtraction.

To SUBDUE, ſûb-dù'. v. a. To cruſh, to oppoſe, to ſink; to conquer, to reduce under a new dominion; to tame, to ſubact.

SUBDUEMENT, ſûb-dù'-mènt. ſ. Conqueſt. Not uſed.

SUBDUER, ſûb-dù'-ûr. ſ. Conqueror, tamer.

SUBDUPLE, ſûb'-dùpl. }
SUBDUPLICATE, ſûb-dù'-plỳ-kàte. } a.
Containing one part of two.

SUBJACENT, ſûb-dzhà'-ſènt. a. Lying under.

To SUBJECT, ſûb-dzhèkt'. v. a. To put under; to reduce to ſubmiſſion, to make ſubordinate, to make ſubmiſſive; to enſlave, to make obnoxious; to expoſe, to make liable; to ſubmit, to make accountable; to make ſubſervient.

SUBJECT, ſûb'-dzhèkt. a. Placed or ſituate under; living under the dominion of another; expoſed, liable, obnoxious; being that on which any action operates.

SUBJECT, ſûb'-dzhèkt. ſ. One who

lives under the dominion of another; that on which any operation either mental or material is performed; that in which any thing inheres or exiſts; in grammar, the nominative caſe to a verb is called by grammarians the ſubject of the verb.

SUBJECTION, ſůb-dzhěk'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſubduing; the ſtate of being under government.

SUBJECTIVE, ſůb-dzhěk'-tǐv. a. Relating not to the object, but the ſubject.

SUBJECTIVELY, ſůb-dzhěk'-tǐv-lỷ. ad. In a manner relating to the ſubject as diſtinguiſhed from the object.

SUBINGRESSION, ſůb'-ǐn-grěſh"-ůn. ſ. Secret entrance.

To SUBJOIN, ſůb-dzhoi'n. v. a. To add at the end, to add afterwards.

SUBITANEOUS, ſůb-ỷ-tå'-nyůs. a. Sudden, haſty.

To SUBJUGATE, ſůb'-dzhů-gåte. v. a. To conquer, to ſubdue, to bring under dominion by force.

SUBJUGATION, ſůb-dzhů-gå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſubduing.

SUBJUNCTION, ſůb-dzhůngk'-ſhůn. ſ. The ſtate of being ſubjoined, the act of ſubjoining.

SUBJUNCTIVE, ſůb-dzhůngk'-tǐv. a. Subjoined to ſomething elſe.

SUBLAPSARIAN, ſůb-làp-ſå'-rỷ-ån. }
SUBLAPSARY, ſůb-làp'-ſà-rỷ. } a.
Holding that Adam was free to ſin, or not, before the fall.

SUBLATION, ſůb-lå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of taking away.

SUBLEVATION, ſůb-lě-vå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of raiſing on high.

SUBLIMABLE, ſůb-lī'me-åbl. a. Poſſible to be ſublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS, ſůb-lī'me-åbl-něs. ſ. Quality of admitting ſublimation.

SUBLIMATE, ſůb'-lỷ-mět. ſ. Any thing raiſed by fire in the retort; quickſilver raiſed in the retort.

To SUBLIMATE, ſůb'-lỷ-måte. v. a. To raiſe by the force of chymical fire; to exalt, to heighten, to elevate.

SUBLIMATE, ſůb'-lỷ-mět. a. Raiſed by fire in the veſſel.

SUBLIMATION, ſůb-lỷ-må'-ſhůn. ſ. A chymical operation which raiſes bodies in the veſſel by the force of fire; exaltation, elevation, act of heightening or improving.

SUBLIME, ſůb-blī'me. a. High in place, exalted aloft; high in excellence, exalted by nature; high in ſtyle or ſentiment, lofty, grand; elevated by joy; haughty, proud.

SUBLIME, ſůb-lī'me. ſ. The grand or lofty ſtyle.

To SUBLIME, ſůb-blī'me. v. a. To raiſe by a chymical fire; to raiſe on high; to exalt, to heighten, to improve.

To SUBLIME, ſůb-blī'me. v. n. To riſe in the chymical veſſel by the force of fire.

SUBLIMELY, ſůb-blī'me-lỷ. ad. Loftily, grandly.

SUBLIMENESS, ſůb-blī'me-něs. }
SUBLIMITY, ſůb-blǐm'-ǐt-ỷ. } ſ.
Height of place, local elevation; height of nature, excellence; loftineſs of ſtyle or ſentiment.

SUBLINGUAL, ſůb-lǐng'-gwěl. a. Placed under the tongue.

SUBLUNAR, ſůb-lů'-něr. }
SUBLUNARY, ſůb'-lů-něr-ỷ. } a.
Situate beneath the moon, earthly, terreſtrial.

SUBMARINE, ſůb'-må-rē"n. a. Lying or acting under the ſea.

To SUBMERGE, ſůb-měrdzh'. v. a. To drown, to put under water.

SUBMERSION, ſůb-měrſh'-ůn. ſ. The act of drowning, ſtate of being drowned, the act of putting under water.

To SUBMINISTER, ſůb-mǐn'-ǐſ-tůr. v. n. To ſubſerve.

To SUBMINISTER, ſůb-mǐn'-ǐſ-tůr. }
To SUBMINISTRATE, ſůb-mǐn'-ǐſ-tråte. } v. a.
To ſupply, to afford.

SUBMISS, ſůb-mǐs'. a. Humble, ſubmiſſive, obſequious.

SUBMISSION, ſůb-mǐſh'-ůn. ſ. Delivery of himſelf to the power of another; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependance; acknowledgment of a fault, confeſſion of errour, obſequiouſneſs, reſignation, obedience.

SUBMISSIVE, ſûb-mîs′-sîv. a. Humble, teſtifying ſubmiſſion or inferiority.

SUBMISSIVELY, ſûb-mîs′-sîv-lŷ. ad. Humbly, with confeſſion of inferiority.

SUBMISSIVENESS, ſûb-mîs′-sîv-nês. ſ. Humility, confeſſion of fault or inferiority.

SUBMISSLY, ſûb-mîs′-lŷ. ad. Humbly, with ſubmiſſion.

To SUBMIT, ſûb-mît′. v. a. To let down, to ſink; to reſign to authority; to leave to diſcretion, to refer to judgment.

To SUBMIT, ſûb-mît′. v. n. To be ſubject, to acquieſce in the authority of another, to yield.

SUBMULTIPLE, ſûb-mûl′-tîpl. ſ. A number or quantity contained in another a certain number of times exactly: thus three is a Submultiple of twenty-one, as being contained in it exactly ſeven times.

SUBOCTAVE, ſûb-ŏk′-tåve. } a.
SUBOCTUPLE, ſûb-ŏk′-tûpl. }
Containing one part of eight.

SUBORDINACY, ſûb-å′r-dŷ-nå-ſŷ. }
SUBORDINANCY, ſûb-å′r-dŷ-nân-ſŷ. } ſ.
The ſtate of being ſubject; ſeries of ſubordination.

SUBORDINATE, ſûb-å′r-dŷ-nêt. a. Inferiour in order; deſcending in a regular ſeries.

To SUBORDINATE, ſûb-å′r-dŷ-nâte. v. a. To range one under another.

SUBORDINATELY, ſûb-å′r-dŷ-nêt-lŷ. ad. In a ſeries regularly deſcending.

SUBORDINATION, ſûb′-ŏr-dŷ-nå″-ſhûn. ſ. The ſtate of being inferiour to another; a ſeries regularly deſcending.

To SUBORN, ſûb-å′rn. v. a. To procure privately, to procure by ſecret colluſion; to procure by indirect means.

SUBORNATION, ſûb-ŏr-nå′-ſhûn. ſ. The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

SUBORNER, ſûb-å′r-nûr. ſ. One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPŒNA, ſûb-pê′-nå. ſ. A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

To SUBPŒNA, ſûb-pê′-nå. v. a. To ſerve with a ſubpœna.

SUBQUADRUPLE, ſûb-kwåd′-drûpl. a. Containing one part of four.

SUBQUINTUPLE, ſûb-kwîn′-tûpl. a. Containing one part of five.

SUBRECTOR, ſûb′-rêk″-tûr. ſ. The rector's vicegerent.

SUBREPTION, ſûb-rêp′-ſhûn. ſ. The act of obtaining a favour by ſurpriſe or unfair repreſentation.

SUBREPTITIOUS, ſûb-rêp-tîſh′-ûs. a. Fraudulently obtained.

To SUBSCRIBE, ſûb-ſkrî′be. v. a. To give conſent to, by underwriting the name; to atteſt by writing the name; to contract, to limit. Not uſed in the laſt ſenſe.

To SUBSCRIBE, ſûb-ſkrî′be. v. n. To give conſent; to promiſe a ſtipulated ſum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRIBER, ſûb-ſkrî′-bûr. ſ. One who ſubſcribes; one who contributes to any undertaking.

SUBSCRIPTION, ſûb-ſkrîp′-ſhûn. ſ. Any thing underwritten; conſent or atteſtation given by underwriting the name; the act or ſtate of contributing to any undertaking; ſubmiſſion, obedience. Not uſed in this laſt ſenſe.

SUBSECTION, ſûb-ſêk′-ſhûn. ſ. A ſubdiviſion of a larger ſection into a leſs; a ſection of a ſection.

SUBSECUTIVE, ſûb-ſêk′-kû-tîv. a. Following in train.

SUBSEPTUPLE, ſûb-ſêp′-tûpl. a. Containing one of ſeven parts.

SUBSEQUENCE, ſûb′-ſê-kwêns. ſ. The ſtate of following, not precedence.

SUBSEQUENT, ſûb′-sê-kwênt. a. Following in train, not preceding.

SUBSEQUENTLY, ſùb′-ſė-kwėnt-lŷ. ad. Not ſo as to go before, ſo as to follow in train.

To SUBSERVE, ſùb-ſėrv′. v. a. To ſerve in ſubordination, to ſerve inſtrumentally.

SUBSERVIENCE, ſùb-ſėr′-vyėns. } ſ.
SUBSERVIENCY, ſùb-ſėr′-vyėn-ſŷ. }
Inſtrumental fitneſs for uſe.

SUBSERVIENT, ſùb-ſėr′-vyėnt. a. Subordinate, inſtrumentally uſeful.

SUBSERVIENTLY, ſùb-ſėr′-vyėnt-lŷ. ad. In a manner ſubſervient.

SUBSEXTUPLE, ſùb-ſėks′-tůpl. a. Containing one part of ſix.

To SUBSIDE, ſùb-sī′de. v. n. To ſink, to tend downwards.

SUBSIDENCE, ſùb-sī′-dėns. } ſ.
SUBSIDENCY, ſùb-sī′-dėn-ſŷ. }
The act of ſinking, tendency downward.

SUBSIDIARY, ſùb-ſid′-yėr-ŷ. a. Aſſiſtant, brought in aid.

SUBSIDY, ſùb′-ſŷ-dŷ. ſ. Aid, commonly ſuch as is given in money.

To SUBSIGN, ſùb-sī′ne. v. a. To ſign under.

To SUBSIST, ſùb-ſiſt′. v. n. To continue, to retain the preſent ſtate or condition; to have means of living, to be maintained; to adhere, to have exiſtence.

SUBSISTENCE, ſùb-ſis′-tėns. } ſ.
SUBSISTENCY, ſùb-ſis′-tėn-ſŷ. }
Real being; competence, means of ſupporting life.

SUBSISTENT, ſùb-ſis′-tėnt. a. Having real being.

SUBSTANCE, ſùb′-ſtėns. ſ. Being, ſomething exiſting, ſomething of which we can ſay that it is; that which ſupports accidents; the eſſential part; ſomething real, not imaginary; ſomething ſolid, not empty; body, corporeal nature; wealth, means of life.

SUBSTANTIAL, ſùb-ſtån′-ſhėl. a. Real, actually exiſting; true, ſolid, real, not merely ſeeming; corporeal, material; ſtrong, ſtout, bulky; reſponſible, moderately wealthy.

SUBSTANTIALITY, ſùb-ſtån-ſhŷ-ål′-it-ŷ. ſ. The ſtate of real exiſtence; corporeity, materiality.

SUBSTANTIALLY, ſùb-ſtån′-ſhėl-ŷ. ad. In manner of a ſubſtance, with reality of exiſtence; ſtrongly, ſolidly; truly, ſolidly, really, with fixed purpoſe; with competent wealth.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, ſùb-ſtån′-ſhėl-nės. ſ. The ſtate of being ſubſtantial; firmneſs, ſtrength, power of holding or laſting.

SUBSTANTIALS, ſùb-ſtån′-ſhėlz. ſ. without ſingular. Eſſential parts.

To SUBSTANTIALIZE, ſùb-ſtån′-ſhėl-ize. v. a. To reduce to reality.

To SUBSTANTIATE, ſùb-ſtån′-ſhŷ-åte. v. a. To make to exiſt.

SUBSTANTIVE, ſùb′-ſtån-tiv. ſ. A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.

SUBSTANTIVE, ſùb′-ſtån-tiv. a. Betokening exiſtence.

SUBSTANTIVELY, ſùb′-ſtån-tiv-lŷ. adv. As a ſubſtantive.

To SUBSTITUTE, ſùb′-ſtŷ-tůt. v. a. To put in the place of another.

SUBSTITUTE, ſùb′-ſtŷ-tůt. ſ. One placed by another to act with delegated power.

SUBSTITUTION, ſùb-ſtŷ-tů′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of placing any perſon or thing in the room of another.

To SUBSTRACT, ſùb-ſtråkt′. v. a. To take away part from the whole; to take one number from another.

SUBSTRACTION, ſùb-ſtråk′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of taking part from the whole; the taking of a leſs number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number.

SUBSTRATUM, ſùb-ſtrå′-tùm. ſ. That which lies under ſomething elſe.

SUBSTRUCTION, ſùb-ſtrùk′-ſhùn. ſ. Underbuilding.

SUBSTYLAR, ſùb-ſtī′-lėr. a. Subſtylar line is, in dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or ſtyle of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

SUBSULTIVE, ſùb-ſùl′-tiv. } a.
SUBSULTORY, ſùb′-ſùl-tùr-ŷ. }
Bounding, moving by ſtarts.

SUBSULTORILY, ſùb″-ſùl-tùr′-il-ŷ. ad. In a bounding manner.

SUBTANGENT, ſûb-tân′-dzhênt. ſ. In any curve, is the line which determines the interſection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.

To SUBTEND, ſûb-tènd′. v. a. To be extended under.

SUBTENSE, ſûb-tèns′. ſ. The chord of an arch, that which is extended under any thing.

SUBTERFLUENT, ſûb-tèr′-flû-ênt. } a.
SUBTERFLUOUS, ſûb-tèr′-flû-ûs. }
Running under.

SUBTERFUGE, ſûb′-tèr-fûdzh. ſ. A ſhift, an evaſion, a trick.

SUBTERRANEAL, ſûb-tèr-râ′-nyêl. }
SUBTERRANEAN, ſûb-tèr-râ′-nyên. } a.
SUBTERRANEOUS, ſûb-tèr-râ′-nyûs. }
Lying under the earth, placed below the ſurface.

SUBTERRANITY, ſûb-tèr-rân′-ît-ŷ. ſ. A place under ground.

SUBTILE, ſûb′-tîl. a. Thin, not denſe; nice, fine, delicate; piercing, acute; cunning, artful, ſly, ſubdolous; deceitful; refined, acute beyond exactneſs.

SUBTILELY, ſûb′-tîl-lŷ. ad. Finely, not groſsly; artfully, cunningly.

SUBTILENESS, ſûb′-tîl-nès. ſ. Fineneſs, rareneſs; cunning, artfulneſs.

To SUBTILIATE, ſûb-tîl′-yâte. v. a. To make thin.

SUBTILIATION, ſûb-tîl-ŷ-â′-ſhûn. ſ. The act of making thin.

SUBTILIZATION, ſûb-tîl-î-zâ′-ſhûn. ſ. The making any thing ſo volatile as to riſe readily in ſteam or vapour; refinement, ſuperfluous acuteneſs.

To SUBTILIZE, ſûb′-tîl-ìze. v. a. To make thin, to make leſs groſs or coarſe; to refine, to ſpin into uſeleſs niceties.

To SUBTILIZE, ſûb′-tîl-ìze. v. n. To talk with too much refinement.

SUBTILTY, ſûb′-tîl-tŷ. ſ. Thinneſs, fineneſs, exility of parts; nicety; refinement, too much acuteneſs; cunning, artifice, ſlyneſs.

SUBTLE, ſût′l. a. Sly, artful, cunning.

SUBTLETY, ſût′l-tŷ. ſ. Artfulneſs, cunning.

SUBTLY, ſût′-lŷ. ad. Slily, artfully, cunningly; nicely, delicately.

To SUBTRACT, ſûb-trâkt′. v. a. See SUBSTRACT.

SUBTRACTER, ſûb-trâk′-tûr. ſ. The number to be taken out of a larger.

SUBTRACTION, ſûb-trâk′-ſhûn. ſ. See SUBSTRACTION.

SUBTRAHEND, ſûb-trâ-hènd′. ſ. The number to be taken from a larger number.

SUBTRIPLE, ſûb-trîp′l. a. Containing a third, or one part of three.

SUBVENTANEOUS, ſûb-vèn-tâ′-nyûs. a. Addle, windy.

To SUBVERSE, ſûb-vèrs′. v. a. To ſubvert.

SUBVERSION, ſûb-vèr′-ſhûn. ſ. Overthrow, ruin, deſtruction.

SUBVERSIVE, ſûb-vèr′-sîv. a. Having tendency to overturn.

To SUBVERT, ſûb-vèrt′. v. a. To overthrow, to overturn, to deſtroy, to turn upſide down; to corrupt, to confound.

SUBVERTER, ſûb-vèrt′-ûr. ſ. Overthrower, deſtroyer.

SUBURB, ſûb′-ûrb. ſ. Building without the walls of a city; the confines, the out-part.

SUBURBAN, ſûb-ûrb′-ên. a. Inhabiting the ſuburb.

SUBWORKER, ſûb-wûrk′-ûr. ſ. Underworker, ſubordinate helper.

SUCCEDANEOUS, ſûk-sè-dâ′-nyûs. a. Supplying the place of ſomething elſe.

SUCCEDANEUM, ſûk-sè-dâ′-nyûm. ſ. That which is put to ſerve for ſomething elſe.

To SUCCEED, ſûk-ſèd′. v. n. To follow in order; to come into the place of one who has quitted; to obtain one's wiſh, to terminate an undertaking in the deſired effect; to terminate according to wiſh.

To SUCCEED, ſûk-ſèd′. v. a. To follow, to be ſubſequent or conſequent to; to proſper, to make ſucceſsful.

SUCCEEDER, ſůk-ſé'd-ůr. ſ. One who follows, one who comes into the place of another.

SUCCESS, ſůk-ſés'. ſ. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy.

SUCCESSFUL, ſůk-ſés'-fůl. a. Proſperous, happy, fortunate.

SUCCESSFULLY, ſůk-ſés'-fůl-ý. ad. Proſperouſly, luckily, fortunately.

SUCCESSFULNESS, ſůk-ſés'-fůl-nés. ſ. Happy concluſion, deſired event, ſeries of good fortune.

SUCCESSION, ſůk-ſéſh'-ůn. ſ. Conſecution, ſeries of one thing or perſon following another; a ſeries of things or perſons following one another; a lineage, an order of deſcendants; the power or right of coming to the inheritance of anceſtors.

SUCCESSIVE, ſůk-ſés'-sív. a. Following in order, continuing a courſe or conſecution uninterrupted; inherited by ſucceſſion.

SUCCESSIVELY, ſůk-ſés'-sív-lý. ad. In uninterrupted order, one after another.

SUCCESSIVENESS, ſůk-ſés'-sív-nés. ſ. The ſtate of being ſucceſſive.

SUCCESSLESS, ſůk-ſés'-lés. a. Unlucky, unfortunate, failing of the event deſired.

SUCCESSOUR, ſůk'-ſés-ſůr. ſ. One that follows in the place or character of another, correlative to Predeceſſor.

SUCCIDUOUS, ſůk-síd'-ů-ůs. a. Ready to fall off.

SUCCINCT, ſůk-síngkt'. a. Tucked or girded up, having the clothes drawn up; ſhort, conciſe, brief.

SUCCINCTLY, ſůk-síngkt'-lý. ad. Briefly, conciſely.

SUCCINCTNESS, ſůk-síngkt'-nés. ſ. Brevity, conciſeneſs.

SUCCORY, ſůk'-kůr-ý. ſ. A plant.

To SUCCOUR, ſůk'-kůr. v. a. To help, to aſſiſt in difficulty or diſtreſs, to relieve.

SUCCOUR, ſůk'-kůr. ſ. Aid, aſſiſtance, relief of any kind, help in diſtreſs; the perſon or things that bring help.

SUCCOURER, ſůk'-kůr-ůr. ſ. Helper, aſſiſtant, reliever.

SUCCOURLESS, ſůk'-kůr-lés. a. Wanting relief, void of friends or help.

SUCCULENCE, ſůk'-ků-léns. } ſ.
SUCCULENCY, ſůk'-ků-lén-ſý. }
Juicineſs

SUCCULENT, ſůk'-ků-lént. a. Juicy, moiſt.

To SUCCUMB, ſůk-kůmb'. v. a. To yield, to ſink under any difficulty.

SUCCUSSATION, ſůk-kůs-ſá'-ſhůn. ſ. A trot.

SUCCUSSION, ſůk-kůſh'-ůn. ſ. The act of ſhaking; in phyſick, ſuch a ſhaking of the nervous parts as is procured by ſtrong ſtimuli.

SUCH, ſůtſh'. pronoun. Of that kind, of the like kind; the ſame that; comprehended under the term premiſed; a manner of expreſſing a particular perſon or thing.

To SUCK, ſůk'. v. a. To draw in with the mouth; to draw the teat of a female; to draw with the milk; to empty by ſucking; to draw or drain.

To SUCK, ſůk'. v. n. To draw the breaſt; to draw, to imbibe.

SUCK, ſůk'. ſ. The act of ſucking; milk given by females.

SUCKER, ſůk'-kůr. ſ. Any thing that draws by ſuction; the embolus of a pump; a pipe through which any thing is ſucked; a young twig ſhooting from the ſtock.

SUCKET, ſůk'-kít. ſ. A ſweet-meat.

SUCKINGBOTTLE, ſůk'-kíng-bǒtl. ſ. A bottle which to children ſupplies the want of a pap.

To SUCKLE, ſůk'l. v. a. To nurſe at the breaſt.

SUCKLING, ſůk'-líng. ſ. A young creature yet fed by the pap.

SUCTION, ſůk'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſucking.

SUDATION, ſů-dá'-ſhůn. ſ. Sweat.

SUDATORY, ſů'-dá-tůr-ý. a. Promoting ſweat.

SUDATORY, ſů'-dá-tůr-ý. ſ. A hot houſe, a ſweating bath.

SUDDEN, ſŭd′-dın. a. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; haſty, violent, raſh, paſſionate, precipitate.

SUDDEN, ſŭd′-dın. ſ. Any unexpected occurrence, ſurpriſe. Not in uſe. On a ſudden, ſooner than was expected.

SUDDENLY, ſŭd′-dın-lẏ. ad. In an unexpected manner, without preparation, haſtily.

SUDDENNESS, ſŭd′-dın-nĕs. ſ. State of being ſudden, unexpected preſençe, manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

SUDORIFICK, ſŭ-dŏ-rıf′-ık. a. Provoking or cauſing ſweat.

SUDORIFICK, ſŭ-dŏ-rıf′-ık. ſ. A medicine promoting ſweat.

SUDOROUS, ſŭ′-dŏ-rŭs. a. Conſiſting of ſweat.

SUDS, ſŭdz′. ſ. A lixivium of ſoap and water; To be in the Suds, a familiar phraſe for being in any difficulty.

To **SUE**, ſŭ′. v. a. To proſecute by law; to gain by legal procedure.

To **SUE**, ſŭ′. v. n. To beg, to entreat, to petition.

SUET, ſŭ′-ıt. ſ. A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

SUETY, ſŭ′-ıt-ẏ. a. Conſiſting of ſuet, reſembling ſuet.

To **SUFFER**, ſŭf′-fŭr. v. a. To bear, to undergo, to feel with ſenſe of pain; to endure, to ſupport; to allow, to permit; to paſs through, to be affected by.

To **SUFFER**, ſŭf′-fŭr. v. n. To undergo pain or inconvenience; to undergo puniſhment; to be injured.

SUFFERABLE, ſŭf′-fĕr-ĕbl. a. Tolerable, ſuch as may be endured.

SUFFERABLY, ſŭf′-fĕr-ĕb-lẏ. ad. Tolerably, ſo as to be endured.

SUFFERANCE, ſŭf′-fĕr-ĕns. ſ. Pain, inconvenience, miſery; patience, moderation; toleration, permiſſion.

SUFFERER, ſŭf′-fĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience; one who allows, one who permits.

SUFFERING, ſŭf′-fĕr-ıng. ſ. Pain ſuffered.

To **SUFFICE**, ſŭf-fı′ze. v. n. To be enough, to be ſufficient, to be equal to the end or purpoſe.

To **SUFFICE**, ſŭf-fı′ze. v. a. To afford; to ſupply; to ſatisfy.

SUFFICIENCY, ſŭf-fıſh′-ĕn-ſẏ. ſ. State of being adequate to the end propoſed; qualification for any purpoſe; competence, enough; ſupply equal to want; it is uſed by Temple for that conceit which makes a man think himſelf equal to things above him.

SUFFICIENT, ſŭf-fıſh′-ĕnt. a. Equal to any end or purpoſe, enough, competent; qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwiſe.

SUFFICIENTLY, ſŭf-fıſh′-ĕnt-lẏ. ad. To a ſufficient degree, enough.

To **SUFFOCATE**, ſŭf′-fŏ-kåte. v. a. To choak by excluſion, or interception of air.

SUFFOCATION, ſŭf-fŏ-kå′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of choaking, the ſtate of being choaked.

SUFFOCATIVE, ſŭf′-fŏ-kå-tıv. a. Having the power to choak.

SUFFRAGAN, ſŭf′-frå-gån. ſ. A biſhop conſidered as ſubject to his metropolitan.

To **SUFFRAGATE**, ſŭf′-frå-gåte. v. n. To vote with, to agree in voice with.

SUFFRAGE, ſŭf′-frĕdzh. ſ. Vote, voice given in a controverted point.

SUFFRAGINOUS, ſŭf-frådzh′-ın-ŭs. a. Belonging to the knee joint of beaſts.

SUFFUMIGATION, ſŭf-fŭ-mẏ-gå′-ſhŭn. ſ. Operation of fumes raiſed by fire.

To **SUFFUSE**, ſŭf-fŭ′z. v. a. To ſpread over with ſomething expanſible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

SUFFUSION, ſŭf-fŭ′-zhŭn. ſ. The act of overſpreading with any thing; that which is ſuffuſed or ſpread.

SUGAR, ſhŭg′-ŭr. ſ. The native ſalt of the Sugar-cane, obtained by the expreſſion and evaporation of it's juice; any thing proverbially ſweet; a chymical dry cryſtallization.

To SUGAR, ſhůg'-ůr. v. a. To impregnate or ſeaſon with ſugar; to ſweeten.

SUGARCANDY, ſhů-gůr-kån'-dŷ. ſ. Cryſtallized ſugar.

SUGERCANE, ſhůg'-ůr-kāne. ſ. The reed from the juice of which ſugar is made.

SUGARLOAF, ſhůg'-ůr lōſe. ſ. A lump of refined ſugar.

SUGARPLUM, ſhůg'-ůr-plům. ſ. A kind of ſmall ſweatmeat.

SUGARY, ſhůg'-ůr-ŷ. a. Sweet, taſting of ſugar.

To SUGGEST, ſůd-dzhéſt'. v. a. To hint, to intimate, to inſinuate good or ill; to ſeduce, to draw to ill by inſinuation; to inform ſecretly.

SUGGESTER, ſůd-dzhéſt'-ůr. ſ. One that reminds another.

SUGGESTION, ſůd-dzhés'-tſhůn. ſ. Private hint, intimation, inſinuation, ſecret notification.

To SUGGILATE, ſůdzh'-ŷ-lāte. v. a. To beat black and blue, to make livid by a bruiſe.

SUGGILATION, ſůdzh-ŷ-lā'-ſhůn. ſ. A livid mark occaſioned by extravaſated blood.

SUICIDE, ſů'-ŷ-ſide. ſ. Self-murder, the horrid crime of deſtroying one's ſelf; a ſelf-murderer.

SUIT, ſů't. ſ. A ſet, a number of things correſpondent one to the other; clothes made one part to anſwer another; a petition, an addreſs of entreaty; courtſhip; purſuit, proſecution; in law, Suit is ſometimes put for the inſtance of a cauſe, and ſometimes for the cauſe itſelf deduced in judgment.

To SUIT, ſů't. v. a. To fit, to adapt to ſomething elſe; to be fitted to, to become; to dreſs, to clothe.

To SUIT, ſů't. v. n. To agree, to accord.

SUITABLE, ſů't-ébl. a. Fitting, according with, agreeable to.

SUITABLENESS, ſů't-ébl-nés. ſ. Fitneſs, agreeableneſs.

SUITABLY, ſů't-éb-lŷ. ad. Agreeably, according to.

SUITE, ſwé't. ſ. Conſecution, ſeries, regular order; retinue, company.

SUITER,
SUITOR, ſů'-tůr. ſ. One that ſues, a petitioner, a ſupplicant; a wooer, one who courts a miſtreſs.

SUITRESS, ſů'-trés. ſ. A female ſupplicant.

SULCATED, ſůl'-kā-tĭd. a. Furrowed.

SULKINESS, ſůl'-kŷ-nés. ſ. The ſtate of being ſulky.

SULKY, ſůl'-kŷ. a. Sullen, ſour, moroſe, obſtinate.

SULLEN, ſůl'-lĭn. a. Gloomy, diſcontented; miſchievous, malignant; intractable, obſtinate; diſmal; heavy, dull.

SULLENLY, ſůl'-lĭn-lŷ. ad. Gloomily, malignantly, intractably.

SULLENNESS, ſůl'-lĭn-nés. ſ. Gloomineſs, moroſeneſs, ſluggiſh anger; malignity.

SULLENS, ſůl'-lĭnz. ſ. Moroſe temper, gloomineſs of mind.

To SULLY, ſůl'-lŷ. v. a. To ſoil, to tarniſh, to dirt, to ſpot.

SULLY, ſůl'-lŷ. ſ. Soil, tarniſh, ſpot.

SULPHUR, ſůl'-fůr. ſ. Brimſtone.

SULPHUREOUS, ſůl-fů'-rŷ-ůs.
SULPHUROUS, ſůl'-fůr ůs. a. Made of brimſtone, having the qualities of brimſtone, containing ſulphur.

SULPHUREOUSNESS, ſůl-fů'-rŷ-ůſ-nés. ſ. The ſtate of being ſulphureous.

SULPHURWORT, ſůl'-fůr-wůrt. ſ. The ſame with Hogsfennel.

SULPHURY, ſůl'-fůr-ŷ. a. Partaking of ſulphur.

SULTAN, ſůl'-tån. ſ. The Turkiſh emperour.

SULTANA, ſůl-tā'-nå.
SULTANESS, ſůl'-tén-és. ſ. The queen of an eaſtern emperour.

SULTANRY, ſůl'-tån-rŷ. ſ. An eaſtern empire.

SULTRINESS, ſůl'-trŷ-nés. ſ. The ſtate of being ſultry.

SULTRY, ſůl-trŷ. a. Hot without ventilation, hot and cloſe, hot and cloudy.

SUM, ſûm'. ſ. The whole of any thing, many particulars aggregated to a total; quantity of money; compendium, abridgment, the whole abſtracted; the amount, the reſult of reaſoning or computation; height, completion.

To SUM, ſûm'. v. a. To compute, to collect particulars into a total; to compriſe, to comprehend, to collect into a narrow compaſs; to have feathers full grown.

SUMLESS, ſûm'-lês. a. Not to be computed.

SUMMARILY, ſûm'-mêr-îl-ŷ. ad. Briefly, the ſhorteſt way.

SUMMARY, ſûm'-mêr-ŷ. a. Short, brief, compendious.

SUMMARY, ſûm'-mêr-ŷ. ſ. Compendium, abridgment.

SUMMER, ſûm'-mûr. ſ. The ſeaſon in which the ſun arrives at the hither ſolſtice; the principal beam of a floor.

To SUMMER, ſûm'-mûr. v. a. To paſs the ſummer.

To SUMMER, ſûm'-mûr. v. a. To keep warm.

SUMMERHOUSE, ſûm'-mêr-hous. ſ. An apartment in a garden uſed in the ſummer.

SUMMERSAULT, } ſûm'-mêr- } ſ.
SUMMERSET, } ſêt. }
A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.

SUMMIT, ſûm'-mît. ſ. The top, the utmoſt height.

To SUMMON, ſûm'-mûn. v. a. To call with authority, to admoniſh to appear, to cite; to excite, to call up, to raiſe.

SUMMONER, ſûm'-mûn-ûr. ſ. One who cites.

SUMMONS, ſûm'-mûnz. ſ. A call of authority, admonition to appear, citation.

SUMPTER, ſûmp'-tûr. ſ. A horſe that carries the clothes or furniture.

SUMPTION, ſûmp'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of taking.

SUMPTUARY, ſûm'-tû-êr-ŷ. a. Relating to expenſe, regulating the coſt of life.

SUMPTUOSITY, ſûmp-tû-ôs'-ît-ŷ. ſ. Expenſiveneſs, coſtlineſs.

SUMPTUOUS, ſûmp'-tû-ûs. a. Coſtly, expenſive, ſplendid.

SUMPTUOUSLY, ſûmp'-tû-ûſ-lŷ. ad. Expenſively, with great coſt.

SUMPTUOUSNESS, ſûmp'-tû-ûſ-nês. ſ. Expenſiveneſs, coſtlineſs.

SUN, ſûn'. ſ. The luminary that makes the day; a ſunny place, a place eminently warmed by the ſun; any thing eminently ſplendid; Under the Sun, in this world. A proverbial expreſſion.

To SUN, ſûn. v. a. To expoſe to the ſun.

SUNBEAM, ſûn'-bêm. ſ. Ray of the ſun.

SUNBEAT, ſûn'-bêt. part. a. Shone on by the ſun.

SUNBRIGHT, ſûn'-brîte. a. Reſembling the ſun in brightneſs.

SUNBURNING, ſûn'-bûrn-îng. ſ. The effect of the ſun upon the face.

SUNBURNT, ſûn'-bûrnt. part. a. Tanned, diſcoloured by the ſun.

SUNCLAD, ſûn'-klâd. part. a. Clothed in radiance, bright.

SUNDAY, ſûn'-dâ. ſ. The day anciently dedicated to the ſun, the Chriſtian ſabbath.

To SUNDER, ſûn'-dûr. v. a. To part, to ſeparate, to divide.

SUNDER, ſûn'-dûr. ſ. Two, two parts.

SUNDIAL, ſûn'-dî-âl. ſ. A marked plate on which the ſhadow points the hour.

SUNDRIES, ſûn'-drŷz. ſ. The plural of SUNDRY. Several things. It is a ſubſtantive only in the plural.

SUNDRY, ſûn'-drŷ. a. Several, more than one.

SUNFLOWER, ſûn'-flow-ûr. ſ. A plant.

SUNG, ſûng'. The pret. and part. paſſ. of SING.

SUNK, ſûngk'. The pret. and part. paſſ. of SINK.

SUNLESS, ſûn'-lês. a. Wanting ſun, wanting warmth.

SUNLIKE, ſûn'-lîke. a. Reſembling the ſun.

SUNNY, ſûn'-nŷ. a. Reſembling the ſun, bright; expoſed to the ſun, bright with the ſun; coloured by the ſun.

SUNQUAKE, ſůn'-kwåke. ſ. Tremor or convulſion of the ſun.

SUNRISE, ſůn'-rìze.
SUNRISING, ſůn'-rìze-ìng. } ſ.
Morning, the appearance of the ſun.

SUNSET, ſůn'-ſét. ſ. The cloſe of the day, evening.

SUNSHINE, ſůn'-ſhìne. ſ. Action of the ſun, place where the heat and luſtre of the ſun are powerful.

SUNSHINY, ſůn'-ſhìne-ý. a. Bright with the ſun; bright like the ſun.

To **SUP**, ſůp'. v. a. To drink by mouthfuls, to drink by little at a time; to treat with ſupper.

To **SUP**, ſůp'. v. n. To eat the evening meal.

SUP, ſůp'. ſ. A ſmall draught, a mouthful of liquor.

SUPERABLE, ſů'-pér-ébl. a. Conquerable, ſuch as may be overcome.

SUPERABLENESS, ſů'-pér-ébl-nés. ſ. Quality of being conquerable.

To **SUPERABOUND**, ſů-pér-å-bou'nd. v. n. To be exuberant, to be ſtored with more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANCE, ſů-pér-å-bůn'-déns. ſ. More than enough, great quantity.

SUPERABUNDANT, ſů-pér-å-bůn'-dént. a. Being more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, ſů-pér-å-bůn'-dént-lý. ad. More than ſufficiently.

To **SUPERADD**, ſů-pér-åd'. v. n. To add over and above, to join any thing ſo as to make it more.

SUPERADDITION, ſů-pér-åd-dìſh'-ůn. ſ. The act of adding to ſomething elſe; that which is added.

SUPERADVENIENT, ſů-pér-åd-vé'-nyént. a. Coming to the increaſe or aſſiſtance of ſomething; coming unexpectedly.

To **SUPERANNUATE**, ſů-pér-ån'-nů-åte. v. a. To impair or diſqualify by age or length of life.

SUPERANNUATION, ſů-pér-ån-nů-å'-ſhůn. ſ. The ſtate of being diſqualified by years.

SUPERB, ſů-pérb'. a. Grand, pompous, lofty, auguſt, ſtately.

SUPERBLY, ſů-pérb'-lý. ad. In a ſuperb manner.

SUPERCARGO, ſů-pér-kå'r-gò. ſ. An officer in the ſhip whoſe buſineſs is to manage the trade.

SUPERCELESTIAL, ſů-pér-ſé-lés'-tyål. a. Placed above the firmament.

SUPERCILIOUS, ſů-pér-ſìl'-yůs. a. Haughty, dogmatical, dictatorial, arbitrary.

SUPERCILIOUSLY, ſů-pér-ſìl'-yůſ-lý. a. Haughtily, dogmatically, contemptuouſly.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, ſů-pér-ſìl'-yůſ-nés. ſ. Haughtineſs, contemptuouſneſs.

SUPERCONCEPTION, ſů-pér-kòn-ſép'-ſhůn. ſ. A conception made after another conception.

SUPERCONSEQUENCE, ſů-pér-kòn'-ſé-kwéns. ſ. Remote conſequence.

SUPERCRESCENCE, ſů-pér-krés'-séns. ſ. That which grows upon another growing thing.

SUPERCRESCENT, ſů-pér-krés'-ſént. a. Growing upon another thing that is growing.

SUPEREMINENCE, ſů-pér-ém'-mý-néns.
SUPEREMINENCY, ſů-pér-ém'-mý-nén-ſý. } ſ.
Uncommon degree of eminence.

SUPEREMINENT, ſů-pér-ém'-mý-nént. a. Eminent in a high degree.

SUPEREMINENTLY, ſů-pér-ém'-mý-nént-lý. ad. In the moſt eminent manner.

To **SUPEREROGATE**, ſů-pér-ér'-rò-gåte. v. n. To do more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATION, ſů-pér-ér-rò-gå'-ſhůn. ſ. Performance of more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATORY, ſů-pér-ér'-rò-gå-tůr-ý. a. Performed beyond the ſtrict demands of duty.

SUPEREXALTATION, ſů-pér-égz-òl-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. Elevation above the common rate.

SUPEREXCELLENCE, ſů-pér-ék'-ſél-éns. ſ. Uncommon excellence.

SUPEREXCELLENT, ſů-pér-ék'-

ſèl-ènt. a. Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

SUPEREXCRESCENCE, ſů-pèr-èkſ-krès'-sèns. ſ. Something ſuperfluouſly growing.

To SUPERFETATE, ſů-pèr-ſè'-tåte. v. n. To conceive after conception.

SUPERFETATION, ſů-pèr-ſè-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. One conception following another, ſo that both are in the womb together.

SUPERFICE, ſů'-pèr-fìs. ſ. Outſide, ſurface. Not uſed.

SUPERFICIAL, ſů-pèr-fìſh'-èl. a. Lying on the ſurface, not reaching below the ſurface; ſhallow, contrived to cover ſomething; ſhallow, not profound; ſmattering, not learned.

SUPERFICIALIST, ſů-pèr-fiſh'-èl-ìſt. ſ. One who attends to any thing ſuperficially.

SUPERFICIALITY, ſů-pèr-fìſh-ỳ-àl'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. The quality of being ſuperficial.

SUPERFICIALLY, ſů-pèr-fìſh'-èl-ỳ. ad. On the ſurface, not below the ſurface; without penetration, without cloſe heed; without going deep; without ſearching.

SUPERFICIALNESS, ſů-pèr-fìſh'-èl-nès. ſ. Shallowneſs, poſition on the ſurface; ſlight knowledge, falſe appearance.

SUPERFICIES, ſů-pèr-fìſh'-ỳ-èz. ſ. Outſide, ſurface, ſuperfice.

SUPERFINE, ſů-pèr-fi'ne. a. Eminently fine.

SUPERFLUITANCE, ſů-pèr-flů'-ỳ-tåns. ſ. The act of floating above.

SUPERFLUITANT, ſů-pèr-flů'-ỳ-tånt. a. Floating above.

SUPERFLUITY, ſů-pèr-flů'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. More than enough, plenty beyond uſe or neceſſity.

SUPERFLUOUS, ſů-pèr'-flů-ůs. a. Exuberant, more than enough, unneceſſary.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, ſů-pèr'-flů-ůſ-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being ſuperfluous.

SUPERFLUX, ſů'-pèr-flůks. ſ. That which is more than is wanted.

SUPERHUMAN, ſů-pèr-hů'-mån. a. Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPREGNATION, ſů-pèr-ìm-prèg-nå'-ſhůn. ſ. Superconception, ſuperfetation.

SUPERINCUMBENT, ſů-pèr-ìn-kům'-bènt. a. Lying on the top of ſomething elſe.

To SUPERINDUCE, ſů-pèr-ìn-dů's. v. a. To bring in as an addition to ſomething elſe; to bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

SUPERINDUCTION, ſů-pèr-ìn-důk'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſuperinducing.

SUPERINJECTION, ſů-pèr-ìn-dzhèk'-ſhůn. ſ. An injection ſucceeding upon another.

SUPERINSTITUTION, ſů-pèr-ìn-ſtỳ-tů'-ſhůn. ſ. In law, one inſtitution upon another.

To SUPERINTEND, ſů-pèr-ìn-tènd'. v. a. To overſee, to overlook, to take care of others with authority.

SUPERINTENDENCE, ſů-pèr-ìn-tènd'-èns.
SUPERINTENDENCY, ſů-pèr-ìn-tènd'-èn-ſỳ. } ſ.
Superiour care, the act of overſeeing with authority.

SUPERINTENDENT, ſů-pèr-ìn-tènd'-ènt. ſ. One who overlooks others authoritatively.

SUPERIORITY, ſů-pè-rỳ-òr'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Pre-eminence, the quality of being greater or higher than another in any reſpect.

SUPERIOUR, ſů-pè'-rỳ-ůr. a. Higher, greater in dignity or excellence, preferable or preferred to another; upper, higher locally; free from emotion or concern, unconquered.

SUPERIOUR, ſů-pè'-rỳ-ůr. ſ. One more excellent or dignified than another.

SUPERLATION, ſů-pèr-lå'-ſhůn. ſ. Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety.

SUPERLATIVE, ſů-pèr'-lå-tìv. a. Implying or expreſſing the higheſt degree; riſing to the higheſt degree.

SUPERLATIVELY, ſù-pêr'-lâ-tîv-lŷ. ad. In a manner of ſpeech expreſſing the higheſt degree; in the higheſt degree.

SUPERLATIVENESS, ſù-pér'-lâ-tîv-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being in the higheſt degree.

SUPERLUNAR, ſù-pér-lù'-nér. a. Not ſublunary, placed above the moon.

SUPERNAL, ſù-pèr'-nèl. a. Having a higher poſition, locally above us; relating to things above, placed above, celeſtial.

SUPERNATANT, ſù-pêr-nâ'-tânt. a. Swimming above.

SUPERNATATION, ſù-pèr-nà-tà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of ſwimming on the top of any thing.

SUPERNATURAL, ſù-pér-nât'-tù-râl. a. Being above the powers of nature.

SUPERNATURALLY, ſù-per-nât'-tù-râl-ŷ. ad. In a manner above the courſe or power of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY, ſù-pér-nù'-mér-ér-ŷ. a. Being above a ſtated, a neceſſary, a uſual, or a round number.

SUPERPLANT, ſù'-pér-plânt. ſ. A plant growing on another plant.

To **SUPERPONDERATE**, ſù-pér-pôn'-dér-âte. v. a. To weigh over and above.

SUPERPROPORTION, ſù-pér-prò-pò'-ſhùn. ſ. Overplus of proportion.

SUPERPURGATION, ſù-pér-pùr-gà'-ſhùn. ſ. More purgation than enough.

SUPERREFLEXION, ſù-pér-rè-flêk'-ſhùn. ſ. Reflexion of an image reflected.

SUPERSALIENCY, ſù-pér-ſà'-lyén-ſŷ. ſ. The act of leaping upon any thing.

To **SUPERSCRIBE**, ſù-pér-ſkrì'be. v. a. To inſcribe upon the top or outſide.

SUPERSCRIPTION, ſù-pér-ſkrîp'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of ſuperſcribing; that which is written on the top or outſide.

To **SUPERSEDE**, ſù-pér-ſè'd. v. a. To make void or inefficacious by ſuperiour power, to ſet aſide.

SUPERSEDEAS, ſù-pér-ſè-dè-âs. ſ. In law. The name of a writ to ſtop or ſet aſide ſome proceeding at law.

SUPERSERVICEABLE, ſù-pér-ſér'-vŷ-ſêbl. a. Over-officious.

SUPERSTITION, ſù-pér-ſtîſh'-ùn. ſ. Unneceſſary fear or ſcruples in religion; religion without morality; falſe religion, reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; over-nicety, exactneſs too ſcrupulous.

SUPERSTITIOUS, ſù-pér-ſtîſh'-ùs. a. Addicted to ſuperſtition, full of idle fancies or ſcruples with regard to religion; over-accurate, ſcrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, ſù-pér-ſtîſh'-ùſ-lŷ. ad. In a ſuperſtitious manner.

To **SUPERSTRAIN**, ſù-pér-ſtrà'ne. v. a. To ſtrain beyond the juſt ſtretch.

To **SUPERSTRUCT**, ſù-pér-ſtrùkt'. v. a. To build upon any thing.

SUPERSTRUCTION, ſù-pér-ſtrùk'-ſhùn. ſ. An edifice raiſed on any thing.

SUPERSTRUCTIVE, ſù-pér-ſtrùk'-tîv. a. Built upon ſomething elſe.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, ſù-pér-ſtrùk'-tùr. ſ. That which is raiſed or built upon ſomething elſe.

SUPERSUBSTANTIAL, ſù-pér-ſùb-ſtân'-ſhèl. a. More than ſubſtantial.

SUPERVACANEOUS, ſù-pér-vâ-kà'-nyùs. a. Superfluous, needleſs, unneceſſary, ſerving to no purpoſe.

SUPERVACANEOUSLY, ſù-pér-và-kà'-nyùſ-lŷ. ad. Needleſsly.

SUPERVACANEOUSNESS, ſù-pér-và-kà'-nyùſ-nès. ſ. Needleſsneſs.

To **SUPERVENE**, ſù-pér-vè'n. v. n. To come as an extraneous addition.

SUPERVENIENT, ſù-pér-vè-nyènt. a. Added, additional.

SUPERVENTION, ſù-pér-vên'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of ſupervening.

To **SUPERVISE**, ſù-pér-vì'ze. v. a. To overlook, to overſee.

SUPERVISOR, ſû-pêr-vì'ze-ùr. ſ. An overſeer, an inſpector.

To SUPERVIVE, ſû-pêr-vì've. v. n. To overlive, to outlive.

SUPINATION, ſû-pì-nà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of lying or ſtate of being laid with the face upward.

SUPINE, ſû-pì'ne. a. Lying with the face upward; leaning backwards; negligent, careleſs, indolent, drowſy.

SUPINE, ſû'-pìne. ſ. In grammar, a term ſignifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPINELY, ſû-pì'ne-lý. ad. With the face upward; drowſily, thoughtleſsly, indolently.

SUPINENESS, ſû-pì'ne-nês. ſ. Poſture with the face upward; drowſineſs, careleſſneſs, indolence.

SUPINITY, ſû-pìn'-ìt-ý. ſ. Poſture of lying with the face upwards; careleſſneſs, indolence, thoughtleſſneſs.

SUPPEDANEOUS, ſùp-pê-dà'-nyùs. a. Placed under the feet.

SUPPER, ſùp'-pùr. ſ. The laſt meal of the day, the evening repaſt.

SUPPERLESS, ſùp'-pèr-lès. a. Wanting ſupper, faſting at night.

To SUPPLANT, ſùp-plànt'. v. a. To trip up the heels; to diſplace by ſtratagem, to turn out, to diſplace, to overpower, to force away.

SUPPLANTER, ſùp-plànt'-ùr. ſ. One that ſupplants, one that diſplaces.

SUPPLE, ſùp'l. a. Pliant, flexible; yielding, ſoft, not obſtinate; flattering, fawning, bending; that which makes ſupple.

To SUPPLE, ſùp'l. v. a. To make pliant, to make ſoft, to make flexible; to make compliant.

To SUPPLE, ſùp'l. v. n. To grow ſoft, to grow pliant.

SUPPLEMENT, ſùp'-plê-mênt. ſ. Addition to any thing by which it's defects are ſupplied.

SUPPLEMENTAL, ſùp-plê-mênt'-êl. } a.
SUPPLEMENTARY, ſùp-plê-mênt'-ùr-ý. }
Additional, ſuch as may ſupply the place of what is loſt.

SUPPLENESS, ſùp'l-nês. ſ. Pliantneſs, flexibility, readineſs to take any form; readineſs of compliance, facility.

SUPPLETORY, ſùp'-plê-tùr-ý. a. Brought in to fill up deficiencies.

SUPPLETORY, ſùp'-plê-tùr-ý. ſ. That which is to fill up deficiencies.

SUPPLIANT, ſùp'-plý-ànt. a. Entreating, beſeeching, precatory.

SUPPLIANT, ſùp'-plý-ànt. ſ. An humble petitioner.

SUPPLICANT, ſùp'-plý-kànt. ſ. One that entreats or implores with great ſubmiſſion.

To SUPPLICATE, ſùp'-plý-kàte. v. n. To implore, to entreat, to petition ſubmiſſively.

SUPPLICATION, ſùp-plý-kà'-ſhùn. ſ. Petition humbly delivered, entreaty; petitionary worſhip, the adoration of a ſuppliant or petitioner.

SUPPLOSION, ſùp-plò'-zhùn. ſ. A noiſe made with the feet.

To SUPPLY, ſùp-plý'. v. a. To fill up as any deficiencies happen; to give ſomething wanted, to yield, to afford; to relieve; to ſerve inſtead of; to give or bring, whether good or bad; to fill any room made vacant; to accommodate, to furniſh.

SUPPLY, ſùp-plý'. ſ. Relief of want, cure of deficiencies.

To SUPPORT, ſùp-pò'rt. v. a. To ſuſtain, to prop, to bear up; to endure any thing painful without being overcome; to endure.

SUPPORT, ſùp-pò'rt. ſ. Act or power of ſuſtaining; prop, ſuſtaining power; neceſſaries of life; maintenance, ſupply.

SUPPORTABLE, ſùp-pò'rt-êbl. a. Tolerable, to be endured.

SUPPORTABLENESS, ſùp-pò'rt-êbl-nês. ſ. The ſtate of being tolerable.

SUPPORTANCE, ſùp-pò'rt-êns. ſ. Maintenance, ſupport.

SUPPORTER, ſùp-pò'rt-ùr. ſ. One that ſupports; prop, that by which any thing is born up from falling; ſuſtainer, comforter; maintainer, defender.

SUPPOSABLE, ſûp-pô'ze-êbl. a. That may be ſuppoſed.

SUPPOSAL, ſûp-pô'-zêl. ſ. Poſition without proof, imagination, belief.

To SUPPOSE, ſûp-pô'ze. v. a. To lay down without proof, to advance by way of argument without maintaining the poſition; to admit without proof; to imagine, to believe without examination; to require as previous to itſelf.

SUPPOSE, ſûp-pô'ze. ſ. Suppoſition, poſition without proof, unevidenced conceit.

SUPPOSER, ſûp-pô'-zûr. ſ. One that ſuppoſes.

SUPPOSITION, ſûp-pô-zîſh'-ûn. ſ. Poſition laid down, hypotheſis, imagination yet unproved.

SUPPOSITITIOUS, ſûp-pôz-ŷ-tîſh'-ûs. a. Not genuine, put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

SUPPOSITITIOUSNESS, ſûp-pôz-ŷ-tîſh'-ûſ-nês. ſ. State of being counterfeit.

SUPPOSITIVE, ſûp-pôz'-zŷ-tîv. ſ. That which denotes a ſuppoſition.

SUPPOSITIVELY, ſûp-pôz'-zŷ-tîv-lŷ. ad. Upon ſuppoſition.

SUPPOSITORY, ſûp-pôz'-zŷ-tûr-ŷ. ſ. A kind of ſolid clyſter.

To SUPPRESS, ſûp-prês'. v. a. To cruſh, to overpower, to ſubdue, to reduce from any ſtate of activity or commotion; to conceal, not to tell, not to reveal; to keep in, not to let out.

SUPPRESSION, ſûp-prêſh'-ûn. ſ. The act of ſuppreſſing; not publication.

SUPPRESSOR, ſûp-prês'-sûr. ſ. One that ſuppreſſes, cruſhes, or conceals.

To SUPPURATE, ſûp'-pû-râte. v. a. To generate pus or matter.

To SUPPURATE, ſûp'-pû-râte. v. n. To grow to pus.

SUPPURATION, ſûp-pû-râ'-ſhûn. ſ. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus; the matter ſuppurated.

SUPPURATIVE, ſûp-pû-râ-tîv. a. Digeſtive, generating matter.

SUPPUTATION, ſûp-pû-tâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Reckoning, account, calculation, computation.

To SUPPUTE, ſûp-pû't. v. a. To reckon, to calculate.

SUPRALAPSARIAN, ſû-prâ-lâp-sâ'-rŷ-ân. } a.
SUPRALAPSARY, ſû-prâ-lâp'-ſâ-rŷ. }
Holding that man was predeſtined to ſin.

SUPRAMUNDANE, ſû-prâ-mûn'-dâne. a. Placed above the world.

SUPRAVULGAR, ſû-prâ-vûl'-gûr. a. Above the vulgar.

SUPREMACY, ſû-prêm'-â-ſŷ. ſ. Higheſt place, higheſt authority, ſtate of being ſupreme.

SUPREME, ſû-prê'm. a. Higheſt in dignity, higheſt in authority; higheſt, moſt excellent.

SUPREMELY, ſû-prê'm-lŷ. ad. In the higheſt degree.

SURADDITION, ſûr''-âd-dîſh'-ûn. ſ. Something added to the name.

SURAL, ſû'-rêl. a. Being in the calf of the leg.

SURANCE, ſû'-rêns. ſ. Warrant, ſecurity.

To SURBATE, ſûr-bâ'te. v. a. To bruiſe and batter the feet with travel, to haraſs, to fatigue.

To SURCEASE, ſûr-ſê's. v. n. To be at an end, to ſtop, to ceaſe, to be no longer in uſe; to leave off, to practiſe no longer.

To SURCEASE, ſûr-ſê's. v. a. To ſtop, to put to an end.

SURCEASE, ſûr-ſê's. ſ. Ceſſation, ſtop.

SURCHARGE, ſûr-tſhâ'rdzh. ſ. Overburden, more than can be well born.

To SURCHARGE, ſûr-tſhâ'rdzh. v. a. To overload, to overburden.

SURCHARGER, ſûr-tſhâ'r-dzhûr. ſ. One that overburdens.

SURCINGLE, ſûr'-ſînggl. ſ. A girth with which the burden is bound upon a horſe; the girdle of a caſſock.

SURCLE, ſŭrk'l. ſ. A ſhoot, a twig, a ſucker.

SURCOAT, ſŭr'-kôte. ſ. A ſhort coat worn over the reſt of the dreſs.

SURD, ſŭrd'. a. Deaf, wanting the ſenſe of hearing; unheard, not perceived by the ear; incommenſurable.

SURDITY, ſŭrd'-ĭt-ŷ. ſ. Deafneſs.

SURE, ſhŏ'r. a. Certain, unfailing, infallible; confident, undoubting, certain, paſt doubt or danger; firm, ſtable, not liable to failure; To be Sure, certainly.

SURE, ſhŏ'r. ad. Certainly, without doubt, doubtleſs.

SUREFOOTED, ſhŏ'r-fŭt'-ĭd. a. Treading firmly, not ſtumbling.

SURELY, ſhŏ'r-lŷ. ad. Certainly, undoubtedly, without doubt; firmly, without hazard.

SURENESS, ſhŏ'r-nĕs. ſ. Certainty.

SURETISHIP, ſhŏ'r-tŷ-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a ſurety or bondſman, the act of being bound for another.

SURETY, ſhŏ'r-tŷ. ſ. Certainty, indubitableneſs; foundation of ſtability, ſupport; evidence, ratification, confirmation; ſecurity againſt loſs or damage, ſecurity for payment; hoſtage, bondſman, one that gives ſecurity for another.

SURFACE, ſŭr'-fĕs. ſ. Superficies, outſide.

To SURFEIT, ſŭr'-fĭt. v. a. To feed with meat or drink to ſatiety and ſickneſs.

To SURFEIT, ſŭr'-fĭt. v. n. To be fed to ſatiety and ſickneſs.

SURFEIT, ſŭr'-fĭt. ſ. Sickneſs or ſatiety cauſed by over-fulneſs.

SURFEITER, ſŭr'-fĭt-ŭr. ſ. One who riots, a glutton.

SURFEITWATER, ſŭr'-fĭt-wå'-tŭr. ſ. Water that cures ſurfeits.

SURGE, ſŭrdzh'. ſ. A ſwelling ſea, a wave rolling above the general ſurface of the water.

To SURGE, ſŭrdzh'. v. n. To ſwell, to riſe high.

SURGEON, ſŭr'-dzhŭn. ſ. One who cures by manual operation.

SURGEONRY, ſŭr'-dzhŭn-rŷ. } ſ.
SURGERY, ſŭr'-dzhĕr-ŷ. }
The act of curing by manual operation.

SURGICAL, ſŭr'-dzhŷ-kăl. a. Belonging to ſurgery.

SURGY, ſŭrdzh'-ŷ. a. Riſing in billows.

SURLILY, ſŭr'-lŷ-lŷ. ad. In a ſurly manner.

SURLINESS, ſŭr'-lŷ-nĕs. ſ. Gloomy moroſeneſs, ſour anger.

SURLY, ſŭr'-lŷ. a. Gloomily moroſe, rough, uncivil, ſour.

To SURMISE, ſŭr-mī'ze. v. a. To ſuſpect, to imagine imperfectly, to imagine without certain knowledge.

SURMISE, ſŭr-mī'ze. ſ. Imperfect notion, ſuſpicion.

To SURMOUNT, ſŭr-mou'nt. v. a. To riſe above; to conquer, to overcome; to ſurpaſs, to exceed.

SURMOUNTABLE, ſŭr-mou'nt-ĕbl. a. Conquerable, ſuperable.

SURMOUNTER, ſŭr-mou'nt-ŭr. ſ. One that riſes above another.

SURMOUNTING, ſŭr-mou'nt-ĭng. ſ. The act of getting uppermoſt.

SURNAME, ſŭr'-nåme. ſ. The name of the family, the name which one has over and above the Chriſtian name; an appellation added to the original name.

To SURNAME, ſŭr'-nåme. v. a. To name by an appellation added to the original name.

To SURPASS, ſŭr-pås'. v. a. To excel, to exceed, to go beyond in excellence.

SURPASSABLE, ſŭr-pås'-åbl. a. That may be excelled.

SURPASSING, ſŭr-pås'-sĭng. part. a. Excellent in a high degree.

SURPASSINGLY, ſŭr-pås'-sĭng-lŷ. ad. In a very excellent manner.

SURPLICE, ſŭr'-plĭs. ſ. The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of miniſtration.

SURPLUS, ſŭr'-plŭs. } ſ.
SURPLUSAGE, ſŭr'-plŭs-ĕdzh. }
A ſupernumerary part, overplus, what remains when uſe is ſatisfied.

SURPRISAL, ſŭr-prī'ze-ĕl. } ſ. The
SURPRISE, ſŭr-prī'ze. } act of
taking unawares, the ſtate of being

taken unawares; ſudden confuſion or perplexity.

To SURPRISE, ſŭr-prì'ze. v. a. To take unawares, to fall upon unexpectedly; to aſtoniſh by ſomething wonderful; to confuſe or perplex by ſomething ſudden.

SURPRISING, ſŭr-prì'ze-ìng. part. a. Wonderful, raiſing ſudden wonder or concern.

SURPRISINGLY, ſŭr-prì'ze-ìng-lỳ. ad. To a degree that raiſes wonder, in a manner that raiſes wonder.

To SURRENDER, ſŭr-rĕnd'-dŭr. v. a. To yield up, to deliver up; to deliver up to an enemy.

To SURRENDER, ſŭr-rĕnd'-dŭr. v. n. To yield, to give one's ſelf up.

SURRENDER, ſŭr-rĕnd'-dŭr. } ſ.
SURRENDRY, ſŭr-rĕnd'-drỳ. }
The act of yielding; the act of reſigning or giving up to another.

SURREPTION, ſŭr-rĕp'-ſhŭn. ſ. Surpriſe, ſudden and unperceived invaſion.

SURREPTITIOUS, ſŭr-rĕp-tìſh'-ŭs. a. Done by ſtealth, gotten or produced fraudulently.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, ſŭr-rĕp-tìſh'-ŭſ-lỳ. ad. By ſtealth, fraudulently.

To SURROGATE, ſŭr'-rò-gàte. v. a. To put in the place of another.

SURROGATE, ſŭr'-rò-gàte. ſ. A deputy, a delegate, the deputy of an eccleſiaſtical judge.

SURROGATION, ſŭr-rò-gà'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of putting in another's place.

To SURROUND, ſŭr-rou'nd. v. a. To environ, to encompaſs, to encloſe on all ſides.

SURSOLID, ſŭr-ſŏl'-ìd. ſ. In algebra, the fourth multiplication or fifth power of any number whatever taken as the root.

SURTOUT, ſŭr-tô't. ſ. A large coat worn over all the reſt.

To SURVENE, ſŭr-vè'n. v. a. To ſupervene, to come as an addition.

To SURVEY, ſŭr-vè'. v. a. To overlook, to have under the view; to overſee as one in authority; to view as examining.

SURVEY, ſŭr'-vè. ſ. View, proſpect.

SURVEYOR, ſŭr-vè'-ŭr. ſ. An overſeer, one placed to ſuperintend others; a meaſurer of land.

SURVEYORSHIP, ſŭr-vè'-ŭr-ſhìp. ſ. The office of a ſurveyor.

SURVIVANCE, ſŭr-vì've-ăns. ſ. The ſtate of ſurviving.

To SURVIVE, ſŭr-vì've. v. a. To live after the death of another; to remain alive.

To SURVIVE, ſŭr-vì've. v. a. To outlive.

SURVIVER, ſŭr-vì've-ŭr. ſ. One who outlives another.

SURVIVERSHIP, ſŭr-vì've-ŭr-ſhìp. ſ. The ſtate of outliving another.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, ſŭſ-ſĕp-tỳ-bìl'-ì-tỳ. ſ. Quality of admitting, tendency to admit.

SUSCEPTIBLE, ſŭſ-ſĕp'-tìbl. a. Capable of admitting.

SUSCEPTION, ſŭſ-ſĕp'-ſhŭn. ſ. Act of taking.

SUSCEPTIVE, ſŭſ-ſĕp'-tìv. a. Capable to admit.

SUSCIPIENCY, ſŭſ-ſìp'-yĕn-ſỳ. ſ. Reception, admiſſion.

SUSCIPIENT, ſŭſ-ſìp'-yĕnt. ſ. One who takes, one that admits or receives.

To SUSCITATE, ſŭs'-ſỳ-tàte. v. a. To rouſe, to excite.

SUSCITATION, ſŭſ-ſỳ-tà'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of rouſing or exciting.

To SUSPECT, ſŭſ-pĕkt'. v. a. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealouſy what is not known; to imagine guilty without proof; to hold uncertain.

To SUSPECT, ſŭſ-pĕkt'. v. n. To imagine guilt.

SUSPECT, ſŭſ-pĕkt'. part. a. Doubtful.

To SUSPEND, ſŭſ-pĕnd'. v. a. To hang, to make to hang by any thing; to make to depend upon; to interrupt, to make to ſtop for a time; to delay, to hinder from proceeding; to debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

SUSPENSE, ſŭſ-pĕns'. ſ. Uncertainty, delay of certainty or determination; act of with-holding the judgment;

ment; privation for a time, impediment for a time; ſtop in the midſt of two oppoſites.

SUSPENSE, ſůſ-pěns'. a. Held from proceeding; held in doubt, held in expectation.

SUSPENSION, ſůſ-pěn'-ſhůn. ſ. Act of making to hang on any thing; act of making to depend on any thing; act of delaying; act of withholding or balancing the judgment; interruption, temporary ceſſation.

SUSPENSORY, ſůſ-pěn'-ſůr-ŷ. a. Belonging to that by which a thing hangs.

SUSPICION, ſůſ-piſh'-ůn. ſ. The act of ſuſpecting, imagining of ſomething ill without proof.

SUSPICIOUS, ſůſ-piſh'-ůs. a. Inclined to ſuſpect, inclined to imagine ill without proof; liable to ſuſpicion, giving reaſon to imagine ill.

SUSPICIOUSLY, ſůſ-piſh'-ůſ-lŷ. ad. With ſuſpicion; ſo as to raiſe ſuſpicion.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, ſůſ-piſh'-ůſ-něs. ſ. Tendency to ſuſpicion.

SUSPIRATION, ſůſ-ſpŷ-rå'-ſhůn. ſ. Sigh, act of fetching the breath deep.

To **SUSPIRE**, ſůſ-ſpi're. v. a. To ſigh, to fetch the breath deep; it ſeems in Shakſpeare to mean only, to begin to breathe.

To **SUSTAIN**, ſůſ-tå'ne. v. a. To bear, to prop, to hold up; to ſupport, to keep from ſinking under evil; to maintain, to keep; to help, to relieve, to aſſiſt; to bear, to endure; to bear without yielding; to ſuffer, to bear as inflicted.

SUSTAINABLE, ſůſ-tå'ne-ěbl. a. That may be ſuſtained.

SUSTAINER, ſůſ-tå'ne-ůr. ſ. One that props, one that ſupports; one that ſuffers, a ſufferer.

SUSTENANCE, ſůs'-tě-něns. ſ. Support, maintenance; neceſſaries of life, victuals.

SUSTENTATION, ſůſ-těn-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. Support, preſervation from falling; ſupport of life, uſe of victuals; maintenance.

SUSURRANT, ſů-ſůr'-ånt. a. Whiſpering, ſoftly murmuring.

SUSURRATION, ſů-ſůr-rå'-ſhůn. ſ. Whiſper, ſoft murmur.

SUTLER, ſůt'-lůr. ſ. A man that ſells proviſions.

SUTURE, ſů'-tůr. ſ. A manner of ſewing or ſtitching, particularly wounds; Suture is a particular articulation.

SWAB, ſwŏb'. ſ. A kind of mop to clean floors.

To **SWAB**, ſwŏb'. v. a. To clean with a mop.

SWABBER, ſwŏb'-bůr. ſ. One who ſweeps the deck.

To **SWADDLE**, ſwŏd'l. v. a. To ſwathe, to bind in clothes, generally uſed of binding new-born children; to beat, to cudgel.

SWADDLE, ſwŏd'l. ſ. Clothes bound round the body.

SWADDLINGBAND, ſwŏd'-lling-bånd. }
SWADDLINGCLOTH, ſwŏd'-lling-klŏth. } ſ.
SWADDLINGCLOUT, ſwŏd'-lling-klout. }
A cloth wrapped round a new-born child.

To **SWAG**, ſwåg'. v. n. To ſink down by it's weight, to hang heavy.

To **SWAGE**, ſwå'dzh. v. a. To eaſe, to ſoften, to mitigate.

To **SWAGGER**, ſwåg'-gůr. v. n. To bluſter, to bully, to be turbulently and tumultuouſly proud.

SWAGGERER, ſwåg'-gěr-ůr. ſ. A bluſterer, a bully, a turbulent noiſy fellow.

SWAGGY, ſwåg'-gŷ. a. Dependent by it's weight.

SWAIN, ſwå'ne. ſ. A young man; a country ſervant employed in huſbandry; a paſtoral youth.

SWAINMOTE, ſwå'ne-mŏte. ſ. A court of freeholders within a foreſt.

To **SWALE**, ſwå'le. } v. a. To waſte
To **SWEAL**, ſwě'l. } or blaze away; to melt.

SWALLOW, ſwŏl'-lŏ. ſ. A ſmall bird of paſſage, or, as ſome ſay, a bird that lies hidden and ſleeps in the winter; the throat, voracity.

To SWALLOW, ſwŏl'-lō. v. a. To take down the throat; to receive without examination; to engroſs, to appropriate; to abſorb, to take in, to ſink in any abyſs, to engulph; to devour, to deſtroy; to be loſt in any thing, to be given up.

SWAM, ſwăm'. The pret. of SWIM.

SWAMP, ſwŏmp'. ſ. A marſh, a bog, a fen.

SWAMPY, ſwŏm'-pỳ. a. Boggy, fenny.

SWAN, ſwŏn'. ſ. A large water-fowl.

SWANG, ſwăng'. pret. of SWING.

SWANSKIN, ſwŏn'-ſkin. ſ. A kind of ſoft flannel.

SWAP, ſwŏp'. ad. Haſtily, with haſty violence, as he did it Swap.

SWARD, ſwȧ'rd. ſ. The ſkin of bacon; the ſurface of the ground.

SWARE, ſwå're. The pret. of SWEAR.

SWARM, ſwȧ'rm. ſ. A great body or number of bees or other ſmall animals; a multitude, a crowd.

To SWARM, ſwȧ'rm. v. n. To riſe as bees in a body, and quit the hive; to appear in multitudes, to crowd, to throng; to be crowded, to be over-run, to be thronged, to breed multitudes.

To SWART, ſwȧ'rt. v. a. To blacken, to duſk.

SWART, ſwå'rt. } a. Black, darkly brown;
SWARTH, ſwȧ'rth. } tawney; in Milton, gloomy, malignant.

SWARTHILY, ſwȧ'r-thỳ-lỳ. ad. Blackly, duſkily, tawnily.

SWARTHINESS, ſwȧ'r-thỳ-nĕs. ſ. Darkneſs of complexion, tawnineſs.

SWARTHY, ſwȧ'r-thỳ. a. Dark of complexion, black, duſky, tawney.

SWASH, ſwŏſh'. ſ. Impulſe of water flowing with violence.

To SWASH, ſwŏſh'. v. n. To make a great clatter or noiſe.

SWASHBUCKLER, ſwŏſh'-bŭk-lŭr. } ſ.
SWASHER, ſwŏſh'-ŭr. }
One who makes a ſhow of valour or force.

SWATH, ſwȧth'. ſ. A line of graſs cut down by the mower; a band, a fillet.

To SWATHE, ſwå'the. v. a. To bind as a child with bands and rollers.

To SWAY, ſwå'. v. a. To wave in the hand, to move or wield with facility; to biaſs, to direct to either ſide; to govern, to rule, to overpower, to influence.

To SWAY, ſwå'. v. n. To hang heavy, to be drawn by weight; to have weight, to have influence; to bear rule, to govern.

SWAY, ſwå'. ſ. The ſwing or ſweep of a weapon; any thing moving with bulk and power; power, rule, dominion; influence, direction.

To SWEAR, ſwē're. v. n. To obteſt ſome ſuperiour power, to utter an oath; to declare or promiſe upon oath; to give evidence upon oath; to obteſt the great name profanely.

To SWEAR, ſwē're. v. a. To put to an oath; to declare upon oath; to obteſt by an oath.

SWEARER, ſwē're-ŭr. ſ. A wretch who obteſts the great name wantonly and profanely.

SWEAT, ſwĕt'. ſ. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour; labour, toil, drudgery; evaporation of moiſture.

To SWEAT, ſwĕt. v. n. To be moiſt on the body with heat or labour; to toil, to labour, to drudge; to emit moiſture.

To SWEAT, ſwĕt'. v. a. To emit as ſweat.

SWEATEN, ſwĕt'n. Irr. paſſ. part. of SWEAT.

SWEATER, ſwĕt'-tŭr. ſ. One who ſweats.

SWEATINESS, ſwĕt'-tỳ-nĕs. ſ. A ſweaty ſtate.

SWEATY, ſwĕt'-tỳ. a. Covered with ſweat, moiſt with ſweat; conſiſting of ſweat; laborious, toilſome.

To SWEEP, ſwē'p. v. a. To drive away with a beſom; to clean with a beſom; to carry with pomp; to drive or carry off with celerity and violence; to paſs over with celerity and force; to rub over; to ſtrike with a long ſtroke.

To SWEEP, ſwē'p. v. n. To paſs with violence, tumult, or ſwiftneſs; to paſs with pomp, to paſs with an equal motion; to move with a long reach.

SWEEP, ſwé'p. ſ. The act of ſweeping; the compaſs of any violent or continued motion; violent deſtruction; direction of any motion not rectilinear.

SWEEPER, ſwé'p-ůr. ſ. One that ſweeps.

SWEEPINGS, ſwé'p-ingz. ſ. That which is ſwept away.

SWEEPNET, ſwép'-nét. ſ. A net that takes in a great compaſs.

SWEEPSTAKE, ſwé'p-ſtåke. ſ. A man that wins all; a prize at a race.

SWEEPY, ſwé'p-ŷ. a. Paſſing with great ſpeed and violence.

SWEET, ſwé't. a. Pleaſing to any ſenſe; luſcious to the taſte; fragrant to the ſmell; melodious to the ear; pleaſing to the eye; mild, ſoft, gentle; grateful, pleaſing; not ſtale, not ſtinking, as, that meat is ſweet.

SWEET, ſwé't. ſ. Sweetneſs, ſomething pleaſing; a word of endearment; a perfume.

SWEETBREAD, ſwé't-bréd. ſ. The pancreas of the calf.

SWEETBRIAR, ſwé't-bri-ůr. ſ. A fragrant ſhrub.

SWEETBROOM, ſwé't-bròm. ſ. A herb.

To SWEETEN, ſwé'tn. v. a. To make ſweet; to make mild or kind; to make leſs painful; to palliate, to reconcile; to make grateful or pleaſing; to ſoften, to make delicate.

To SWEETEN, ſwé'tn. v. n. To grow ſweet.

SWEETENER, ſwé't-nůr. ſ. One that palliates, one that repreſents things tenderly; that which tempers acrimony.

SWEETHEART, ſwé't-hårt. ſ. A lover or miſtreſs.

SWEETING, ſwé't-ing. ſ. A ſweet luſcious apple; a word of endearment.

SWEETISH, ſwé't-iſh. a. Somewhat ſweet.

SWEETLY, ſwé't-lŷ. ad. In a ſweet manner, with ſweetneſs.

SWEETMEAT, ſwé't-mét. ſ. A delicacy made of fruit preſerved with ſugar.

SWEETNESS, ſwé't-nés. ſ. The quality of being ſweet in any of it's ſenſes.

SWEETWILLIAM, ſwét-wil'-lyåm. ſ. A ſpecies of gilliflower.

SWEETWILLOW, ſwét-wil'-lô. ſ. Gale or Dutch myrtle.

To SWELL, ſwél'. v. n. To grow bigger, to grow turgid, to extend the parts; to tumify by obſtruction; to be exaſperated; to lock big; to protuberate; to riſe into arrogance, to be elated; to be inflated with anger; to grow upon the view.

To SWELL, ſwél'. v. a. To cauſe to riſe or increaſe, to make tumid; to aggravate, to heighten; to raiſe to arrogance.

SWELL, ſwél'. ſ. Extenſion of bulk.

SWELLING, ſwél'-ling. ſ. Morbid tumour; protuberance, prominence; effort for a vent.

To SWELTER, ſwél'-tůr. v. n. To be pained with heat.

To SWELTER, ſwél'-tůr. v. a. To parch, or dry up with heat.

SWELTRY, ſwél'-trŷ. a. Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT, ſwépt'. The part. and pret. of Sweep.

To SWERVE, ſwérv'. v. n. To wander, to rove; to deviate, to depart from rule, cuſtom, or duty; to ply, to bend.

SWET, ſwét'. Irr. pret. and paſſ. part. of Sweat.

SWIFT, ſwiſt'. a. Moving far in a ſhort time, quick, fleet, ſpeedy, nimble; ready.

SWIFT, ſwiſt. ſ. A bird like a ſwallow, a martinet; the current of a ſtream.

SWIFTLY, ſwiſt'-lŷ. ad. Fleetly, rapidly, nimble.

SWIFTNESS, ſwiſt'-nés. ſ. Speed, nimbleneſs, rapidity, quickneſs, velocity, celerity.

To SWIG, ſwig'. v. n. To drink by large draughts.

To SWILL, ſwil'. v. a. To drink luxuriouſly and groſsly; to waſh, to drench; to inebriate.

SWILL, ſwil'. ſ. Drink luxuriouſly poured down.

SWILLER, ſwil'-lur. ſ. A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM, ſwim'. v. n. To float on the water, not to ſink; to move progreſſively in the water by the motion of the limbs; to glide along with a ſmooth or dizzy motion; to be dizzy, to be vertiginous; to be floated; to have abundance of any quality, to flow.

To SWIM, ſwim'. v. a. To paſs by ſwimming.

SWIM, ſwim'. ſ. The bladder of fiſhes by which they are ſupported in the water.

SWIMMER, ſwim'-mur. ſ. One who ſwims; the protuberance in the legs of a horſe reſembling a piece of hard dry horn.

SWIMMINGLY, ſwim'-ming-ly. ad. Smoothly, without obſtruction.

SWINE, ſwi'ne. ſ. A hog, a pig, a ſow.

SWINEBREAD, ſwi'ne-bréd. ſ. A kind of plant; truffles.

SWINEHERD, ſwi'ne-herd. ſ. A keeper of hogs.

SWINEPIPE, ſwi'ne-pipe. ſ. A bird of the thruſh kind.

To SWING, ſwing'. v. n. To wave to and fro hanging looſely; to fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING, ſwing'. v. a. To make to play looſely on a ſtring; to whirl round in the air; to wave looſely.

SWING, ſwing'. ſ. Motion of any thing hanging looſely; a line on which any thing hangs looſe; influence or power of a body put in motion; courſe, unreſtrained liberty; unreſtrained tendency.

To SWINGE, ſwindzh'. v. a. To whip, to baſtinade, to puniſh; to move as a laſh.

SWINGEBUCKLER, ſwindzh'-buk-lur. ſ. A bully, a man who pretends to feats of arms. An old cant word.

SWINGER, ſwing'-ur. ſ. He who ſwings, a hurler.

SWINGING, ſwin'-dzhing. a. Great, huge.

SWINGINGLY, ſwin'-dzhing-ly. ad. Vaſtly, greatly.

To SWINGLE, ſwing'gl. v. n. To dangle, to wave hanging; to ſwing in pleaſure.

SWINISH, ſwi'ne-iſh. a. Befitting ſwine, reſembling ſwine, groſs.

To SWINK, ſwingk'. v. a. To overlabour. Obſolete.

SWITCH, ſwitſh'. ſ. A ſmall flexible twig.

To SWITCH, ſwitſh'. v. a. To laſh, to jerk.

SWIVEL, ſwiv'l. ſ. Something fixed in another body ſo as to turn round in it.

SWOBBER, ſwob'-bur. ſ. One who ſwabs the deck. See Swabber. One of four privileged cards that are only incidentally uſed in betting at the game of whiſt.

SWOLLEN, } ſwo'ln. { Irr. part.
SWOLN, } { paſſ. of Swell.

SWOM, ſwom'. The pret. of Swim. Not in uſe, Swam ſupplying it's place.

To SWOON, ſwo'n. v. n. To ſuffer a ſuſpenſion of thought and ſenſation, to faint.

SWOON, ſwo'n. ſ. A lipothymy, a fainting fit.

To SWOOP, ſwo'p. v. a. To fall at once as a hawk upon it's prey; to prey upon, to catch up.

SWOOP, ſwo'p. ſ. Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

To SWOP, ſwop'. v. a. To change, to exchange one thing for another.

SWORD, ſo'rd. ſ. A weapon uſed either in cutting or thruſting, the uſual weapon of fights hand to hand; deſtruction by war; vengeance of juſtice; emblem of authority.

SWORDCUTLER, ſo'rd-kut-lur. ſ. One who makes or ſells ſwords.

SWORDED, ſo'rd-id. a. Girt with a ſword.

SWORDER, ſo'rd-ur. ſ. A cut-throat, a ſoldier. Not in uſe.

SWORDFISH, ſo'rd-fiſh. ſ. A fiſh with a long ſharp bone iſſuing from his head.

SWORDGRASS, ſŏ'rd-gràs. ſ. A kind of ſedge, glader.

SWORDKNOT, ſŏ'rd-nŏt. ſ. Riband tied to the hilt of the ſword.

SWORDLAW, ſŏ'rd-là. ſ. Violence.

SWORDMAN, ſŏ'rd-màn. ſ. Soldier, fighting man.

SWORDPLAYER, ſŏ'rd-plà-ùr. ſ. a gladiator, a fencer.

SWORE, ſwŏ're. The pret. of Swear.

SWORN, ſwŏ'rn. The part. paſſ. of Swear.

SWUM, ſwùm'. Pret. and part. paſſ. of Swim.

SWUNG, ſwùng'. Pret. and part. paſſ. of Swing.

SYCAMINE, sìk'-à-mìn. } ſ. A
SYCAMORE, sìk'-à-mòre. } tree.

SYCOPHANT, sìk'-ŏ-fànt. ſ. A flatterer, a paraſite.

SYCOPHANTICK, sìk-ŏ-fàn'-tìk. a. Flattering, paraſitical.

To **SYCOPHANTISE**, sìk'-ŏ-fàn-tìze. v. n. To play the ſycophant.

SYLLABICAL, sìl-làb'-ỳ-kèl. a. Relating to ſyllables, conſiſting of ſyllables.

SYLLABICALLY, sìl-làb'-ỳ-kèl-ỳ. ad. In a ſyllabical manner.

SYLLABICK, sìl'-làb-ìk. a. Relating to ſyllables.

SYLLABLE, sìl'-làbl. ſ. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation; any thing proverbially conciſe.

To **SYLLABLE**, sìl'-làbl. v. a. To utter, to pronounce, to articulate.

SYLLABUB, See Sillabub.

SYLLABUS, sìl'-là-bùs. ſ. An abſtract, a compendium containing the heads of a diſcourſe.

SYLLOGISM, sìl'-lŏ-dzhìzm. ſ. An argument compoſed of three propoſitions.

SYLLOGISTICAL, sìl-lŏ-dzhìs'-tỳ-kèl. }
SYLLOGISTICK, sìl-lŏ-dzhìs'-tìk. } a.
Pertaining to a ſyllogiſm, conſiſting of a ſyllogiſm.

SYLLOGISTICALLY, sìl-lŏ-dzhìs'-tỳ-kèl-ỳ. ad. In the form of a ſyllogiſm.

To **SYLLOGIZE**, sìl'-lŏ-dzhìze. v. n. To reaſon by ſyllogiſm.

SYLPH, sìlf'. ſ. An aerial ſpirit.

SYLVAN, sìl'-vàn. a. Woody, ſhady.

SYLVAN, sìl'-vàn. ſ. A wood god, or ſatyr.

SYMBOL, sìm'-bùl. ſ. An abſtract, a compendium, a comprehenſive form; a type, that which comprehends in it's figure a repreſentation of ſomething elſe.

SYMBOLICAL, sìm-bŏl'-ỳ-kèl. a. Repreſentative, typical, expreſſing by ſigns.

SYMBOLICALLY, sìm-bŏl'-ỳ-kèl-ỳ. ad. Typically, by repreſentation.

SYMBOLIZATION, sìm-bŏ-lì-zà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of ſymbolizing, repreſentation, reſemblance.

To **SYMBOLIZE**, sìm'-bŏ-lìze. v. n. To have ſomething in common with another by repreſentative qualities.

To **SYMBOLIZE**, sìm'-bŏ-lìze. v. a. To make repreſentative of ſomething.

SYMMETRICAL, sìm-mèt'-trỳ-kèl. a. Proportionate, having parts well adapted to each other.

SYMMETRIST, sìm'-mè-trìſt. ſ. One very ſtudious or obſervant of proportion.

SYMMETRY, sìm'-mè-trỳ. ſ. Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion, harmony, agreement of one part to another.

SYMPATHETICAL, sìm-pà-thèt'-ỳ-kèl. }
SYMPATHETICK, sìm-pà-thèt'-ìk. } a.
Having mutual ſenſation, being affected by what happens to the other.

SYMPATHETICALLY, sìm-pà-thèt'-ỳ-kèl-ỳ. ad. With ſympathy, in conſequence of ſympathy.

To **SYMPATHIZE**, sìm'-pà-thìze. v. n. To feel with another, to feel in conſequence of what another feels, to feel mutually.

SYMPATHY, sìm'-pà-thỳ. ſ. Fellow-feeling, mutual ſenſibility, the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

SYMPHONIOUS, sìm-fŏ'-nyùs. a. Harmonious, agreeing in ſound.

SYMPHONY, sĭm'-fŏ-nŷ. ſ. Concert of inſtruments, harmony of mingled ſounds.

SYMPOSIACK, sĭm-pŏ'-zhŷ-ăk. a. Relating to merry-makings.

SYMPTOM, sĭmp'-tŭm. ſ. Something that happens concurrently with ſomething elſe, not as the original cauſe, or as the neceſſary effect; a ſign, a token.

SYMPTOMATICAL, sĭmp-tŏ-măt'-ŷ-kĕl.
SYMPTOMATICK, sĭmp-tŏ-măt'-ĭk. } a.
Happening concurrently, or occaſionally.

SYMPTOMATICALLY, sĭmp-tŏ-măt'-ŷ-kĕl-ŷ. ad. In the nature of a ſymptom.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY, sĭmp-tŏ-mă-tŏl'-lŏ-dzhŷ. ſ. The doctrine of ſymptoms.

SYNAGOGICAL, sĭn-ă-gŏdzh'-ŷ-kăl. a. Pertaining to a ſynagogue.

SYNAGOGUE, sĭn'-ă-gŏg. ſ. An aſſembly of the Jews to worſhip.

SYNALEPHA, sĭn-ă-lē'-fă. ſ. A contraction or exciſion of a ſyllable in a Latin verſe, by joining together two vowels in the ſcanning, or cutting off the ending vowel.

SYNCHRONICAL, sĭn-krŏn'-ŷ-kĕl. a. Happening together at the ſame time.

SYNCHRONISM, sĭn'-krŏ-nĭzm. ſ. Concurrence of events happening at the ſame time.

SYNCHRONOUS, sĭn'-krŏ-nŭs. a. Happening at the ſame time.

SYNCOPE, sĭn'-kŏ-pē. ſ. Fainting fit; contraction of a word by cutting off part.

SYNCOPIST, sĭn'-kŏ-pĭſt. a. A contractor of words.

SYNDICK, sĭn'-dĭk. ſ. A perſon deputed to act on the behalf of a corporation or community; the chief magiſtrate of a town or corporation.

To **SYNDICATE**, sĭn'-dŷ-kāte. v. n. To judge; to paſs judgment on; to cenſure. Not in uſe.

SYNDROME, sĭn'-drŏ-mē. ſ. Concurrent action, concurrence.

SYNECDOCHE, sĭn-nĕk'-dŏ-kē. ſ. A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

SYNECDOCHICAL, sĭn-nĕk-dŏk'-ŷ-kăl. a. Expreſſed by a ſynecdoche, implying a ſynecdoche.

SYNOCHA, sĭn'-ŏ-kă. ſ. Inflammatory fever.

SYNOCHUS, sĭn'-ŏ-kŭs. ſ. A fever beginning with inflammatory and ending with putrid ſymptoms.

SYNOD, sĭn'-nŭd. ſ. An aſſembly, particularly of eccleſiaſticks; conjunction of heavenly bodies.

SYNODAL, sĭn'-nŏ-dĕl.
SYNODICAL, sĭn-nŏd'-ŷ-kĕl. } a.
SYNODICK, sĭn-nŏd'-ĭk.
Relating to a ſynod, tranſacted in a ſynod; reckoned from one conjunction with the ſun to another.

SYNODICALLY, sĭn-nŏd'-ŷ-kĕl-ŷ. ad. By the authority of a ſynod or publick aſſembly.

SYNONYMA, sĭn-ŏn'-nŷ-mă. ſ. Names which ſignify the ſame thing.

To **SYNONYMISE**, sĭn-ŏn'-nŷ-mīze. v. a. To expreſs the ſame thing in different words.

SYNONYMOUS, sĭn-ŏn'-nŷ-mŭs. a. Expreſſing the ſame thing by different words.

SYNONYMY, sĭn-ŏn'-nŷ-mŷ. ſ. The quality of expreſſing by different words the ſame thing.

SYNOPSIS, sĭn-ŏp'-sĭs. ſ. A general view, all the parts brought under one view.

SYNOPTICAL, sĭn-ŏp'-tŷ-kĕl. a. Affording a view of many parts at once.

SYNTACTICAL, sĭn-tăk'-tŷ-kĕl. a. Conjoined, fitted to each other; relating to the conſtruction of ſpeech.

SYNTAX, sĭn'-tăks.
SYNTAXIS, sĭn-tăks'-ĭs. } ſ. A ſyſtem, a number of things joined together; that part of grammar which teaches the conſtruction of words.

SYNTHESIS, sĭn'-thē-sĭs. ſ. The act of joining, oppoſed to Analyſis.

SYNTHETICK, sĭn-thĕt'-ĭk. a. Conjoining, compounding, forming compoſition.

SYPHON, sī'-fŭn. ſ. A tube, a pipe.

SYRINGE, sĭr'-rĭndzh. ſ. A pipe

through which any liquor is ſquirted.

To **SYRINGE**, sir′-rindzh. v. a. To ſpout by a ſyringe; to waſh with a ſyringe.

SYRINGOTOMY, sir-ring-gŏt′-tŏ-mỷ. ſ. The act or practice of cutting fiſtulas or hollow ſores.

SYRTIS, ſĕr′-tis. ſ. A quick ſand, a bog.

SYSTEM, sis′-tim. ſ. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together; a ſcheme which reduces many things to regular dependance or co-operation; a ſcheme which unites many things in order.

SYSTEMATICAL, sis-tĕ-măt′-ỷ-kĕl. a. Methodical, written or formed with regular ſubordination of one part to another.

SYSTEMATICALLY, sis-tĕ-măt′-ỷ-kĕl-ỷ. ad. In form of a ſyſtem.

SYSTOLE, sis′-tŏ-lĕ. ſ. In anatomy the contraction of the heart; in grammar, the ſhortening of a long ſyllable.

T.

TABBY, tăb′-bỷ. ſ. A kind of waved ſilk.

TABBY, tăb′-bỷ. a. Brinded, brindled.

TABEFACTION, tăb-ĕ-făk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of waſting away.

To **TABEFY**, tăb′-ĕ-fỷ. v. n. To waſte, to be extenuated by diſeaſe.

TABERD, tăb′-ĕrd. ſ. A kind of gown, a herald's coat.

TABERDER, tăb′-ĕrd-ŭr. ſ. One who wears a taberd.

TABERNACLE, tăb′-ĕr-nĕkl. ſ. A temporary habitation, a caſual dwelling; a ſacred place, a place of worſhip.

To **TABERNACLE**, tăb′-ĕr-nĕkl. v. n. To enſhrine, to houſe.

TABID, tăb′-id. a. Waſted by diſeaſe, conſumptive.

TABIDNESS, tăb′-id-nĕs. ſ. Conſumptiveneſs, ſtate of being waſted by diſeaſe.

TABIFICK, tă-bif′-fik. a. Conſumptive, tending to a conſumption, waſting, producing a conſumption.

TABLATURE, tăb′-lă-tŭr. ſ. Painting on walls or ceilings.

TABLE, tā′bl. ſ. Any flat or level ſurface; a horizontal ſurface raiſed above the ground, uſed for meals and other purpoſes; the perſons ſitting at table; the fare or entertainment itſelf, as he keeps a good Table; a tablet, a ſurface on which any thing is written or engraved; an index, a collection of heads; a ſynopſis, many particulars brought into one view; in the plural, the game of backgammon; To turn the Tables, to change the condition or fortune of two contending parties.

To **TABLE**, tā′bl. v. n. To board, to live at the table of another.

To **TABLE**, tā′bl. v. a. ſ. To make into a catalogue, to ſet down. Not in uſe.

TABLEBED, tā′bl-bĕd. ſ. A bed of the figure of a table.

TABLE DIAMOND, tā′bl-di-ă-mŭnd. ſ. A diamond cut with a flat ſurface at the top.

TABLEBEER, tā′bl-bĕr. ſ. Beer uſed at victuals, ſmall beer.

TABLEBOOK, tā′bl-bŭk. ſ. A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

TABLECLOTH, tā′bl-klăth. ſ. Linen ſpread on a table.

TABLEMAN, tā′bl-măn. ſ. A piece with

with which they play at backgammon.

TABLER, tå'-blůr. ſ. One who boards.

TABLETALK, tå'bl-tåk. ſ. Converſation at meals or entertainments.

TABLET, tåb'-lėt. ſ. A ſmall level ſurface; a ſurface written on or painted.

To TABOUR, tå'-bůr. v. n. To ſtrike lightly and frequently.

TABOUR, tå'-bůr. ſ. A ſmall drum, a drum beaten with one ſtick to accompany a pipe.

TABOURER, tå'-bůr-ůr. ſ. One who beats the tabour.

TABOURET, tåb'-ů-rėt. ſ. A ſmall drum or tabour.

TABOURINE, tåb-ů-rí'n. ſ. A tabour, a ſmall drum.

TABRET, tåb'-rėt. ſ. A tabour.

TABULAR, tåb'-ů-lėr. a. Set down in the form of tables or ſynopſes; formed in ſquares, made into laminæ.

To TABULATE, tåb'-ů-låte. v. a. To reduce to tables or ſynopſes.

TABULATED, tåb'-ů-lå-tĭd. a. Having a flat ſurface.

TACHE, tåtſh'. ſ. Any thing taken hold of, a catch, a loop, a button.

TACHYGRAPHY, tå-kĭg'-grå-fŷ. ſ. The art or practice of quick writing.

TACIT, tås'-ĭt. a. Silent, implied; not expreſſed by words.

TACITLY, tås'-ĭt-lŷ. ad. Silently, without oral expreſſion.

TACITURNITY, tåſ-ŷ-tůr'-nĭt-ŷ. ſ. Habitual ſilence.

To TACK, tåk'. v. a. To faſten to any thing; to join, to write, to ſtitch together.

To TACK, tåk'. v. n. To turn a ſhip.

TACK, tåk'. ſ. A ſmall nail; the act or turning ſhips at ſea; To hold Tack, to laſt, to hold out.

TACKLE, tåk'l. ſ. Inſtruments of action; the ropes of a ſhip.

TACKLED, tåk'ld. a. Made of ropes tacked together.

TACKLING, tåk'-lĭng. ſ. Furniture of the maſt; inſtruments of action.

TACTICAL, tåk'-tŷ-kėl. } a. Relating to
TACTICK, tåk'-tĭk. } the art of ranging a battle.

TACTICKS, tåk'-tĭks. ſ. The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

TACTILE, tåk'-tĭl. a. Suſceptible of touch.

TACTILITY, tåk-tĭl'-ĭt-ŷ. ſ. Perceptibility by the touch.

TACTION, tåk'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of touching.

TADPOLE, tåd'-pôle. ſ. A young ſhapeleſs frog or toad, conſiſting only of a body and tail.

TA'EN, tå'ne. The poetical contraction of TAKEN.

TAFFETA, tåf'-fė-tŷ. ſ. A thin ſilk.

TAG, tåg'. ſ. A point of metal put to the end of a ſtring; any thing paltry and mean.

To TAG, tåg'. v. a. To fit any thing with an end, as to Tag a lace; to append one thing to another; to join, this is properly To tack.

TAGTAIL, tåg'-tåle. ſ. A worm which has the tail of another colour.

TAIL, tå'le. ſ. That which terminates the animal behind, the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging looſe behind; the lower part; any thing hanging long, a cat-kin; the hinder part of any thing; To turn Tail, to flee, to run away.

To TAIL, tå'le. v. n. To pull by the tail.

TAILED, tå'ld. a. Furniſhed with a tail.

TAILLE, tå'le. ſ. A limited eſtate, an entail.

TAILOR, tå'-lůr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to make clothes.

To TAINT, tå'nt. v. a. To imbue or impregnate with any thing; to ſtain, to ſully; to infect; to corrupt.

To TAINT, tå'nt. v. n. To be infected, to be touched.

TAINT, tå'nt. ſ. A tincture, a ſtain; an inſect; infection; a ſpot, a ſoil, a blemiſh.

TAINTLESS, tå'nt-lės. a. Free from infection.

TAINTURE, tå'n-tůr. ſ. Taint, tinge, defilement.

To **TAKE**, tå'ke. v. a. To receive what is offered; to ſeize what is not given; to receive; to receive with good or ill will; to lay hold of, to catch by ſurpriſe or artifice; to ſnatch, to ſeize; to make priſoner; to captivate with pleaſure, to delight, to engage; to underſtand in any particular ſenſe or manner; to uſe, to employ; to admit any thing bad from without; to turn to, to practiſe; to cloſe in with, to comply with; to form, to fix; to catch in the hand, to ſeize; to receive into the mind; to go into; to ſwallow as a medicine; to chooſe one of more; to copy; to convey, to carry, to tranſport; to faſten on, to ſeize; not to refuſe, to accept; to admit; to endure, to bear; to leap, to jump over; to aſſume; to allow, to admit; to ſuppoſe, to receive in thoughts, to entertain in opinion; to hire, to rent; to engage in, to be active in; to admit in copulation; to uſe as an oath or expreſſion; to ſeize as a diſeaſe; To Take away, to deprive of; to ſet aſide, to remove; To Take care, to be cautious; to be ſolicitous for, to ſuperintend; To Take courſe, to have recourſe to meaſures; To Take down, to cruſh, to reduce, to ſuppreſs; to ſwallow, to take by the mouth; To Take from, to derogate, to detract; to deprive of; To Take heed, to be cautious, to beware; To Take heed to, to attend; To Take in, to encloſe; to compriſe, to comprehend; to admit; to win; to receive; to receive mentally; To Take in hand, to undertake; To Take oath, to ſwear; To Take off, to invalidate, to deſtroy, to remove; to withhold, to withdraw; to ſwallow; to purchaſe; to copy; to find place for; to remove; To Take order with, to check, to take courſe with; To Take out, to remove from within any place; To Take part, to ſhare; To Take place, to prevail, to have effect; To Take up, to borrow upon credit or intereſt; to be ready for, to engage with; to apply to the uſe of; to begin; to faſten with a ligature paſſed under; to engroſs, to engage; to have final recourſe to; to ſeize, to catch, to arreſt; to admit; to anſwer by reproving, to reprimand; to begin where the former left off; to liſt; to occupy; to accommodate, to adjuſt; to compriſe; to adopt, to aſſume; to collect, to exact a tax; To Take upon, to appropriate to, to aſſume, to admit to be imputed to; to aſſume, to claim authority.

To **TAKE**, tå'ke. v. n. To direct the courſe, to have a tendency to; to pleaſe, to gain reception; to have the intended or natural effect; to catch, to fix; To Take after, to learn of, to reſemble, to imitate; To Take in with, to reſort to; To Take on, to be violently affected; to grieve, to pine; To Take to, to apply to, to be fond of; to betake to, to have recourſe; To Take up, to ſtop; to reform; To Take up with, to be contented with; to lodge, to dwell; To Take with, to pleaſe.

TAKEN, tå'kn. The part. paſſ. of Take.

TAKER, tå'-kůr. ſ. He that takes.

TAKING, tå'-king. ſ. Seizure, diſtreſs.

TALBOT, tå'l-bůt. ſ. A hound.

TALE, tå'le. ſ. A narrative, a ſtory; oral relation; number reckoned; reckoning, numeral account; information, diſcloſure of any thing ſecret.

TALEBEARER, tå'le-bê-rúr. ſ. One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

TALEBEARING, tå'le-bê-ring. ſ. The act of informing.

TALENT, tål'-ěnt. ſ. A talent ſignified ſo much weight, or a ſum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries; faculty, power, gift of nature; quality, nature.

TALISMAN, tål'-iz-mån. ſ. A magical character.

TALISMANICK, tål-iz-mån'-ik. a. Magical.

To TALK, tå'k. v. n. To ſpeak in converſation, to ſpeak fluently and familiarly; to prattle, to ſpeak impertinently; to give account; to ſpeak, to reaſon, to confer.

TALK, tå'k. ſ. Oral converſation, fluent and familiar ſpeech; report, rumour; ſubject of diſcourſe; a ſtone compoſed of plates generally parallel, and flexible.

TALKATIVE, tå'k-å-tiv. a. Full of prate, loquacious.

TALKATIVENESS, tå'k-å-tiv-nės. ſ. Loquacity, garrulity.

TALKER, tå'k-ůr. ſ. One who talks; a loquacious perſon, a prattler; a boaſter, a bragging fellow.

TALKY, tå'k-ý. a. Conſiſting of talk.

TALL, tå'l. a. High in ſtature; lofty; ſturdy, luſty.

TALLAGE, tål'-lidzh. ſ. Impoſt, exciſe.

TALLOW, tål'-lō. ſ. The greaſe or fat of an animal, ſuet.

To TALLOW, tål'-lō. v. a. To greaſe, to ſmear with tallow.

To TALLOW, tål'-lō. v. n. To yield tallow.

TALLOWCHANDLER, tål'-lō-tſhånd-lůr. ſ. One who makes candles of tallow.

TALLY, tål'-lý. ſ. A ſtick notched or cut in conformity to another ſtick; any thing made to ſuit another.

To TALLY, tål'-lý. v. a. To fit, to ſuit, to cut out for any thing.

To TALLY, tål'-ly. v. n. To be fitted, to conform, to be ſuitable.

TALLYMAN, tål'-lý-mån. ſ. One who ſells on credit to be paid weekly.

TALMUD, tål'-můd. ſ. The book containing the Jewiſh traditions, the rabbinical conſtitutions and explications of the law.

TALNESS, tå'l-nės. ſ. Height of ſtature, procerity.

TALON, tål'-ůn. ſ. The claw of a bird of prey.

TAMARIND, tåm'-må-rind. ſ. A tree; the fruit of the tamarind tree.

TAMARISK, tåm'-må-riſk. ſ. A tree.

TAMBARINE, tåm-bå-ri'n. ſ. A tabour, a ſmall drum.

TAMBOUR, tôm'-bôr. ſ. A drum; a kind of fine ſieve; a kind of needlework.

To TAMBOUR, tôm'-bôr. v. a. To ornament with a kind of needlework.

TAME, tå'me. a. Not wild, domeſtick; cruſhed, ſubdued, depreſſed, ſpiritleſs, unanimated.

To TAME, tå'me. v. n. To reduce from wildneſs, to reclaim, to make gentle; to ſubdue, to cruſh, to depreſs, to conquer.

TAMEABLE, tå'me-åbl. a. Suſceptive of taming.

TAMELY, tå'me-lý. ad. Not wildly, meanly, ſpiritleſsly.

TAMENESS, tå'me-nės. ſ. The quality of being tame, not wildneſs; want of ſpirits, timidity.

TAMER, tå'me-ůr. ſ. Conqueror, ſubduer.

TAMKIN, tôm'-kin. ſ. The ſtopple of the mouth of a great gun.

To TAMPER, tåm'-půr. v. a. To be buſy with phyſick; to meddle, to have to do without fitneſs or neceſſity; to deal, to practiſe with.

To TAN, tån'. v. a. To impregnate or imbue with bark; to imbrown by the ſun.

TAN, tån'. ſ. The bark of the oak, the ooze with which tanners prepare their leather.

TANG, tång'. ſ. A ſtrong taſte, a taſte left in the mouth, reliſh, taſte; ſomething that leaves a ſting or pain behind it; ſound, tune.

To TANG, tång'. v. n. To ring with.

TANGENT, tån'-dzhėnt. ſ. A right line perpendicularly raiſed on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle ſo as not to cut it.

TANGIBILITY, tån-dzhý-bil'-lit-ý. ſ. The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE, tån'-dzhìbl. a. Perceptible by the touch.

To TANGLE, tång'gl. v. a. To implicate, to knit together; to enſnare, to entrap; to embroil, to embarraſs.

To TANGLE, tång'gl. v. n. To be entangled.

TANGLE, tång'gl. ſ. A knot of things mingled in one another.

TANK, tångk'. ſ. A large ciſtern or baſon.

TANKARD, tång'-kẻrd. ſ. A large veſſel for a cover, for ſtrong drink.

TANNER, tån'-nůr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to tan leather.

TANPIT, tån'-pìt. ſ. The pit in which leather is tanned.

TANSY, tån'-zŷ. ſ. A plant.

TANTALISM, tån'-tå-lìzm. ſ. A puniſhment like that of Tantalus.

To TANTALIZE, tån'-tå-lìze. v. a. To torment by the ſhow of pleaſures which cannot be reached.

TANTAMOUNT, tånt'-å'-mount. a. Equivalent.

TANTIVY, tån-tìv'-ŷ. ad. With great ſpeed, with more than common hurry.

TANTLING, tånt'-lìng. ſ. One ſeized with hopes of pleaſure unattainable. Obſolete.

TANYARD, tån'-yård. ſ. The place where the buſineſs of a tanner is carried on.

To TAP, tåp'. v. a. To touch lightly, to ſtrike gently; to pierce a veſſel, to broach a veſſel.

TAP, tåp'. ſ. A gentle blow; a pipe at which the liquor of a veſſel is let out.

TAPE, tå'pe. ſ. A narrow fillet or band.

TAPER, tå'-půr. ſ. A wax candle, a light.

TAPER, tå'-půr. a. Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top, pyramidal, conical.

To TAPER, tå'-půr. v. n. To grow ſmaller.

TAPESTRY, tåps'-trŷ. ſ. Cloth woven in regular figures.

TAPROOT, tåp'-ròt. ſ. The principal ſtem of the root.

TAPSTER, tåps'-tůr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to draw beer in an alehouſe.

TAR, tå'r. ſ. Liquid pitch; a ſailor, a ſeaman in contempt.

To TAR, tå'r. v. a. To ſmear over with tar; to teaſe, to provoke.

TARANTULA, tå-rån'-tů-lå. ſ. An inſect whoſe bite is ſaid to be cured only by muſick.

TARDATION, tår-då'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of hindering or delaying.

TARDIGRADOUS, tå'r-dŷ-grå-důs. a. Moving ſlowly.

TARDILY, tå'r-dŷ-lŷ. ad. Slowly, ſluggiſhly.

TARDINESS, tå'r-dŷ-nẻs. ſ. Slowneſs, ſluggiſhneſs, unwillingneſs to action or motion.

TARDITY, tå'r-dìt-ŷ. ſ. Slowneſs, want of velocity.

TARDY, tå'r-dŷ. a. Slow, not ſwift; ſluggiſh, unwilling to action or motion; dilatory, late, tedious.

To TARDY, tå'r-dŷ. v. a. To delay, to hinder.

TARE, tå're. ſ. A weed that grows among corn; a mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity, alſo the allowance made for it.

TARE, tå're. preterite of Tear.

TARGE, tå'rdzh. } ſ. A kind of
TARGET, tå'r-gẻt. } buckler or ſhield born on the left arm.

TARGETIER, tår-gẻt-tẻ'r. ſ. One armed with a target.

TARGUM, tå'r-gům. ſ. A paraphraſe on the Pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

TARIFF, tår'-ìf. ſ. A cartel of commerce.

TARN, tå'rn. ſ. A bog; a pool.

To TARNISH, tå'r-nìſh. v. a. To ſully, to ſoil, to make not bright.

To TARNISH, tå'r-nìſh. v. n. To loſe brightneſs.

TARPAWLING, tår-på'l-ìng. ſ. Hempen cloth ſmeared with tar; a ſailor in contempt.

TARRAGON, tår'-rå-gůn. ſ. A plant called herb-dragon.

TARRIANCE, tår'-rŷ-åns. ſ. Stay, delay, perhaps ſojourn.

TARRIER, tår'-rŷ-ėr. ſ. A ſort of ſmall dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole; one that tarries or ſtays.

To TARRY, tå'r-rŷ. v. n. To ſtay, to continue in a place; to delay, to be long in coming.

TARSEL, tå'r-ſil. ſ. A kind of hawk.

TART, tå'rt. a. Sour, acid, acidulated, ſharp of taſte; ſharp, keen, ſevere.

TART, tå'rt. ſ. A ſmall pie of fruit.

TARTANE, tå'r-tån. ſ. A veſſel much uſed in the Mediterranean, with one maſt and a three-cornered ſail.

TARTAR, tå'r-tår. ſ. Hell. Obſolete. A ſalt, conſiſting of vegetable alkali, united with a peculiar acid, adhering to the inſide of wine veſſels.

TARTAREAN, tår-tå'-rŷ-ån. a. Helliſh.

TARTAREOUS, tår-tå'-rŷ-ůs, a. Conſiſting of tartar; helliſh.

To TARTARIZE, tå'r-tår-ize. v. a. To impregnate with tartar.

TARTAROUS, tå'r-tår-ůs. a. Containing tartar, conſiſting of tartar.

TARTLY, tå'rt-lŷ. ad. Sharply, ſourly, with acidity; ſharply, with poignancy, with ſeverity; with ſourneſs of aſpect.

TARTNESS, tå'rt-nės. ſ. Sharpneſs, ſourneſs, acidity; ſourneſs of temper, poignancy of language.

TARTUFFE, tår'-tůf. ſ. A counterfeit in religion, a pretender to devotion; a puritan, ſo called in contempt.

TASK, tåſk'. ſ. Something to be done impoſed by another; employment, buſineſs; To take to Taſk, to reprove, to reprimand.

To TASK, tåſk'. v. a. To burden with ſomething to be done.

TASKER, tåſk'-ůr. } ſ.
TASKMASTER, tåſk'-måſ-tůr. }
One who impoſes taſks.

TASSEL, tôs'l. ſ. An ornamental bunch of ſilk, or glittering ſubſtances.

TASSELLED, tôs'ld. a. Adorned with taſſels.

TASTABLE, tå'ſte-åbl. a. That may be taſted, ſavoury.

To TASTE, tå'ſte. v. a. To perceive and diſtinguiſh by the palate; to try by the mouth, to eat at leaſt in a ſmall quantity; to eſſay firſt; to feel, to have perception of.

To TASTE, tå'ſte. v. n. To have a ſmack, to produce on the palate a particular ſenſation; to diſtinguiſh intellectually; to reliſh intellectually, to approve; to be inſtructed, or receive ſome quality or character; to try the reliſh of any thing; to have perception of; to take enjoyment; to enjoy ſparingly.

TASTE, tå'ſte. ſ. The act of taſting; guſtation; the ſenſe by which the reliſh of any thing on the palate is perceived; that ſenſation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue; intellectual reliſh or diſcernment; an eſſay, a trial, an experiment; a ſmall portion given as a ſpecimen.

TASTED, tå'ſte-id. a. Having a particular reliſh.

TASTEFUL, tå'ſte-fůl. a. High reliſhed, ſavoury.

TASTELESS, tå'ſte-lės. a. Having no power of perceiving taſte; having no reliſh or power of ſtimulating the palate; having no power of giving pleaſure, inſipid; having no intellectual guſt.

TASTLESSNESS, tå'ſte-lėſ-nės. ſ. Inſipidity, want of reliſh; want of perception of taſte; want of intellectual reliſh.

TASTER, tå'ſte-ůr. ſ. One who takes the firſt eſſay of food; a dram cup.

To TATTER, tåt'-tůr. v. a. To tear, to rend, to make ragged.

TATTER, tåt'-tůr. ſ. A rag, a fluttering rag.

TATTERDEMALION, tåt-tėr-dė-mål'-lyůn. ſ. A ragged fellow. A low word.

To TATTLE, tåt'l. v. n. To prate, to talk idly.

TATTLE, tåt'l. ſ. Prate, idle chat, trifling talk.

TATTLER, tåt'-lůr. ſ. An idle talker, a prater.

TATTOO, tåt-tô'. ſ. The beat of drum by which ſoldiers are warned to their quarters.

TAVERN, tåv'-ẽrn. ſ. A houſe where wine is ſold, and drinkers are entertained.

TAVERNKEEPER, tåv'-ẽrn-kêp-ůr. }
TAVERNMAN, tåv'-ẽrn-mån. } ſ.
One who keeps a tavern.

TAUGHT, tá't. pret. and part. paſſ. of TEACH.

TAUGHT, tá't. a. Tight, extended, ſtretched out. A ſea term.

To TAUNT, tá'nt. v. a. To reproach, to inſult, to revile, to ridicule.

TAUNT, tá'nt. ſ. Inſult, ſcoff, reproach.

TAUNTER, tá'nt-ůr. ſ. One who taunts, reproaches, or inſults.

TAUNTINGLY, tá'nt-ing-lŷ. ad. With inſult, ſcoffingly, with contumely.

TAURICORNUS, tá-rŷ-kå'r-nůs. a. Having horns like a bull.

TAUTOLOGICAL, tá-tô-lôdzh'-ŷ-kål. a. Repeating the ſame thing.

TAUTOLOGIST, tá-tôl'-lô-dzhîſt. ſ. One who repeats the ſame thing over and over.

TAUTOLOGY, tá-tôl'-ô-dzhŷ. ſ. Repetition of the ſame words, or of the ſame ſenſe in different words.

To TAW, tá'. v. a. To dreſs white leather commonly called alum leather, in contradiſtinction from Tan leather, that which is dreſſed with bark.

TAW, tá'. ſ. A marble to play with.

TAWDRINESS, tá'-drŷ-nẽs. ſ. Tinſel, finery, finery too oſtentatious.

TAWDRY, tá'-drŷ. a. Meanly, ſhowy, ſplendid without coſt.

TAWER, tá'-ůr. ſ. One who dreſſes white leather.

TAWNY, tá'-nŷ. a. Yellow, like things tanned.

TAX, tåks'. ſ. An impoſt, a tribute impoſed, an exciſe, a tallage; charge, cenſure.

To TAX, tåks'. v. a. To load with impoſts; to charge, to cenſure, to accuſe.

TAXABLE, tåks'-åbl. a. That may be taxed.

TAXATION, tåkſ-å'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of loading with taxes, impoſt, tax; accuſation, ſcandal.

TAXER, tåks'-ůr. ſ. He who taxes.

TEA, tê'. ſ. A Chineſe plant, of which the infuſion has lately been much drunk in Europe; the infuſion of the plant.

To TEACH, tê'tſh. v. a. To inſtruct, to inform; to deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned; to ſhow, to exhibit ſo as to impreſs upon the mind; to tell, to give intelligence.

To TEACH, tê'tſh. v. n. To perform the office of an inſtructor.

TEACHABLE, tê'tſh-åbl. a. Docile, ſuſceptive of inſtruction.

TEACHABLENESS, tê'tſh-åbl-nẽs. ſ. Docility, willingneſs to learn; capacity to learn.

TEACHER, tê'tſh-ůr. ſ. One who teaches, an inſtructor, preceptor; a preacher, one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

TEAGUE, tê'g. ſ. A name of contempt uſed for an Iriſhman.

TEAL, tê'l. ſ. A wild fowl.

TEAM, tê'm. ſ. A number of horſes or oxen drawing at once the ſame carriage; any number paſſing in a line.

TEAR, tê'r. ſ. The water which violent paſſion forces from the eyes; any moiſture trickling in drops.

TEAR, tê're. ſ. A rent, a fiſſure.

To TEAR, tê're. v. a. To pull in pieces, to lacerate, to rend; to laniate, to wound with any ſharp point drawn along; to break by violence; to divide violently, to ſhatter; to pull with violence; to drive violently; to take away by ſudden violence.

To TEAR, tê're. v. n. To fume, to rave, to rant turbulently.

TEARER, tê're-ůr. ſ. He who rends or tears.

TEARFALLING, tê'r-fål-lîng. a. Tender, ſhedding tears.

TEARFUL, tê'r-fůl. a. Weeping, full of tears.

To TEASE, tê'z. v. a. To comb or

unravel wool or flax; to ſcratc cloth in order to level the nap; to torment with importunity.

TEASEL, té'zl. ſ. A plant of ſingular uſe in raiſing the nap upon woollen cloth.

TEASER, té'z-ůr. ſ. Any thing that torments by inceſſant importunity.

TEAT, té't. ſ. The dug of a beaſt.

TECHILY, tétſh'-ŷ-lŷ. ad. Peeviſhly, fretfully, frowardly.

TECHINESS, tétſh'-ŷ-nés. ſ. Peeviſhneſs, aptneſs to take offence.

TECHNICAL, ték'-nŷ-kél. a. Belonging to arts, not in common or popular uſe.

TECHY, tétſh'-ŷ. a. Peeviſh, fretful, irritable.

TECTONICK, ték-tŏn'-ik. a. Pertaining to building.

To TED, téd'. v. a. To lay graſs newly mown in rows.

TEDDER, téd'-důr. ſ. A rope with which a horſe is tied in the field that he may not paſture too wide; any thing by which one is reſtrained.

TE DEUM, té-dé'-ům. ſ. A hymn of the church, ſo called from the two firſt words of the Latin.

TEDIOUS, té'-dyůs. a. Weariſome by continuance, troubleſome, irkſome; weariſome by prolixity; ſlow.

TEDIOUSLY, té'-dyůs-lŷ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to weary.

TEDIOUSNESS, té'-dyůſ-nés. ſ. Weariſomeneſs by continuance; prolixity; quality of wearying.

To TEEM, té'm. v. n. To bring young; to be pregnant, to engender young; to be full, to be charged as a breeding animal.

To TEEM, té'm. v. a. To bring forth, to produce; to pour.

TEEMER, té'm-ůr. ſ. One that brings young.

TEEMFUL, té'm-fůl. a. Pregnant, prolifick.

TEEMLESS, té'm-lés. a. Unfruitful, not prolifick.

TEEN, té'n. ſ. Sorrow, grief. Obſolete.

TEENS, té'nz. ſ. The years reckoned by the termination Teen, as thirteen, fourteen.

TEETH, té'th. The plural of TOOTH.

To TEETH, té'th. v. n. To breed teeth.

TEETHING, té'th-ing. ſ. The act of breeding teeth; the act of furniſhing a dentated inſtrument with teeth.

TEGUMENT, tég'-ů-mént. ſ. Cover, the outward part.

TEIL TREE, té'l-tré. ſ. Linden or lime tree.

TEINT, tint'. ſ. Colour, touch of the pencil.

TELARY, té'-lér-ŷ. a. Spinning webs.

TELESCOPE, tél'-liſ-kôpe. ſ. A long glaſs by which diſtant objects are viewed.

TELESCOPICAL, tél-liſ-kŏp'-pŷ-kél. a. Belonging to a teleſcope, ſeeing at a diſtance.

To TELL, tél'. v. a. To utter, to expreſs, to ſpeak; to relate; to teach, to inform; to diſcover, to betray; to count, to number; to make excuſes.

To TELL, tél'. v. n. To give an account, to make report.

TELLER, tél'-lůr. ſ. One who tells or relates; one who numbers; a Teller is an officer of the Exchequer.

TELLTALE, tél'-tàle. ſ. One who gives malicious information, one who carries officious intelligence.

TEMERARIOUS, tém-ér-å'-rŷ-ůs. a. Raſh, heady; careleſs, heedleſs.

TEMERITY, té-mér'-ît-ŷ. ſ. Raſhneſs, unreaſonable contempt of danger.

To TEMPER, tém'-půr. v. a. To mix ſo as that one part qualifies the other; to compound, to form by mixture; to mingle; to beat together to a proper conſiſtence; to accommodate, to modify; to ſoften, to mollify, to aſſuage, to ſooth; to form metals to a proper degree of hardneſs.

TEMPER, tém'-půr. ſ. Due mixture of contrary qualities; middle courſe, mean or medium; conſtitution of body; diſpoſition of mind; conſtitutional frame of mind; moderation; ſtate to which metals are reduced.

TEMPERAMENT, tém'-pér-å-mént.

mént. ſ. Conſtitution, ſtate with reſpect to the predominance of any quality; medium, the mixture of oppoſites.

TEMPERAMENTAL, tém-pér-å-mént'-él. a. Conſtitutional.

TEMPERANCE, tém'-pér-éns. ſ. Moderation, oppoſed to gluttony and drunkenneſs; patience, calmneſs, ſedateneſs, moderation of paſſion.

TEMPERATE, tém'-pér ét. a. Not exceſſive, moderate in degree of any quality; moderate in meat and drink; free from ardent paſſion.

TEMPERATELY, tém'-pér-ét-lý. ad. Moderately, not exceſſively; calmly, without violence of paſſion; without gluttony or luxury.

TEMPERATENESS, tém'-pér-ét-nés. ſ. Freedom from exceſſes, mediocrity; calmneſs, coolneſs of mind.

TEMPERATURE, tém'-pér-å-túr. ſ. Conſtitution of nature, degree of any qualities; mediocrity, due balance of contrarieties; moderation, freedom from predominant paſſion.

TEMPERED, tém'-pûrd. a. Diſpoſed with regard to the paſſions.

TEMPEST, tém'-péſt. ſ. The utmoſt violence of the wind; any tumult, commotion, perturbation.

To TEMPEST, tém'-péſt. v. a. To diſturb as by a tempeſt.

TEMPEST-BEATEN, tém'-péſt-bétn. a. Shattered with ſtorms.

TEMPEST-TOST, tém'-péſt-tóſt. a. Driven about by ſtorms.

TEMPESTIVITY, tém-péſ-tîv'-ît-ý. ſ. Seaſonableneſs.

TEMPESTUOUS, tém-péſt'-û-ûs. a. Stormy, turbulent.

TEMPLAR, tém'-plér. ſ. A ſtudent in the law.

TEMPLE, tém'pl. ſ. A place appropriated to acts of religion; a building appropriated to the ſtudy of the law; an ornamental building in a garden; the upper part of the ſides of the head.

TEMPORAL, tém'-pô-rél. a. Meaſured by time, not eternal; ſecular, not eccleſiaſtical; not ſpiritual; placed at the temples.

TEMPORALITY, tém-pô-rål'-ît-ý. }
TEMPORALS, tém'-pô-rélz. } ſ.
Secular poſſeſſions, not eccleſiaſtick rights.

TEMPORALLY, tém'-pô-rál-ý. ad. With reſpect to this life.

TEMPORALTY, tém'-pô-rál-tý. ſ. The laity, ſecular people; ſecular poſſeſſions.

TEMPORANEOUS, tém-pô-rå'-nyûs. a. Temporary.

TEMPORARINESS, tém'-pô-rér-ý-nés. ſ. The ſtate of being temporary.

TEMPORARY, tém'-pô-rér-ý. a. Laſting only for a limited time.

To TEMPORIZE, tém'-pô-rîze v. n. To delay, to procraſtinate; to comply with the times or occaſions.

TEMPORIZER, tém'-pô-rîze-ûr. ſ. One that complies with times or occaſions, a trimmer.

To TEMPT, témpt'. v. a. To ſolicit to ill, to entice by preſenting ſome pleaſure or advantage to the mind; to provoke.

TEMPTABLE, témp'-tåbl. a. Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence.

TEMPTATION, témp-tå'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of tempting, ſolicitation to ill, enticement; the ſtate of being tempted; that which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

TEMPTER, témp'-tûr. ſ. One who ſolicits to ill, an enticer; the infernal ſolicitor to evil.

TEMULENCY, tém'-û-lén-ſý. ſ. Intoxication by liquor.

TEMULENT, tém'-û-lént. a. Inebriated.

TEN, tén'. a. The decimal number, twice five.

TENABLE, tén'-åbl. a. Such as may be maintained againſt oppoſition, ſuch as may be held againſt attacks.

TENACIOUS, té-nå'-ſhûs. a. Graſping hard, inclined to hold faſt, not willing to let go; retentive; having parts diſpoſed to adhere to each other; coheſive.

TENACIOUSLY, tê-nå′-ſhůſ-lŷ. ad. With diſpoſition to hold faſt.

TENACIOUSNESS, tê-nå′-ſhůſ-nês. ſ. Unwillingneſs to quit or let go.

TENACITY, tê-nås′-ît-ŷ. ſ. The adheſion of one part to another; viſcoſity.

TENANCY, tèn′-ên-ſŷ. ſ. Temporary poſſeſſion of what belongs to another.

TENANT, tèn′-ênt. ſ. That holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary poſſeſſion and uſes the property of another; one who reſides in any place.

To **TENANT**, tèn′-ênt. v. a. To hold on certain conditions.

TENANTABLE, tèn′-ên-têbl. a. Such as may be held by a tenant.

TENANTLESS, tèn′-ênt lês. a. Unoccupied, unpoſſeſſed.

TENCH, tèntſh′. ſ. A pond fiſh.

To **TEND**, tènd′. v. a. To watch, to guard, to accompany as an aſſiſtant or defender; to attend, to accompany; to be attentive to.

To **TEND**, tènd′. v. n. To move towards a certain point or place; to be directed to any end or purpoſe; to contribute; to attend, to wait as dependants or ſervants.

TENDANCE, tèn′-dâns. ſ. Attendance, ſtate of expectation; attendance, act of waiting; care, act of tending.

TENDENCE, tèn′-dêns. } ſ. Di-
TENDENCY, tèn′-dên-ſŷ. } rection or courſe towards any place or object; direction or courſe towards any inference or reſult, drift.

TENDER, tèn′-důr. a. Soft, eaſily impreſſed or injured; ſenſible, eaſily pained, ſoon ſore; effeminate, emaſculate, delicate; exciting kind concern; compaſſionate, anxious for another's good; ſuſceptible of ſoft paſſions; amorous; expreſſive of the ſofter paſſions; gentle, mild, unwilling to pain; young, weak, as Tender age.

To **TENDER**, tèn′-důr. v. a. To offer, to exhibit, to propoſe to acceptance; to hold, to eſteem; to regard with kindneſs.

TENDER, tèn′-důr. ſ. Offer, propoſal to acceptance; regard, kind concern. In this latter ſenſe not in uſe.

TENDER-HEARTED, tèn″-dêr-hå′rt-îd. a. Of a ſoft compaſſionate diſpoſition.

TENDERLING, tèn′-dêr-lîng. ſ. The firſt horns of a deer; a fondling.

TENDERLY, tèn′-dêr-lŷ. ad. In a tender manner, mildly, gently, ſoftly, kindly.

TENDERNESS, tèn′-dêr-nês. ſ. The ſtate of being tender, ſuſceptibility of impreſſion; ſtate of being eaſily hurt, ſoreneſs; ſuſceptibility of the ſofter paſſions; kind attention, anxiety for the good of another; ſcrupulouſneſs, caution; ſoft pathos of expreſſion.

TENDICLE, tèn′-dîkl. ſ. A gin, a ſnare.

TENDINOUS, tèn′-dîn-ůs. a. Sinewy, containing tendons, conſiſting of tendons.

TENDON, tèn′-důn. ſ. A ſinew, a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TENDRIL, tèn′-drîl. ſ. The claſp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

TENEBRICOSE, tê-nêb′-rŷ-kôſe. }
TENEBRIOUS, tê-nê′-brŷ-ůs. } a. Dark, gloomy.

TENEBROSITY, tèn-ê-brôs′-ît-ŷ. ſ. Darkneſs, gloom.

TENEMENT, tèn′-ê-mênt. ſ. Any thing held by a tenant.

TENERITY, tê-nêr′-ît-ŷ. ſ. Tenderneſs.

TENESMUS, tê-nêz′-můs. ſ. Needing to go to ſtool.

TENET, tèn′-êt. ſ. It is ſometimes written Tenent. Poſition, principle, opinion.

TENFOLD, tèn′-fôld. a. Ten times increaſed.

TENNIS, tèn′-nîs. ſ. A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

TENON, tèn′-ůn. ſ. The end of a timber cut to be fitted into a hole in another piece of timber.

TENOUR, tėn'-nůr. ſ. Continuity of ſtate, conſtant mode, manner of continuity; ſenſe contained, general courſe or drift; a ſound in muſick.

TENSE, tėns'. a. Stretched, ſtiff, not lax.

TENSE, tėns'. ſ. A variation of the verb to ſignify time.

TENSENESS, tėns'-nės. ſ. Contraction, tenſion, the contrary to laxity.

TENSIBLE, tėn'-sibl. a. Capable of being extended.

TENSILE, tėn'-sil. a. Capable of extenſion.

TENSION, tėn'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſtretching, the act of being ſtretched.

TENSIVE, tėn'-siv. a. Giving a ſenſation of ſtiffneſs or contraction.

TENSURE, tėn'-ſhůr. ſ. The act of ſtretching, or ſtate of being ſtretched, the contrary to laxation or laxity.

TENT, tėnt'. ſ. A ſoldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles; any temporary habitation, a pavilion; a roll of lint put into a ſore; a ſpecies of wine deeply red, chiefly from Galicia in Spain.

To **TENT**, tėnt'. v. n. To lodge as in a tent, to tabernacle.

To **TENT**, tėnt'. v. a. To ſearch as with a medical tent.

TENTATION, tėn-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. Trial, temptation.

TENTATIVE, tėn'-tå-tiv. a. Trying, eſſaying.

TENTED, tėnt'-id. a. Covered with tents.

TENTER, tėn'-tůr. ſ. A hook on which things are ſtretched; To be on the Tenters, to be on the ſtretch, to be in difficulties.

To **TENTER**, tėn'-tůr. v. a. To ſtretch by hooks.

To **TENTER**, tėn'-tůr. v. n. To admit extenſion.

TENTH, tėnth'. a. Firſt after the ninth, ordinal of ten.

TENTH, tėnth'. ſ. The tenth; tithe.

TENTHLY, tėnth'-ly̆. ad. In the tenth place.

TENTIGINOUS, tėn-tidzh'-y̆-nůs. a. Stiff, ſtretched.

TENTWORT, tėnt'-wůrt. ſ. A plant.

To **TENUATE**, tėn'-ů-åte. v. a. To make thin, to cauſe tenuity.

TENUIFOLIOUS, tėn-ů-y̆-fò'-lyůs. a. Having thin leaves.

TENUITY, tė-nů'-it-y̆. ſ. Thinneſs, exility, ſmallneſs, minuteneſs.

TENUOUS, tėn'-nů-ůs. a. Thin, ſmall, minute.

TENURE, tėn'-ůr. ſ. The manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

TEPEFACTION, tėp-ė-fåk'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of warming to a ſmall degree.

To **TEPEFY**, tėp'-ė-fy̆. v. a. To warm in a ſmall degree.

TEPID, tėp'-id. a. Lukewarm, warm in a ſmall degree.

TEPIDITY, tė-pid'-it-y̆. ſ. Lukewarmneſs.

TEPOR, tė'-pòr. ſ. Lukewarmneſs, gentle heat.

TERATOLOGY, tėr-å-tòl'-lò-dzhy̆. a. Bombaſt, affectation of falſe ſublimity.

TERCE, tėrs'. ſ. A veſſel containing forty-two gallons of wine, the third part of a butt or pipe.

TEREBINTH, tėr'-rė-binth. ſ. Turpentine, the turpentine-tree.

TEREBINTHINATE, tėr-rė-bin'-thy̆-nåte. }
TEREBINTHINE, tėr-rė-bin'-thin. } a.
Conſiſting of turpentine, mixed with turpentine.

To **TEREBRATE**, tėr'-rė-bråte. v. a. To bore, to perforate, to pierce.

TEREBRATION, tėr-rė-brå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of boring or piercing.

TERGEMINOUS, tėr-dzhėm'-in-ůs. a. Threefold.

TERGIVERSATION, tėr-dzhy̆-vėr-så'-ſhůn. ſ. Shift, ſubterfuge, evaſion; change, fickleneſs.

TERM, tėrm'. ſ. Limit, boundary; the word by which a thing is expreſſed; words, language; condition; ſtipulation; time for which any thing laſts; in law, the time in which the tribunals, or places of judgment, are open.

To TERM, tèrm´. v. a. To name, to call.

TERMAGANCY, tèr´-mà-gàn-ſŷ. ſ. Turbulence, tumultuouſneſs.

TERMAGANT, tèr´-mà-gànt. a. Tumultuous, turbulent; quarrelſome, ſcolding, furious.

TERMAGANT, tèr´-mà-gànt. ſ. A ſcold, a brawling turbulent woman.

TERMER, tèrm´-èr. ſ. One who travels up to attend the term.

TERMINABLE, tèr´-mìn-èbl. a. Limitable, that admits of bounds.

To TERMINATE, tèr´-mìn-âte. v.a. To bound, to limit; to put an end to.

To TERMINATE, tèr´-mìn-âte. v.n. To be limited, to end, to have an end, to attain it's end.

TERMINATION, tèr-mŷ-nâ´-ſhůn. ſ. The act of limiting or bounding; bound, limit; end, concluſion; end of words as varied by their ſignifications.

TERMINTHUS, tèr-mìn´-thůs. ſ. A tumour.

TERMLESS, tèrm´-lès. a. Unlimited, boundleſs.

TERMLY, tèrm´-lŷ. ad. Term by term.

TERNARY, tèr´-nèr-ŷ. a. Proceeding by threes, conſiſting of three.

TERNARY, tèr´-nèr-ŷ. ⎫ ſ. The
TERNION, ter´-nyůn. ⎭ number three.

TERRACE, tèr´-rès. ſ. A ſmall mount of earth covered with graſs; a raiſed walk.

TERRAQUEOUS, tèr-râ´-kwŷ-ůs. a. Compoſed of land and water.

TERRENE, tèr-rè´n. a. Earthly, terreſtrial.

TERREOUS, tèr´-rŷ-ůs. a. Earthy, conſiſting of earth.

TERRESTRIAL, tèr-rès´-trŷ-èl. a. Earthly, not celeſtial; conſiſting of earth, terreous.

To TERRESTRIFY, tèr-rès´-trŷ-fŷ. v. a. To reduce to the ſtate of earth.

TERRESTRIOUS, tèr-rès´-trŷ-ůs. a. Terreous, earthy, conſiſting of earth.

TERRIBLE, tèr´-rìbl. a. Dreadful, formidable, cauſing fear; great, ſo as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.

TERRIBLENESS, tèr´-rìbl-nès. ſ. Formidableneſs, the quality of being terrible, dreadfulneſs.

TERRIBLY, tèr´-rìb-lŷ. ad. Dreadfully, formidably, ſo as to raiſe fear; violently, very much.

TERRIER, tèr´-rŷ-èr. ſ. A dog that follows his game under ground.

TERRIFICK, tèr-rìf´-fìk, a. Dreadful, cauſing terrour.

To TERRIFY, tèr´-rŷ-fŷ. v. a. To fright, to ſhock with fear, to make afraid.

TERRIGENOUS, tèr-rìdzh´-ŷ-nůs. a. Born of the earth, produced from the earth.

TERRISONOUS, tèr-rìs´-ſò-nůs. a. Sounding terrible.

TERRITORIAL, tèr-rŷ-tô´-rŷ-èl. a. Belonging to a territory.

TERRITORY, tèr´-rŷ-tůr-ŷ. ſ. Land, country, dominion, diſtrict.

TERROUR, tèr´-rùr. ſ. Fear communicated; fear received; the cauſe of fear.

TERSE, tèrs´. a. Smooth; cleanly written, neat.

TERSION, tèr´-ſhůn. ſ. The act of wiping, rubbing.

TERTIAN, tèr´-ſhèn. ſ. An ague intermitting but one day, ſo that there are two fits in three days.

To TERTIATE, tèr´-ſhŷ-âte. v. a. To do any thing the third time.

TESSELLATED, tès´-sèl-lâ-tìd. a. Variegated by ſquares.

TEST, tèſt´. ſ. The cupel by which refiners try their metals; trial, examination, as by the cupel; means of trial; that with which any thing is compared in order to prove it's genuineneſs; diſcriminative characteriſtick.

TESTABLE, tèſt´-èbl. a. Capable of being deviſed by teſtament.

TESTACEOUS, tès-tâ´-ſhůs. a Conſiſting of ſhells, compoſed of ſhells;

having continuous, not jointed ſhells, oppoſed to cruſtaceous.

TESTAMENT, tèſ'-tà-mėnt. ſ. A will, any writing directing the diſpoſal of the poſſeſſions of a man deceaſed; the name of each of the volumes of the holy ſcripture.

TESTAMENTARY, tèſ-tà-mèn'-tèr-ẏ. a. Given by will, contained in wills.

TESTATE, tès'-tâte. a. Having made a will.

TESTATOR, tèſ-tâ'-tòr. ſ. One who leaves a will.

TESTATRIX, tèſ-tâ'-trìks. ſ. A woman who leaves a will.

TESTED, tèſt'-ìd. a. Tried by a teſt.

TESTER, tèſ'-tůr. ſ. A ſixpence; the cover of a bed.

TESTICLE, tès'-tìkl. ſ. Stone.

TESTIFICATION, tèſ-tẏ-fẏ-kâ'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of witneſſing.

TESTIFICATOR, tès''-tẏ-fẏ-kâ'-tůr. ſ. One who witneſſes.

TESTIFIER, tès'-tẏ-fì-ůr. ſ. One who teſtifies.

To TESTIFY, tès'-tẏ-fẏ. v. n. To witneſs, to prove, to give evidence.

To TESTIFY, tès'-tẏ-fẏ. v. a. To witneſs, to give evidence of any point.

TESTILY, tès'-tẏ-lẏ. ad. Fretfully, peeviſhly, moroſely.

TESTIMONIAL, tèſ-tẏ-mô'-nyėl. ſ. A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himſelf.

TESTIMONY, tès'-tẏ-můn-ẏ. ſ. Evidence given, proof; publick evidences; open atteſtation, profeſſion.

TESTINESS, tès'-tẏ-nès. ſ. Moroſeneſs.

TESTUDINATED, tèſ-tů'-dẏ-nâ-tìd. a. Roofed, arched.

TESTUDINEOUS, tèſ-tů-dìn'-yůs. a. Reſembling the ſhell of a tortoiſe.

TESTY, tès'-tẏ. a. Fretful, peeviſh, apt to be angry.

TETCHY, tètſh'-ẏ. a. Froward, peeviſh.

TETE A TETE, tâ't-â-tâ't. ſ. Cheek by jowl.

To TETHER, tèth'-ůr. v. a. To tie up.

TETHER, tèth'-ůr. ſ. A ſtring by which cattle are held from paſturing too wide.

TETRAEDRON, tèt-rà-ê'-drůn. ſ. A ſolid contained under four equal ſides.

TETRAGONAL, tè-tràg'-gô-nèl. a. Square.

TETRACH, tè'-tràrk. ſ. A Roman governour of the fourth part of a province.

TETRARCHATE, tè-trà'r-kâte. }
TETRARCHY, tèt'-tràr-kẏ. } ſ.
A Roman government.

TETRASTICK, tè-tràs'-tìk. ſ. An epigram or ſtanza of four verſes.

TETRICAL, tèt'-rẏ-kèl. } a. Froward,
TETRICOUS, tèt'-rẏ-kůs. } perverſe, ſour.

TETTER, tèt'-tůr. ſ. A ſcab, a ſcurf, a ringworm.

TEXT, tèkſt'. ſ. That on which a comment is written; a ſentence of ſcripture.

TEXTILE, tèks'-tìl. a. Woven, capable of being woven.

TEXTMAN, tèkſt'-màn. ſ. A man ready in quotation of texts.

TEXTRINE, tèks'-trìn. a. Relating to weaving.

TEXTUARIST, tèks'-tů-èr-ìſt. }
TEXTUARY, tèks'-tů-èr-ẏ. } ſ.
One ready in the text of ſcripture, a divine well verſed in ſcripture.

TEXTUARY, tèks'-tů-èr-ẏ. a. Contained in the text; ſerving as a text, authoritative.

TEXTURE, tèks'-tůr. ſ. The act of weaving; a web, a thing woven; manner of weaving with reſpect either to form or matter; diſpoſition of the parts of bodies.

THALMUD, tàl'-můd. ſ. The talmud.

THAN, thàn'. ad. A particle placed in compariſon after the comparative adjective.

THANE, thâ'ne. ſ. An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

To THANK, thàngk'. v. a. To return

turn acknowledgments for any favour or kindneſs; it is uſed often in a contrary or ironical ſenſe.

THANKFUL, thȧngk'-fůl. a. Full of gratitude, ready to acknowledge good received.

THANKFULLY, thȧngk'-fůl-ŷ. ad. With lively and grateful ſenſe or ready acknowledgment of good received.

THANKFULNESS, thȧngk'-fůl-nės. ſ. Gratitude, a diſpoſition to acknowledge a favour.

THANKLESS, thȧngk'-lės. a. Unthankful, ungrateful, making no acknowledgment; not deſerving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

THANKLESSNESS, thȧngk'-lės-nės. ſ. Ingratitude, failure to acknowledge good received.

THANKOFFERING, thȧngk-ȯf'-fėr-ing. ſ. Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

THANKS, thȧngks'. ſ. Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindneſs, expreſſion of gratitude. It is ſometimes, though rarely, uſed in the ſingular.

THANKSGIVING, thȧngks'-giv-ing. ſ. Celebration of mercy.

THANKWORTHY, thȧngk'-wůr-thŷ. a. Deſerving gratitude.

THAT, thȧt'. pronoun. Not this, but the other; which, relating to an antecedent thing; who, relating to an antecedent perſon; it ſometimes ſerves to ſave the repetition of a word or words foregoing; oppoſed to This, as The Other to One; when This and That relate to foregoing words, This is referred to the latter, and That to the former; that which, what; the thing; by way of eminence; in That, becauſe.

THAT, thȧt'. conjunct. Becauſe; noting a conſequence; noting indication; noting a final end.

THATCH, thȧtſh'. ſ. Straw laid upon the top of a houſe to keep out the weather.

To THATCH, thȧtſh'. v. a. To cover as with ſtraw.

THATCHER, thȧtſh'-ůr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with ſtraw.

THAUMATURGE, thȧ'-mȧ-tůrdzh. ſ. One who works miracles.

THAUMATURGY, thȧ'-mȧ-tůr-dzhŷ. ſ. The performance of miracles.

To THAW, thȧ'. v. n. To grow liquid after congelation, to melt; to remit the cold which had cauſed froſt.

To THAW, thȧ'. v. a. To melt what was congealed.

THAW, thȧ'. ſ. Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth, ſuch as liquefies congelation.

THE, thė and thė'. article. The article noting a particular thing; before a vowel E is commonly cut off in verſe.

THEATRAL, thė'-ȧ-trȧl. a. Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE, thė-ȧ-tůr. ſ. A place in which ſhows are exhibited, a playhouſe; a place riſing by ſteps like a theatre.

THEATRICAL, thė-ȧt'-trŷ-kėl. } a.
THEATRICK, thė-ȧt'-trik. }
Scenick, ſuiting a theatre, pertaining to a theatre.

THEATRICALLY, thė-ȧt'-trŷ-kėl-ŷ. ad. In a manner ſuiting the ſtage.

THEE, thė'. The oblique ſingular of Thou.

THEFT, thėft'. ſ. The act of ſtealing; the thing ſtolen.

THEIR, thė're. a. Of them; the pronoun poſſeſſive from They; Theirs is uſed when any thing comes between the poſſeſſive and ſubſtantive.

THEISM, thė'-izm. ſ. Natural religion, the mere belief of a God, deiſm.

THEIST, thė'-iſt. ſ. A deiſt.

THEM, thėm'. The oblique of They.

THEME, thė'm. ſ. A ſubject on which one ſpeaks or writes; a ſhort diſſertation written by boys on any topick; the original word whence others are derived.

THEMSELVES, thėm-ſėlv'z. ſ. Theſe very perſons; the oblique caſe of They and Selves.

THEN, thėn'. ad. At that time; afterwards, immediately afterwards, ſoon afterwards; in that caſe, in conſequence; therefore, for this reaſon; at another time, as, Now and Then, at one time and other; that time.

THENCE, thėns′. ſ. From that place; from that time; for that reaſon.

THENCEFORTH, thėns′-fŏrth. ad. From that time.

THENCEFORWARD, thėns-fŏr′-wėrd. ad. On from that time.

THEOCRACY, thė-ŏk′-krà-ſȳ. ſ. Government immediately ſuperintended by God.

THEOCRATICAL, thė-ŏ-krăt′-tȳ-kėl. a. Relating to a government adminiſtered by God.

THEODOLITE, thė-ŏd′-ŏ-lȋt. ſ. A mathematical inſtrument for taking heights and diſtances.

THEOGONY, thė-ŏg′-gŏ-nȳ. ſ. The generation of the gods.

THEOLOGER, thė-ŏl′-lŏ-dzhŭr.
THEOLOGIAN, thė-ŏ-lŏ′-dzhȳ-ăn. } ſ.
A divine; a profeſſor of divinity.

THEOLOGICAL, thė-ŏ-lŏdzh′-ȳ-kėl. a. Relating to the ſcience of divinity.

THEOLOGICALLY, thė-ŏ-lŏdzh′-ȳ-kėl-ȳ. ad. According to the principles of theology.

THEOLOGIST, thė ŏl′-lŏ-dzhȋſt.
THEOLOGUE, thė′-ŏ-lŏg. } ſ.
A divine, one ſtudious in the ſcience of divinity.

THEOLOGY, thė-ŏl′-lŏ-dzhȳ. ſ. Divinity.

THEOMACHIST, thė-ŏm′-à-kȋſt. ſ. One who fights againſt the gods.

THEOMACHY, thė-ŏm′-à-kȳ. ſ. Fight againſt the gods.

THEORBO, thė-à′r-bŏ. ſ. A large lute for playing a thorough baſs, uſed by the Italians.

THEOREM, thė′-ŏ-rėm. ſ. A poſition laid down as an acknowledged truth.

THEOREMATICAL, thė′-ŏ-rė-măt″-ȳ-kėl.
THEOREMATICK, thė′-ŏ-rė-măt″-ȋk.
THEOREMICK, thė-ŏ-rėm′-ȋk. } a.
Compriſed in theorems, conſiſting in theorems.

THEORETICAL, thė-ŏ-rėt′-ȳ-kėl.
THEORETICK, thė-ŏ-rėt′-ȋk.
THEORICAL, thė-ŏr′-ȳ-kėl.
THEORICK, thė-ŏr′-ȋk. } a.
Speculative, depending on theory or ſpeculation, terminating in theory or ſpeculation.

THEORETICALLY, thė-ŏ-rėt′-ȳ-kėl-ȳ.
THEORICALLY, thė-ŏr′-ȳ-kėl-ȳ. } ad.
Speculatively, not practically.

THEORICK, thė′-ŏ-rȋk. ſ. A ſpeculatiſt, one who knows only ſpeculation, not practice.

THEORIST, thė′-ŏ-rȋſt. ſ. A ſpeculatiſt, one given to ſpeculation.

THEORY, thė′-ŏ-rȳ. ſ. Speculation, not practice, ſcheme, plan or ſyſtem yet ſubſiſting only in the mind.

THERAPEUTICK, thėr-à-pŭ′-tȋk. a. Curative, teaching or endeavouring the cure of diſeaſes.

THERAPEUTICKS, thėr-à-pŭ′-tȋks. ſ. That branch of the art of phyſick which teaches the cure of diſeaſes.

THERE, thė′re. ad. In that place; it is oppoſed to HERE; an exclamation directing ſomething at a diſtance.

THEREABOUT, thė′re-à-bout.
THEREABOUTS, thė′re-à-bouts. } a.
Near that place; nearly, near that number, quantity, or ſtate; concerning that matter.

THEREAFTER, thėre-ăf′-tŭr. ad. According to that, accordingly.

THEREAT, thėre-ăt′. ad. At that, on that account; at that place.

THEREBY, thėre-bȳ′. ad. By that, by means of that.

THEREFORE, thė′re-fŏre. ad. For that, for this, for this reaſon, in conſequence; in return for this, in recompenſe for this or for that.

THEREFROM, thėre-frŏm′. ad. From that, from this.

THEREIN, thėre-ȋn′. ad. In that, in this.

THEREINTO, thère-ìn-tô'. ad. Into that, into this.

THEREOF, thère-ŏf'. ad. Of that, of this.

THEREON, thère-ŏn'. ad. On that.

THEREOUT, thère-out'. ad. Out of that.

THERETO, thère-tô'. } ad.
THEREUNTO, thère-ŭn-tô'. }
To that.

THEREUNDER, thère-ŭn'-dŭr. ad. Under that.

THEREUPON, thère-ŭp-pŏn'. ad. Upon that, in conſequence of that; immediately.

THEREWITH, thère-wìth'. ad. With that; immediately.

THEREWITHAL, thère-wìth-å'l. ad. Over and above; at the ſame time; with that.

THERIACAL, thè-rì'-å-kål. a. Medicinal, phyſical.

THERMAL, thĕr'-mål. a. Warm, of the nature of a hot bath.

THERMOMETER, thĕr-mŏm'-ỳ-tŭr. ſ. An inſtrument for meaſuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

THERMOMETRICAL, thĕr-mŏ-mĕt'-trỳ-kĕl. a. Relating to the meaſure of heat.

THERMOSCOPE, thĕr'-mŏ-ſkŏpe. ſ. An inſtrument, by which the degrees of heat are diſcovered.

THESE, thè'z. pronoun. the plural of THIS. Oppoſed to Thoſe; Theſe relates to the perſons or things laſt mentioned, and Thoſe to the firſt.

THESIS, thè'-sìs. ſ. A poſition, ſomething laid down affirmatively or negatively.

THESMOTHETE, thĕz'-mŏ-thĕt. ſ. A lawgiver.

THEURGY, thè'-ŭr-dzhỳ. ſ. The power of working miracles by means of prayer to God.

THEW, thû'. ſ. Quality, manners; in Shakſpeare it ſeems to ſignify brawn or bulk.

THEY, thè'. ſ. The plural of HE or SHE. The men, the women, the perſons; thoſe men, thoſe women, oppoſed to ſome others.

THICK, thìk'. a. Not thin; denſe, not rare, groſs; muddy, feculent; great in circumference; frequent, in quick ſucceſſion, with little intermiſſion; cloſe, not divided by much ſpace, crowded; not eaſily pervious, ſet with things cloſe to each other; coarſe, not thin; without proper intervals of articulation.

THICK, thìk'. ſ. The thickeſt part or time when any thing is thickeſt; a thicket; Thick and thin, whatever is in the way.

THICK, thìk'. ad. Frequently, faſt; cloſely; to a great depth; Thick and threefold, in quick ſucceſſion, in great numbers.

To THICKEN, thìk'n. v. a. To make thick; to make cloſe, to fill up interſtices; to condenſe, to concrete; to ſtrengthen, to confirm; to make frequent; to make cloſe or numerous.

To THICKEN, thìk'n. v. n. To grow thick; to grow denſe or muddy; to concrete, to be conſolidated; to grow cloſe or numerous; to grow quick.

THICKET, thìk'-ĕt. ſ. A cloſe knot or tuft of trees, a cloſe wood.

THICKLY, thìk'-lỳ. ad. Deeply, to a great quantity.

THICKNESS, thìk'-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being thick, denſity; quantity of matter interpoſed; ſpace taken up by matter interpoſed; quantity laid on quantity to ſome conſiderable depth; conſiſtence, groſſneſs, imperviouſneſs, cloſeneſs; want of ſharpneſs, want of quickneſs.

THICKSKULLED, thìk'-ſkŭld. a. Dull, ſtupid.

THICKSET, thìk'-ſĕt. a. Cloſe planted.

THICKSKIN, thìk'-ſkìn. ſ. A coarſe groſs man. An old cant word.

THIEF, thè'f. ſ. One who takes what belongs to another; an excreſcence in the ſnuff of a candle.

THIEFCATCHER, thè'f-kåtſh-ŭr. } ſ.
THIEFTAKER, thè'f-tå-kŭr. }
One whoſe buſineſs is to detect thieves.

To THIEVE, thè'v. v. n. To ſteal, to practiſe theft.

THIEVERY, thè'v-ėr-ỳ. ſ. The practice of ſtealing; that which is ſtolen.

THIEVISH, thèv'-ìſh. a. Given to ſtealing, practiſing theft; ſecret, ſly.

THIEVISHLY, thè'v-ìſh-lỳ. ad. Like a thief.

THIEVISHNESS, thè'v-ìſh-nės. ſ. Diſpoſition to ſteal, habit of ſtealing.

THIGH, thì'. ſ. The part between the buttocks and the knee.

THILL, thìl'. ſ. The ſhafts of a waggon.

THILL-HORSE, thìl'-hòrs. } ſ. The
THILLER, thìl'-lůr. } laſt horſe, the horſe that goes between the ſhafts.

THIMBLE, thìm'bl. ſ. A metal cover by which women ſecure their fingers from the needle.

THIME, tì'me. ſ. See Thyme.

THIN, thìn'. a. Not thick; rare, not denſe; not cloſe, ſeparate by large ſpaces; not cloſely compact or accumulated; ſmall, not abounding; lean, ſlim, ſlender.

THIN, thìn'. ad. Not thickly.

To THIN, thìn'. v. a. To make thin or rare, not to thicken; to make leſs cloſe or numerous; to attenuate.

THINE, thì'ne. pronoun. Belonging or relating to thee.

THING, thìng'. ſ. Whatever is, not a perſon; it is uſed in contempt; it is uſed of perſons in contempt, or ſometimes with pity.

To THINK, thìngk'. v. n. To have ideas, to compare terms or things, to reaſon; to judge, to conclude, to determine; to intend; to imagine, to fancy; to muſe, to meditate; to recollect, to obſerve; to judge, to conclude.

To THINK, thìngk'. v. a. To imagine, to image in the mind, to conceive; To Think much, to grudge.

THINKER, thìngk'-ůr. ſ. One who thinks.

THINKING, thìngk'-ìng. ſ. Imagination, cogitation, judgment.

THINLY, thìn'-lỳ. ad. Not thickly; not cloſely, numerouſly.

THINNESS, thìn'-nės. ſ. The contrary to thickneſs, exility, tenuity; ſcarcity; rareneſs, not ſpiſſitude.

THIRD, thůrd'. a. The firſt after the ſecond.

THIRD, thůrd'. ſ. The third part.

THIRDBOROUGH, thůrd'-bůr-rò. ſ. An under-conſtable.

THIRDLY, thůrd'-lỳ. ad. In the third place.

THIRST, thůrſt'. ſ. The pain ſuffered for want of drink, want of drink; eagerneſs, vehement deſire.

To THIRST, thůrſt'. v. n. To feel want of drink, to be thirſty or athirſt; to have a vehement deſire for any thing.

THIRSTINESS, thůrs'-tỳ-nės. ſ. The ſtate of being thirſty.

THIRSTY, thůrs'-tỳ. a. Suffering want of drink, pained for want of drink; poſſeſſed with any vehement deſire, as blood Thirſty.

THIRTEEN, thůr'-tèn. a. Ten and three.

THIRTEENTH, thůr-tè'nth. a. The third after the tenth.

THIRTIETH, thůr'-tỳth. a. The tenth thrice told.

THIRTY, thůr'-tỳ. a. Thrice ten.

THIS, thìs'. pronoun. That which is preſent, what is now mentioned; the next future; This is uſed for This time; the laſt paſt; it is often oppoſed to That; when This and That reſpect a former ſentence, This relates to the latter, That to the former member; ſometimes it is oppoſed to The other.

THISTLE, thìs'l. ſ. A prickly weed.

THISTLY, thìs'-lỳ. a. Overgrown with thiſtles.

THITHER, thìth'-ůr. ad. To that place, it is oppoſed to Hither; to that end, to that point.

THITHERTO, thìth'-ůr-tò. ad. To that end, ſo far.

THITHERWARD, thìth'-ůr-wėrd. ad. Towards that place.

THO', thò'. ad. By contraction for Though.

THONG, thòng'. ſ. A ſtrap or ſtring of leather.

THORACICK, thô-râs′-ĭk. a. Belonging to the breaſt.

THORAL, thô′-râl. a. Relating to the bed.

THORAX, thô′-râks. ſ. The breaſt, the cheſt.

THORN, thâ′rn. ſ. A prickly tree of ſeveral kinds; a prickle growing on the thorn-buſh; any thing troubleſome.

THORNAPPLE, thâ′rn-âpl. ſ. A plant.

THORNBACK, thâ′rn-bâk. ſ. A ſea-fiſh.

THORNBUT, thâ′rn-bŭt. ſ. A ſort of ſea-fiſh.

THORNY, thâ′r-nŷ. a. Full of thorns, rough, prickly; prickling, vexatious; difficult, perplexing.

THOROUGH, thŭr′-rô. prepoſ. By way of making paſſage or penetration; by means of, commonly written, THROUGH; which ſee.

THOROUGH, thŭr′-rô. a. Complete, full, perfect; paſſing through.

THOROUGHBRED, thŭr′-rô-brĕd. a. Completely educated, completely taught.

THOROUGHFARE, thŭr′-rô-fâre. ſ. A paſſage through, a paſſage without any ſtop or let.

THOROUGHLY, thŭr′-rô-lŷ. ad. Completely, fully.

THOROUGHPACED, thŭr′-rô-pâſt. a. Perfect in what is undertaken, complete.

THOROUGHSPED, thŭr′-rô-ſpĕd. a. Finiſhed in principles, thoroughpaced.

THOROUGHSTITCH, thŭr′-rô-ſtĭtſh. ad. Completely, fully.

THOSE, thô′ze. pron. The plural of THAT.

THOU, thou. ſ. The ſecond pronoun perſonal; it is uſed only in very familiar or very ſolemn language.

To THOU, thou′. v. a. To treat with familiarity. Little uſed.

THOUGH, thô′. conjunct. Notwithſtanding that, although; As Though, as if, like as if.

THOUGHT, thâ′t. the preterite and part. paſſ. of THINK.

THOUGHT, thâ′t. ſ. The operation of the mind, the act of thinking; idea, image formed; ſentiment, fancy, imagery; reflection, particular conſideration; conception, preconceived notion; opinion, judgment; meditation, ſerious conſideration; ſolicitude, care, concern; a ſmall degree, a ſmall quantity.

THOUGHTFUL, thâ′t-fŭl. a. Contemplative, full of reflection, full of meditation; attentive, careful; promoting meditation, favourable to muſing; anxious, ſolicitous.

THOUGHTFULLY, thâ′t-fŭl-ŷ. ad. With thought or conſideration, with ſolicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS, thâ′t-fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Deep meditation; anxiety, ſolicitude.

THOUGHTLESS, thâ′t-lĕs. a. Airy, gay, diſſipated; negligent, careleſs; ſtupid, dull.

THOUGHTLESSLY, thâ′t-lĕſ-lŷ. ad. Without thought, careleſly, ſtupidly.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, thâ′t-lĕſ-nĕs. ſ. Want of thought, abſence of thought.

THOUGHTSICK, thâ′t-sĭk. a. Uneaſy with reflection.

THOUSAND, thou′-zĕnd. a. or ſ. The number of ten hundred; proverbially, a great number.

THOUSANDTH, thou′-zĕndth. a. The hundredth ten times told, the ordinal of a thouſand.

THRALDOM, thrâ′l-dŭm. ſ. Slavery, ſervitude.

THRALL, thrâ′l. ſ. A ſlave, one who is in the power of another; bondage, ſtate of ſlavery or confinement.

To THRALL, thrâ′l. v. a. To enſlave, to bring into the power of another.

THRAPPLE, thrâp′l. ſ. The windpipe of any animal.

To THRASH, thrâſh′. v. a. To beat corn to free it from the chaff; to beat, to drub.

To THRASH, thrâſh′. v. n. To labour, to drudge.

THRASHER, thrâſh′-ŭr. ſ. One who thraſhes corn.

THRASHING-FLOOR, thràſh'-ìng-flòre. ſ. An area on which corn is beaten.

THRASONICAL, thrà-ſòn'-nỳ-kèl. a. Boaſtful, bragging.

THREAD, thrèd'. ſ. A ſmall line, a ſmall twiſt; any thing continued in a courſe, uniform tenour.

To THREAD, thrèd'. v. a. To paſs through with a thread; to paſs through, to pierce through.

THREADBARE, thrèd'-bâre. a. Deprived of the nap, worn to the naked threads; worn out, trite.

THREADEN, thrèd'n. a. Made of thread.

THREAT, thrèt'. ſ. A menace, denunciation of ill.

To THREAT, thrèt'. } v. a. To
To THREATEN, thrèt'n. } menace, to denounce evil; to menace, to terrify or attempt to terrify; to menace by action.

THREATENER, thrèt'-nůr. ſ. Menacer, one that threatens.

THREATENINGLY, thrèt'-nìng-lỳ. ad. With menace, in a threatening manner.

THREATFUL, thrèt'-fûl. a. Full of threats.

THREE, thrè'. a. Two and one; proverbially a ſmall number.

THREEFOLD, thrè'-fòld. a. Thrice repeated, conſiſting of three.

THREEPENCE, thrèp'-èns. ſ. A ſmall ſilver coin valued at thrice a penny.

THREEPENNY, thrèp'-èn-ỳ. a. Vulgar, mean.

THREEPILE, thrè'-pìle. ſ. An old name for good velvet.

THREEPILED, thrè'-pìld. a. Set with a thick pile; in another place it ſeems to mean piled one on another.

THREESCORE, thrè'-ſkòre. a. Thrice twenty, ſixty.

THRENODY, thrèn'-ò-dỳ. ſ. A ſong of lamentation.

THRESHER, thrèſh'-ůr. ſ. Properly THRASHER.

THRESHOLD, thrèſh'-hòld. ſ. The ground or ſtep under the door, entrance, gate, door.

THREW, thrò'. pret. of THROW.

THRICE, thrì'ſe. ad. Three times; a word of amplification.

To THRID, thrìd'. v. a. To ſlide through a narrow paſſage. Properly THREAD.

THRIFT, thrìft'. ſ. Profit, gain, riches gotten; parſimony, frugality, good huſbandry; a plant.

THRIFTILY, thrìf'-tỳ-lỳ. ad. Frugally, parſimoniouſly.

THRIFTINESS, thrìf'-tỳ-nès. ſ. Frugality, huſbandry.

THRIFTLESS, thrìft'-lès. a. Profuſe, extravagant.

THRIFTY, thrìf'-tỳ. a. Frugal, ſparing, not profuſe; well huſbanded.

To THRILL, thrìll'. v. a. To pierce, to bore, to penetrate.

To THRILL, thrìll'. v. n. To have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a ſharp ſound; to feel a ſharp tingling ſenſation; to paſs with a tingling ſenſation.

To THRIVE, thrì've. v. n. To proſper, to grow rich, to advance in any thing deſired.

THRIVEN, thrìv'n. part. of THRIVE.

THRIVER, thrì've-ůr. ſ. One that proſpers, one that grows rich.

THRIVINGLY, thrì've-ìng-lỳ. ad. In a proſperous way.

THROAT, thrò'te. ſ. The forepart of the neck; the main road of any place; To cut the Throat, to murder, to kill by violence.

To THROB, thròb'. v. n. To heave, to beat, to riſe as the breaſt; to beat, to palpitate.

THROB, thròb'. ſ. Heave, beat, ſtroke of palpitation.

THROE, thrò'. ſ. The pain of travail, the anguiſh of bringing children; any extreme agony, the final and mortal ſtruggle.

To THROE, thrò'. v. a. To put in agonies. Not in uſe.

THRONE, thrò'ne. ſ. A royal ſeat, the ſeat of a king; the ſeat of a biſhop.

To THRONE, thrò'ne. v. a. To enthrone, to ſet on a royal ſeat.

THRONG, thrông'. ſ. A crowd, a multitude preſſing againſt each other.

To THRONG, thrông'. v. n. To crowd, to come in tumultuous multitudes.

To THRONG, thrông'. v. a. To oppreſs or incommode with crowds or tumults.

THROSTLE, thrós'l. ſ. The thruſh, a ſmall ſinging bird.

THROTTLE, thrót'l. ſ. The windpipe.

To THROTTLE, thrót'l. v. a. To choke, to ſuffocate, to kill by ſtopping the breath.

THROVE, thrŏ've. irr. preterite of Thrive.

THROUGH, thrŏ'. prep. From end to end of; noting paſſage; by tranſmiſſion; by means of.

THROUGH, thrŏ'. ad. From one end or ſide to the other; to the end of any thing.

THROUGHBRED, thrŏ'-brĕd. a. Completely educated, completely taught. Commonly Thoroughbred.

THROUGHLIGHTED, thrŏ'-lite-ĭd. a. Lighted on both ſides.

THROUGHLY, thrŏ'-lý. ad. Completely, fully, entirely, wholly, without reſerve, ſincerely. Commonly Thoroughly.

THROUGHOUT, thrŏ-ou't. prep. Quite through, in every part of.

THROUGHOUT, thrŏ-ou't. ad. Every where, in every part.

THROUGHPACED, thrŏ'-påſt. a. Perfect, complete.

To THROW, thrŏ'. v. n. To fling, to caſt; to ſend to a diſtant place by any projectile force; to toſs, to put with any violence or tumult; to lay careleſsly, or in haſte; to venture at dice; to caſt, to ſtrip off; to emit in any careleſs or vehement manner; to ſpread in haſte; to overturn in wreſtling; to drive, to ſend by force; to make to act at a diſtance; to change by any kind of violence; to turn, to twiſt; To Throw away, to loſe, to ſpend in vain; to reject; To throw by, to reject, to lay aſide as of no uſe; To Throw down, to ſubvert, to overturn; To Throw off, to expel; to reject, to renounce; To Throw out, to exert, to bring forth into act; to diſtance, to leave behind; to eject, to expel; to reject, to exclude; To Throw up, to reſign angrily; to emit, to eject, to bring up.

To THROW, thrŏ'. v. n. To perform the act of caſting; to caſt dice; To Throw about, to caſt about, to try expedients.

THROW, thrŏ'. ſ. A caſt, the act of caſting or throwing; a caſt of dice, the manner in which the dice fall when they are caſt; the ſpace to which any thing is thrown; effort, violent ſally; the agony of childbirth, in this ſenſe it is written Throe.

THROWER, thrŏ'-ùr. ſ. One that throws.

THROWN, thrŏ'ne. part. paſſ. of Throw.

THROWSTER, thrŏ'-ſtùr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to twiſt ſilk, one who winds ſilk.

THRUM, thrúm'. ſ. The ends of weavers threads; any coarſe yarn.

To THRUM, thrúm'. v. a. To grate, to play coarſely.

THRUSH, thrúſh'. ſ. A ſmall ſinging bird; ſmall, round, ſuperficial ulcerations, which appear firſt in the mouth.

To THRUST, thrúſt'. v. a. To puſh any thing into matter, or between bodies; to puſh, to remove with violence, to drive; to ſtab; to impel, to urge; to obtrude, to intrude.

To THRUST, thrúſt'. v. n. To make a hoſtile puſh; to ſqueeze in, to put himſelf into any place by violence; to intrude; to puſh forwards, to come violently, to throng.

THRUST, thrúſt'. ſ. Hoſtile attack with any pointed weapon; aſſault, attack.

THRUSTER, thrùs'-tùr. ſ. He that thruſts.

THUMB, thúm'. The ſhort ſtrong finger anſwering to the other four.

To THUMB, thúm'. v. a. To handle awkwardly.

THUMB-BAND, thúm'-bånd. ſ. A twiſt of any materials made as thick as a man's thumb.

THUMB-SCREW, thům'-ſkrô. ſ. An inſtrument of torture.

THUMBSTAL, thúm'-ſtål. ſ. A caſe for the thumb.

THUMP, thůmp'. ſ. A hard heavy dead dull blow with ſomething blunt.

To THUMP, thúmp'. v. a. To beat with dull heavy blows.

To THUMP, thůmp'. v. n. To fall or ſtrike with a dull heavy blow.

THUMPER, thůmp'-úr. ſ. The perſon or thing that thumps.

THUNDER, thún'-dúr. ſ. A loud rumbling noiſe which uſually follows lightning; any loud noiſe or tumultuous violence.

To THUNDER, thún'-dúr. v. n. To make a loud, ſudden, and terrible noiſe.

To THUNDER, thún'-důr. v. a. To emit with noiſe and terrour; to publiſh any denunciation or threat.

THUNDERBOLT, thún'-důr-bôlt. ſ. Lightning, the arrows of heaven; fulmination, denunciation properly eccleſiaſtical.

THUNDERCLAP, thún'-důr-klåp. ſ. Exploſion of thunder.

THUNDERER, thún'-dėr-ůr. ſ. The power that thunders.

THUNDEROUS, thún'-dėr-ůs. a. Producing thunder.

THUNDERSHOWER, thún'-důr-ſhów-ůr. ſ. A rain accompanied with thunder.

THUNDERSTONE, thún'-dúr-ſtône. ſ. A ſtone fabulouſly ſuppoſed to be emitted by thunder, a thunderbolt.

To THUNDERSTRIKE, thún'-důr-ſtrike. v. a. To blaſt or hurt with lightning; to aſtoniſh with any thing terrible.

THURIFEROUS, thú-rif'-ėr-ůs. a. Bearing frankincenſe.

THURIFICATION, thú-rif-ý-kå'-ſhún. ſ. The act of fuming with incenſe, the act of burning incenſe.

THURSDAY, thůrz'-då. ſ. The fifth day of the week.

THUS, thůs'. ad. In this manner, in this wiſe; to this degree, to this quantity.

To THWACK, thwåk'. v. a. To ſtrike with ſomething blunt and heavy, to thraſh, to bang.

THWACK, thwåk'. ſ. A heavy hard blow.

THWART, thwå'rt. a. Tranſverſe, croſs to ſomething elſe; perverſe, inconvenient, miſchievous.

To THWART, thwå'rt. v. a. To croſs, to lie or come croſs any thing; to croſs, to oppoſe, to traverſe.

To THWART, thwå'rt. v. n. To be oppoſite.

THWARTINGLY, thwå'rt-ing-lý. ad. Oppoſitely, with oppoſition.

THY, thý'. pronoun. Of thee, belonging to thee.

THYINE-WOOD, thý'-ine-wůd. ſ. A precious wood.

THYME, ti'me. ſ. A plant.

THYRSUS, thėr'-ſůs. ſ. The ſceptre of Bacchus, a ſtaff bound about with ivy.

THYSELF, thý-ſėlf'. pronoun reciprocal. It is commonly uſed in the oblique caſes, or following the verb; in poetical or ſolemn language it is ſometimes uſed in the nominative.

TIAR, ti'-år. }
TIARA, ti-å'-rå. } ſ. A dreſs for the head, a diadem; it generally means the mitre or triple crown worn by the pope.

To TICE, ti'ſe. v. a. To draw, to allure. Uſed ſeldom for Entice.

TICK, tik'. ſ. Score, truſt; the louſe of dogs or ſheep; the caſe which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK, tik'. v. n. To run on ſcore; to truſt, to ſcore.

TICKEN, }
TICKING, } tik'-kin. } ſ. The ſame with TICK. A ſort of ſtrong linen for bedding.

TICKET, tik'-it. ſ. A token of any right or debt upon the delivery of which admiſſion is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

To TICKLE, tik'l. v. a. To affect with a prurient ſenſation by ſlight touches; to pleaſe by ſlight gratifications.

To TICKLE, tik'l. v. n. To feel titillation.

TICKLE, tik'l. a. Tottering, unfixed, unſtable. Not in uſe.

TICKLISH, tik'-liſh. a. Senſible to titillation, eaſily tickled; tottering, uncertain, unfixed; difficult, nice.

TICKLISHNESS, tik'-liſh-nės. ſ. The ſtate of being tickliſh.

TICKTACK, tik'-tåk. ſ. The game at tables.

TID, tid'. a. Tender; ſoft; nice; delicate.

TIDBIT, tid'-bit. ſ. A dainty.

TIDE, ti'de. ſ. Time, ſeaſon. In this ſenſe not now in uſe. Alternate ebb and flow of the ſea; flood; ſtream, courſe.

To TIDE, ti'de. v. a. To drive with the ſtream.

To TIDE, ti'de. v. n. To pour a flood, to be agitated with the tide.

TIDEGATE, ti'de-gåte. ſ. A gate through which the tide påſſes into a baſon.

TIDESMAN, ti'dz-mån. ſ. A tidewaiter or cuſtomhouſe officer, who watches on board merchantſhips till the duty of goods be paid.

TIDEWAITER, ti'de-wåte-ůr. ſ. An officer who watches the landing of goods at the cuſtomhouſe.

TIDILY, ti'd-ý-lý. ad. Neatly, readily.

TIDINESS, ti'd-ý-nės. ſ. Neatneſs, readineſs.

TIDINGS, ti'-dingz. ſ. News, an account of ſomething that has happened.

TIDY, ti'd-ý. a. Neat, ready.

To TIE, tý'. v. a. To bind, to faſten with a knot; to knit, to complicate; to hold, to faſten; to hinder, to obſtruct; to oblige, to conſtrain, to reſtrain, to confine.

TIE, tý'. ſ. Knot, faſtening; bond, obligation,

TIER, tė'r. ſ. A row, a rank.

TIERCE, tė'rs. ſ. A veſſel holding the third part of a pipe.

TIERCET, tė'r-ſėt. ſ. A triplet; a ſtanza of three lines in poetry.

TIFF, tif'. ſ. Liquor, drink; a fit of peeviſhneſs or ſullenneſs, a pet.

To TIFF, tif'. v. n. To be in a pet, to quarrel.

TIFFANY, tif'-fėn-ý. ſ. Very thin ſilk.

TIGER, ti'-gůr. ſ. A fierce beaſt of the feline kind.

TIGERFOOTED, ti'-gůr-fůt-id. a. Haſtening to devour, furious.

TIGHT, ti'te. a. Tenſe, cloſe, not looſe; free from fluttering rags, leſs than neat.

To TIGHTEN, ti'tn. v. a. To ſtraiten, to make cloſe.

TIGHTLY, ti'te-lý. ad. Cloſely, not looſely; neatly, not idly.

TIGHTNESS, ti'te-nės. ſ. Cloſeneſs, not looſeneſs.

TIGRESS, ti'-grės. ſ. The female of the tiger.

TIKE, ti'ke. ſ. A ſpecies of dog.

TILE, ti'le. ſ. Thin plates of baked clay uſed to cover houſes.

To TILE, ti'le. v. a. To cover with tiles; to cover as tiles.

TILER, ti'le-ůr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with tiles.

TILING, ti'-ling. ſ. The roof covered with tiles.

TILL, til'. ſ. A money box.

TILL, til'. prep. To the time of; Till now, to the preſent time; Till then, to that time.

TILL, til'. conj. To the time; to the degree that.

To TILL, til'. v. a. To cultivate, to huſband, commonly uſed of the huſbandry of the plough.

TILLABLE, til'-lėbl. a. Arable, fit for the plough.

TILLAGE, til'-lidzh. ſ. Huſbandry, the act or practice of plowing or culture.

TILLER, til'-lůr. ſ. Huſbandman, ploughman; a till, a ſmall drawer; the bar or lever to turn the rudder of a ſhip.

TILT, tilt'. ſ. A tent, any covering over head; the cover of a boat; a military game at which the combatants run againſt each other with lances on horſeback; a thruſt.

To **TILT**, tìlt′. v. a. To cover like a tilt of a boat; to carry as in tilts or tournaments; to point as in tilts; to turn up ſo as to run out.

To **TILT**, tìlt′. v. n. To run in tilts; to fight with rapiers; to ruſh as in combat; to play unſteadily; to fall on one ſide.

TILTER, tìlt′-ŭr. ſ. One who tilts, one who fights.

TILTH, tìlth′. ſ. Huſbandry, culture.

TIMBER, tìm′-bŭr. ſ. Wood fit for building; the main trunk of a tree; the main beams of a fabrick.

To **TIMBER**, tìm′-bŭr. v. a. To furniſh with beams or timber.

TIMBERED, tìm′-bŭrd. a. Built, formed, contrived.

TIMBREL, tìm′-brìl. ſ. A kind of muſical inſtrument played by pulſation.

TIME, tì′me. ſ. The meaſure of duration; ſpace of time; interval; ſeaſon, proper time; a conſiderable ſpace of duration, continuance, proceſs of time; age, particular part of time; hour of childbirth; muſical meaſure.

To **TIME**, tì′me. v. a. To adapt to the time, to bring to do at a proper time; to regulate as to time; to meaſure harmonically.

TIMEFUL, tì′me-fŭl. a. Seaſonable, timely, early.

TIMELESS, tì′me-lès. a. Unſeaſonable, done at an improper time; untimely, immature, done before the proper time.

TIMELY, tì′me-lẏ. a. Seaſonable, ſufficiently early.

TIMELY, tì′me-lẏ. adv. Early, ſoon.

TIMEPLEASER, tì′me-plèz-ŭr. ſ. One who complies with prevailing opinions whatever they are.

TIMESERVER, tì′me-ſèrv-ŭr. ſ. One who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be.

TIMESERVING, tì′me-ſèrv-ìng. a. Meanly complying with preſent power.

TIMID, tìm′-ìd. a. Fearful, timorous, wanting courage.

TIMIDITY, tìm-mìd′-ìt-ẏ. ſ. Fearfulneſs, timorouſneſs, habitual cowardice.

TIMOROUS, tìm′-ŭr-ŭs. a. Fearful, full of fear and ſcruple.

TIMOROUSLY, tìm′-ŭr-ŭſ-lẏ. ad. Fearfully, with much fear.

TIMOROUSNESS, tìm′-ŭr-ŭſ-nès. ſ. Fearfulneſs.

TIMOUS, tì′me-ŭs. a. Early, timely. Not in uſe.

TIN, tìn′. ſ. One of the primitive metals called by the chymiſts Jupiter; thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To **TIN**, tìn′. v. a. To cover with tin.

To **TINCT**, tìngkt′. v. a. To ſtain, to colour, to ſpot, to dye; to imbue with a taſte.

TINCT, tìngkt′. ſ. Colour, ſtain, ſpot.

TINCTURE, tìngk′-tŭr. ſ. Colour or taſte ſuperadded by ſomething; extract of ſome drug made in ſpirits, an infuſion.

To **TINCTURE**, tìngk′-tŭr. v. a. To imbue or impregnate with ſome colour or taſte; to imbue the mind.

TINDER, tìn′-dŭr. ſ. Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

TINDERBOX, tìn′-dŭr-bŏks. ſ. The box for holding tinder.

TINE, tì′ne. ſ. The tooth of a harrow, a ſpike; trouble, diſtreſs.

To **TINE**, tì′ne. v. a. To kindle, to ſhut.

To **TINGE**, tìndzh′. v. a. To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taſte.

TINGENT, tìn′-dzhènt. a. Having the power to tinge.

To **TINGLE**, tìng′gl. v. n. To feel a ſound, or the continuance of a ſound; to feel a ſharp quick pain with a ſenſation of motion; to feel either pain or pleaſure with a ſenſation of motion.

To **TINK**, tìngk′. v. n. To make a ſharp ſhrill noiſe.

TINKER, tìngk'-ůr. ſ. A mender of old braſs.

To **TINKLE**, tìngk'l. v. n. To make a ſharp quick noiſe, to clink; to hear a low quick noiſe.

TINMAN, tìn'-mån. ſ. A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

TINNER, tìn'-nůr. ſ. One who works in the tin mines.

TINNY, tìn'-ný. a. Abounding with tin.

TINSEL, tìn'-sìl. ſ. A kind of ſhining cloth; any thing ſhining with falſe luſtre, any thing ſhowy and of little value.

To **TINSEL**, tìn'-sìl. v. a. To decorate with cheap ornaments, to adorn with luſtre that has no value.

TINT, tìnt'. ſ. A die, a colour.

TINY, tì'-ný. a. Little, ſmall, puny.

TIP, tìp'. ſ. Top, end, point, extremity.

To **TIP**, tìp'. v. a. To top, to end, to cover on the end; to ſtrike ſlightly, to tap, to give an inuendo, to give ſecretly.

TIPPET, tìp'-pìt. ſ. Something worn about the neck.

To **TIPPLE**, tìp'l. v. n. To drink luxuriouſly, to waſte life over the cup.

To **TIPPLE**, tìp'l. v. a. To drink in luxury or exceſs.

TIPPLE, tìp'l. ſ. Drink, liquor.

TIPPLED, tìp'ld. a. Tipſy, drunk.

TIPPLER, tìp'-plůr. ſ. A ſottiſh drunkard.

TIPSTAFF, tìp'-ſtåf. ſ. An officer with a ſtaff tipped with metal; the ſtaff itſelf, ſo tipped.

TIPSY, tìp'-ſý. a. Drunk.

TIPTOE, tìp'-tò. ſ. The end of the toe.

TIRE, tè'r. ſ. A rank, a row.

TIRE, tì're. ſ. A head-dreſs; furniture, apparatus.

To **TIRE**, tì're. v. a. To fatigue, to make weary, to haraſs; to dreſs the head.

To **TIRE**, tì're. v. n. To fail with wearineſs.

TIREDNESS, tì'rd-nès. ſ. State of being tired, wearineſs.

TIRESOME, tì're-ſům. a. Wearisome, fatiguing, tedious.

TIRESOMENESS, tì're-ſům-nès. ſ. Act or quality of being tireſome.

TIREWOMAN, tì're-wům-ůn. ſ. A woman whoſe buſineſs is to make dreſſes for the head.

TIRINGHOUSE, tì'-rìng-hous. } ſ.
TIRINGROOM, tì'-rìng-ròm. }
The room in which players dreſs for the ſtage.

'TIS, tìz'. Contracted for It is.

TISICAL, tìz'-ý-kèl. a. Conſumptive.

TISICK, tìz'-ìk. ſ. Conſumption.

TISSUE, tìſh'-ů. ſ. Cloth interwoven with gold and ſilver.

To **TISSUE**, tìſh'-ů. v. a. To interweave, to variegate.

TIT, tìt'. ſ. A ſmall horſe, generally in contempt; a woman, in contempt; A Titmouſe or tomtit, a bird.

TITBIT, tìt'-bìt. ſ. Nice bit, nice food. Properly Tidbit.

TITHE, tì'the. ſ. The tenth part, the part aſſigned to the maintenance of the miniſtry; the tenth part of any thing; ſmall part, ſmall portion.

To **TITHE**, tì'the. v. a. To tax, to levy the tenth part.

To **TITHE**, tì'the. v. n. To pay tithe.

TITHEABLE, tì'the-åbl. a. Subject to the payment of tithes.

TITHER, tì'-thůr. ſ. One who gathers tithes.

TITHING, tì'-thìng. ſ. The number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a ſociety, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their ſociety; tithe, tenth part due to the prieſt.

TITHINGMAN, tì'-thìng-mån. ſ. A petty peace officer.

To **TITILLATE**, tìt'-tìl-låte. v. n. To tickle.

TITILLATION, tìt-tìl-là'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of tickling; the ſtate of being tickled; any ſlight or petty pleaſure.

TITLARK, tit'-lårk. ſ. A bird.

TITLE, ti'tl. ſ. A general head comprifing particulars; any appellation of honour, a name, an appellation; the firſt page of a book, telling it's name and generally it's ſubject; a claim of right.

To TITLE, ti'tl. v. a. To entitle, to name, to call.

TITLELESS, ti'tl-lés. a. Wanting a name or appellation.

TITLEPAGE, ti'tl-pádzh. ſ. The page containing the title of a book.

TITMOUSE, tit'-mous. ſ. A ſmall ſpecies of birds.

To TITTER, tit'-tůr. v. n. To laugh with reſtraint.

TITTER, tit'-tůr. ſ. A reſtrained laugh.

TITTLE, tit'l. ſ. A ſmall particle, a point, a dot.

TITTLETATTLE, tit'l-tát'l. ſ. Idle talk, prattle, empty gabble.

TITUBATION, tit-tů-bå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſtumbling.

TITULAR, tit'-tů-lér. a. Nominal, having only the title.

TITULARITY, tit-tů-lår'-it-ý. ſ. The ſtate of being titular.

TITULARY, tit'-tů-lår-ý. a. Conſiſting in a title; relating to a title.

TITULARY, tit'-tů-lér-y. ſ. One that has a title or right.

TIVY, tiv'-ý. a. A word expreſſing ſpeed, from Tantivy, the note of a hunting horn.

TO, tů. ad. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the ſecond as the object of the firſt; it notes the intention, as ſhe raiſed a war To call me back; after an adjective it notes it's object, as born To beg; noting futurity, as, we are ſtill To ſeek; To and again, To and fro, backward and forward.

TO, tů. prepoſition. Noting motion Towards, oppoſed to From; noting accord or adaptation; noting addreſs or compellation, as here's To you all; noting a ſtate or place whither any one goes, as away To horſe; noting oppoſition, as foot To foot; noting amount, as To the number of three hundred; noting proportion, as three To nine; noting perception, as ſharp To the taſte; in compariſon of, as no fool To the ſinner; as far as; towards.

TOAD, tó'de. ſ. An animal reſembling a frog, but the frog leaps, the toad crawls; the toad has been accounted venomous.

TOADFISH, tó'de-fiſh. ſ. A kind of ſea-fiſh.

TOADFLAX, tó'de-flåks. ſ. A plant.

TOADSTONE, tó'de-ſtóne. ſ. A concretion ſuppoſed to be found in the head of a toad.

TOADSTOOL, tó'de-ſtól. ſ. A plant like a muſhroom, not eſculent.

To TOAST, tó'ſt. v. a. To dry or heat at the fire; to name when a health is drunk.

TOAST, tó'ſt. ſ. Bread dried before the fire; bread dried and put into liquor; a celebrated woman whoſe health is often drunk.

TOASTER, tó'ſ-tůr. ſ. He who toaſts.

TOBACCO, tó-båk'-kó. ſ. An American plant much uſed in ſmoking, chewing, and ſnuffing.

TOBACCONIST, tó-båk'-kó-niſt. ſ. A preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOD, tód'. ſ. A buſh, a thick ſhrub; a certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

TOE, tó'. ſ. The divided extremities of the feet, the fingers of the feet.

TOFORE, tů-fó're. ad. Before. Obſolete.

TOFT, tå'ft. ſ. A place where a meſſuage has ſtood.

TOGED, tó'-gėd. a. Gowned, dreſſed in gowns.

TOGETHER, tů-gėth'-ėr. ad. In company; in the ſame place; in the ſame time; without intermiſſion; in concert; in continuity; Together with, in union with.

To TOIL, toi'l. v. n. To labour.

To TOIL, toi'l. v. a. To labour, to work at; to weary, to overlabour.

TOIL, toi'l. ſ. Labour, fatigue; any net or ſnare woven or meſhed.

TOILET, toi'l-èt. ſ. A dreſſing-table.

TOILSOME, toi'l-ſùm. a. Laborious, weary.

TOILSOMENESS, toi'l-ſùm-nès. ſ. Weariſomeneſs, laborioufneſs.

TOKEN, tò'kn. ſ. A ſign; a mark; a memorial of friendſhip, an evidence of remembrance.

To **TOKEN**, tò'kn. v. a. To make known.

TOLD, tò'ld. pret. and part. paſſ. of Tell. Mentioned, related.

To **TOLE**, tò'le. v. a. To train, to draw by degrees.

TOLERABLE, tòl'-èr-èbl. a. Supportable, that may be endured or ſupported; not excellent, not contemptible, paſſable.

TOLERABLENESS, tòl'-èr-èbl-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being tolerable.

TOLERABLY, tòl'-èr-èb-lỳ. ad. Supportably, in a manner that may be endured; paſſably, neither well nor ill, moderately well.

TOLERANCE, tòl'-èr-àns. ſ. Power of enduring, act of enduring.

TOLERANT, tòl'-èr-ànt. a. Allowing, ſuffering, enduring.

To **TOLERATE**, tòl'-èr-àte. v. a. To allow ſo as not to hinder, to ſuffer.

TOLERATION, tòl-èr-à'-ſhùn. ſ. Allowance given to that which is not approved.

TOLL, tò'le. ſ. An exciſe of goods.

To **TOLL**, tò'le. v. n. To pay toll or tollage; to take toll or tollage; to ſound as a ſingle bell.

To **TOLL**, tò'le. v. a. To ring a bell; to invite.

To **TOLL**, tòl'. v. a. To take away, to vacate, to annul. Uſed only in the civil law.

TOLBOOTH, tòl'-bòth. ſ. A priſon.

TOLLGATHERER, tò'le-gàth-èr-ùr. ſ. The officer that takes toll.

TOLUTATION, tòl-ù-tà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of pacing or ambling.

TOMAHAWK, tòm'-à-hàk. ſ. An Indian battleaxe.

TOMB, tò'm. ſ. A monument in which the dead are encloſed.

To **TOMB**, tò'm. v. a. To bury, to entomb.

TOMBLESS, tò'm-lès. a. Wanting a tomb, wanting a ſepulchral monument.

TOMBOY, tòm'-boy. ſ. A mean fellow; ſometimes a wild coarſe girl.

TOMBSTONE, tò'm-ſtòne. ſ. A ſtone laid over the dead, a ſtone ſet up at the head of a grave in remembrance of the dead.

TOME, tò'me. ſ. One volume of many; a book.

TOMTIT, tòm-tìt'. ſ. A titmouſe, a ſmall bird.

TON, tùn'. ſ. A meaſure or weight. See Tun.

TONE, tò'ne. ſ. Note, ſound; accent, ſound of the voice; a whine, a mournful cry; a particular or affected ſound in ſpeaking; elaſticity, power of extenſion and contraction.

TONELESS, tò'ne-lès. a. Having no tone.

TONG, tùng'. ſ. The catch of a buckle.

TONGS, tòngz'. ſ. An inſtrument by which hold is taken of any thing.

TONGUE, tùng'. ſ. The inſtrument of ſpeech in human beings; the organ by which animals lick; ſpeech, fluency of words; ſpeech as well or ill uſed; a language; ſpeech as oppoſed to thoughts; a nation diſtinguiſhed by their language; a ſmall point, as the Tongue of a balance; To hold the Tongue, to be ſilent.

To **TONGUE**, tùng'. v. a. To chide, to ſcold.

To **TONGUE**, tùng'. v. n. To talk, to prate.

TONGUED, tùngd'. a. Having a tongue.

TONGUELESS, tùng'-lès. a. Wanting a tongue, ſpeechleſs; unnamed, not ſpoken of.

TONGUEPAD, tùng'-pàd. ſ. A great talker.

TONGUETIED, tùng'-tìde. a. Having an impediment of ſpeech.

TONICK, tòn'-ìk. } a. Being extended, being elaſtick; relating to tones or ſounds.
TONICAL, tòn'-ìk-èl. }

TONNAGE, tùn'-nìdzh. ſ. A cuſtom or impoſt due for merchandiſe after a certain rate in every ton.

TONSIL, tôn'-ſîl. ſ. A round gland placed on either ſide of the baſis of the tongue.

TONSOR, tôn'-ſûr. ſ. A barber, one who ſhaves.

TONSURE, tôn'-ſhûr. ſ. The act of clipping the hair.

TONTINE, tôn-tè'n. ſ. A fund for the payment of annuities on ſurvivorſhip; a fund raiſed by ſucceſſive payments to be divided among the ſurvivors at a ſtated period.

TOO, tô'. ad. Over and above, overmuch, more than enough; likewiſe, alſo.

TOOK, tûk'. The preterite, and ſometimes the participle paſſive, of Take.

TOOL, tô'l. ſ. Any inſtrument of manual operation; a hireling, a wretch who acts at the command of another.

TOOTH, tô'th. ſ. One of the bones of the mouth with which the act of maſtication is performed; taſte, palate; a tine, prong, or blade of the prominent part of wheels; Tooth and nail, with one's utmoſt violence; To the Teeth, in open oppoſition; To caſt in the Teeth, to inſult by open exprobration; In ſpite of the Teeth, notwithſtanding any power of injury or defiance.

To **TOOTH**, tô'th. v. a. To furniſh with teeth, to indent; to lock in each other.

TOOTHACH, tô'th-àke. ſ. Pain in the teeth.

TOOTHDRAWER, tô'th-drâ-ûr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to extract painful teeth.

TOOTHED, tô'tht. a. Having teeth.

TOOTHING, tô'th-îng. ſ. The act of furniſhing with teeth.

TOOTHLESS, tô'th-lès. a. Wanting teeth, deprived of teeth.

TOOTHPICK, tô'th-pîk.
TOOTHPICKER, tô'th-pîk-kûr. } ſ.
An inſtrument by which the teeth are cleanſed.

TOOTHSOME, tô'th-ſûm. a. Palatable, pleaſing to the taſte.

TOOTHSOMENESS, tô'th-ſûm-nès. ſ. Pleaſantneſs of the taſte.

TOOTHWORT, tô'th-wûrt. ſ. A plant

TOP, tôp'. ſ. The higheſt part of any thing; the ſurface, the ſuperficies; the higheſt place; the higheſt perſon; the utmoſt degree; the higheſt rank; the crown of the head; the hair on the crown of the head, the forelock; the head of a plant; a kind of platform ſurrounding the head of a maſt; a plaything for boys; Top is ſometimes uſed as an adjective to expreſs lying on the top, or being at the top.

To **TOP**, tôp'. v. n. To riſe aloft, to be eminent; to predominate; to do his beſt.

To **TOP**, tôp'. v. a. To cover on the top, to tip; to riſe above; to outgo, to ſurpaſs; to crop; to riſe to the top of; to perform eminently, as he Tops his part.

TOPARCH, tô'-pârk. ſ. The principal man in a place.

TOPARCHY, tô'-pâr-kŷ. ſ. Command in a ſmall diſtrict.

TOPAZ, tô'-pâz. ſ. A yellow gem.

To **TOPE**, tô'pe. v. n. To drink hard, to drink to exceſs.

TOPER, tô'-pûr. ſ. A drunkard.

TOPFUL, tôp'-fûl. a. Full to the top, full to the brim.

TOPGALLANT, tôp-gâl'-lânt. ſ. The higheſt maſt; it is proverbially applied to any thing elevated.

TOPHACEOUS, tô-fâ'-ſhûs. a. Gritty, ſtony.

TOPHEAVY, tôp-hêv'-ŷ. a. Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

TOPHET, tô'-fêt. ſ. Hell, a ſcriptural name.

TOPICAL, tôp'-ŷ-kêl. a. Relating to ſome general head; local, confined to ſome particular place; applied medicinally to a particular part.

TOPICALLY, tôp'-ŷ-kêl-ŷ. ad. With application to ſome particular part.

TOPICK, tôp'-îk. ſ. A general head, ſomething to which other things are referred; things as externally applied to any particular part.

TOPKNOT, tŏp′-nŏt. ſ. A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

TOPLESS, tŏp′-lĕs. a. Having no top.

TOPMAN, tŏp′-măn. ſ. The ſawyer at the top; a man ſtationed in the top.

TOPMAST, tŏp′-măſt. ſ. The maſt next above the lower maſt.

TOPMOST, tŏp′-mŏſt. a. Uppermoſt, higheſt.

TOPOGRAPHER, tŏ-pŏg′-gră-fur. ſ. One who writes deſcriptions of particular places.

TOPOGRAPHY, tŏ-pŏg′-gră-fy̆. ſ. Deſcription of particular places.

TOPPING, tŏp′-pĭng. a. Fine, noble, gallant.

TOPPINGLY, tŏp′-pĭng-ly̆. ad. Finely, gayly, gallantly.

To TOPPLE, tŏp′l. v. n. To fall forward, to tumble down.

TOPPROUD, tŏp″-prou′d. a. Proud in the higheſt degree.

TOPSAIL, tŏp′-ſāle. ſ. The ſail of the topmaſt.

TOPSYTURVY, tŏp′-ſy̆-tŭr-vy̆. ad. With the bottom upward.

TORCH, tå′rtſh. ſ. A wax light bigger than a candle.

TORCHBEARER, tå′rtſh-bē-rŭr. ſ. One whoſe office is to carry a torch.

TORCHER, tå′r-tſhŭr. ſ. One that gives light.

TORCHLIGHT, tå′rtſh-līte. ſ. Light kindled to ſupply the want of the ſun.

TORE, tŏ′re. Preterite of Tear.

To TORMENT, tŏr-mĕnt′. v. a. To put to pain, to haraſs with anguiſh, to excruciate; to teaze, to vex with importunity; to put into great agitation.

TORMENT, tå′r-mĕnt. ſ. Any thing that gives pain; pain, miſery, anguiſh; penal anguiſh, torture.

TORMENTIL, tå′r-mĕn-tĭl. ſ. Septfoil. A plant.

TORMENTOR, tŏr-mĕnt′-ŭr. ſ. One who torments, one who gives pain; one who inflicts penal torture.

TORN, tŏ′rn. Part. paſſ. of Tear.

TORNADO, tŏr-nā′-dŏ. ſ. A hurricane.

TORPEDO, tŏr-pē′-dŏ. ſ. A fiſh which, while alive, if touched even with a long ſtick, benumbs the hand that ſo touches it, but when dead is eaten ſafely.

TORPENT, tå′r-pĕnt. a. Benumbed; ſtruck motionleſs, not active.

TORPID, tå′r-pĭd. a. Numbed, motionleſs, not active.

TORPIDNESS, tå′r-pĭd-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being torpid.

TORPITUDE, tå′r-py̆-tŭd. ſ. State of being motionleſs.

TORPOR, tå′r-pŭr. ſ. Dulneſs, numbneſs.

TORREFACTION, tŏr-ry̆-făk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of drying by the fire.

To TORREFY, tŏr′-ry̆-fy̆. v. a. To dry by the fire.

TORRENT, tŏr′-rĕnt. ſ. A ſudden ſtream raiſed by ſummer ſhowers; a violent and rapid ſtream, tumultuous current.

TORRENT, tŏr′-rĕnt. a. Rolling in a rapid ſtream.

TORRID, tŏr′-rĭd. a. Parched, dried with heat; burning, violently hot; it is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

TORSEL, tå′r-ſĭl. ſ. Any thing in a twiſted form.

TORSION, tå′r-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of turning or twiſting.

TORTILE, tå′r-tĭl. a. Twiſted, wreathed.

TORTION, tå′r-ſhŭn. ſ. Torment, pain.

TORTIOUS, tå′r-ſhŭs. a. Injurious, doing wrong.

TORTIVE, tå′r-tĭv. a. Twiſted, wreathed.

TORTOISE, tå′r-tĭs. ſ. An animal covered with a hard ſhell: there are tortoiſes both of land and water.

TORTUOSITY, tår-tŭ-ŏs′-ĭt-y̆. ſ. Wreath, flexure.

TORTUOUS, tå′r-tŭ-ŭs. a. Twiſted, wreathed, winding; miſchievous.

TORTURE, tå′r-tŭr. ſ. Torments judicially inflicted, pain by which guilt is puniſhed, or confeſſion extorted; pain, anguiſh, pang.

To TORTURE, tå′r-tŭr. v. a. To

puniſh with tortures; to vex, to excruciate, to torment.

TORTURER, tå'r-tůr-ůr. ſ. He who tortures, tormentor.

TORVITY, tå'r-vît-ỳ. ſ. Sourneſs, ſeverity of countenance.

TORVOUS, tå'r-vůs. a. Sour of aſpect, ſtern, ſevere of countenance.

TORY, tô'-rỳ. ſ. One of a party oppoſed to that of the Whigs.

To TOSS, tôs'. v. a. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play; to throw with violence; to lift with a ſudden and violent motion; to agitate, to put into violent motion; to make reſtleſs, to diſquiet; to keep in play, tumble over.

To TOSS, tôs'. v. n. To fling, to wince, to be in violent commotion; to be toſſed; To Toſs up, to throw a coin into the air, and wager on what ſide it ſhall fall.

TOSS, tôs'. ſ. The act of toſſing; an affected manner of raiſing the head.

TOSSER, tôs'-sůr. ſ. One who throws, one who flings and writhes.

TOSSPOT, tôs'-pôt. ſ. A toper and drunkard.

TOST, tôſt'. Pret. and part. paſſ. of Toss.

TOTAL, tô'-tål. a. Whole, complete, full; whole, not divided.

TOTALITY, tô-tål'-ît-ỳ. ſ. Complete ſum, whole quantity.

TOTALLY, tô'-tål-ỳ. ad. Wholly, fully, completely.

T'OTHER, tůth'-ůr. Contracted for The other.

To TOTTER, tôt'-tůr. v. n. To ſhake ſo as to threaten a fall.

To TOUCH, tůtſh'. v. a. To reach ſo as to be in contact; to come to, to attain; to try as gold with a ſtone; to affect, to relate to; to move, to ſtrike mentally, to melt; to delineate or mark out; to infect, to ſeize ſlightly; to wear, to have an effect on; to ſtrike a muſical inſtrument; To Touch up, to repair, or improve, by ſlight ſtrokes.

To TOUCH, tůtſh'. v. n. To be in a ſtate of junction ſo that no ſpace is between them; to faſten on, to take effect on; To Touch at, to come to without ſtay; To Touch on, to mention ſlightly; To Touch on or upon, to go to for a very ſhort time.

TOUCH, tůtſh'. ſ. Reach of any thing ſo that there is no ſpace between the things reaching and reached; the ſenſe of feeling; the act of touching; examination as by a ſtone; teſt, that by which any thing is examined; proof, tried qualities; ſingle act of a pencil upon the picture; feature, lineament; act of the hand upon a muſical inſtrument; power of exciting the affections; ſomething of paſſion or affection; a ſtroke; exact performance of agreement; a ſmall quantity intermingled; a hint, ſlight notice given; a cant word for a ſlight eſſay.

TOUCHABLE, tůtſh'-åbl. a. Tangible, that may be touched.

TOUCH-HOLE, tůtſh'-hôle. ſ. The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

TOUCHINESS, tůtſh'-ỳ-nės. ſ. Peeviſhneſs, iraſcibility.

TOUCHING, tůtſh'-ing. prep. With reſpect, regard, or relation to.

TOUCHING, tůtſh'-ing. a. Pathetick, affecting, moving.

TOUCHINGLY, tůtſh'-ing-lỳ. ad. With feeling emotion, in a pathetick manner.

TOUCHMENOT, tůtſh'-mė-nôt. ſ. A herb.

TOUCHSTONE, tůtſh'-ſtône. ſ. Stone by which metals are examined; any teſt or criterion.

TOUCHWOOD, tůtſh'-wůd. ſ. Rotten wood uſed to catch the fire ſtruck from the flint.

TOUCHY, tůtſh'-ỳ. a. Peeviſh, irritable, iraſcible, apt to take fire. A low word.

TOUGH, tůf'. a. Yielding without fracture, not brittle; ſtiff, not eaſily flexible; not eaſily injured or broken; viſcous, clammy, ropy.

To TOUGHEN, tůf'n. v. n. To grow tough.

To TOUGHEN, tůf'n. v. a. To make tough.

TOUGHNESS, tůf'-nês. ſ. Not brittleneſs, flexibility; viſcoſity, tenacity, clammineſs, glutinouſneſs; firmneſs againſt injury.

TOUPET, tǒ-pê'. ſ. A curl, an artificial lock of hair; the hair on the forepart of the head turned backward in a tuft.

TOUR, tǒ'r. ſ. Ramble, roving journey; turn, revolution.

TOURIST, tǒ'-rîſt. ſ. A maker of tours, a writer of tours.

TOURNAMENT, tǒ'r-nå-mênt. } ſ.
TOURNEY, tǒ'r-nŷ. }
Tilt, juſt, military ſport, mock encounter; Milton uſes it ſimply for encounter.

To TOURNEY, tǒ'r-nŷ. v. n. To tilt in the liſts.

To TOUSE, tou'z. v. a. To pull, to tear, to haul, to drag; whence Touser, the name of a maſtiff.

TOW, tǒ'. ſ. Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous ſubſtance.

To TOW, tǒ'. v. a. To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

TOWAGE, tǒ'-îdzh. ſ. The act of towing; the money paid for towing.

TOWARD, tǒ'rd. } prep. In a di-
TOWARDS, tǒ'rdz. } rection to;
near to; as the danger now comes Towards him; with reſpect to, touching, regarding, with tendency to; nearly, little leſs than.

TOWARD, tǒ'wêrd. a. Ready to do or learn, not froward.

TOWARDLINESS, tǒ'-wêrd-lŷ-nês. ſ. Docility, compliance, readineſs to do or to learn.

TOWARDLY, tǒ'-wêrd-lŷ. a. Ready to do or learn; docile, compliant with duty.

TOWARDNESS, tǒ'-wêrd-nês. ſ. Docility.

TOWEL, tow'-îl. ſ. A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

TOWER, tow'-ůr. ſ. A high building, a building raiſed above the main edifice; a fortreſs, a citadel; a high head dreſs; high flight, elevation.

To TOWER, tow'-ůr. v. n. To ſoar, to fly or riſe high.

TOWERED, tow'-ůrd. a. Adorned or defended by towers.

TOWERY, tow'-ůr-ŷ. a. Adorned or guarded with towers.

TOWN, tow'n. ſ. Any walled collection of houſes; any collection of houſes larger than a village; in England, any number of houſes to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or ſee of a biſhop; the court end of London; the people who live in the capital.

TOWNBULL, tow'n-bůl. ſ. A bull belonging to a pariſh; figuratively a noiſy rude fellow.

TOWNCLERK, tow'n-klårk. ſ. An officer who manages the publick buſineſs of a place.

TOWNHOUSE, tow'n-hous. ſ. The hall where publick buſineſs is tranſacted.

TOWNSHIP, tow'n-ſhîp. ſ. The corporation of a town.

TOWNSMAN, tow'nz-mån. ſ. An inhabitant of a place; one of the ſame town.

TOWNTALK, tow'n-tåk. ſ. Common prattle of a place.

TOXICAL, tôks'-ŷ-kål. adj. Poiſonous, containing poiſon.

TOY, toy'. ſ. A pretty commodity, a trifle, a thing of no value; a plaything, a bauble; matter of no importance; folly, trifling practice, ſilly opinion; play, ſport, amorous dalliance; frolick, humour, odd fancy.

To TOY, toy'. v. n. To trifle, to dally amorouſly, to play.

TOYISH, toy'-îſh. a. Trifling, wanton.

TOYISHNESS, toy'-îſh-nês. ſ. Nugacity, wantonneſs.

TOYMAN, toy'-mån. ſ. A ſeller of toys.

TOYSHOP, toy'-ſhôp. ſ. A ſhop where playthings and little nice manufactures are ſold.

To TOZE, tǒ'ze. v. a. To pull by violence and impetuoſity. Obſolete. See Touse and Tease.

TRACE, trà'ſe. ſ. Mark left by any thing paſſing, footſteps; remain, appearance of what has been; harneſs for beaſts of draught.

To TRACE, trà'ſe. v. a. To follow by the footſteps, or remaining marks; to follow with exactneſs; to mark out.

TRACER, trà'-ſûr. ſ. One that traces.

TRACK, tràk'. ſ. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwiſe; a road, a beaten path.

To TRACK, tràk'. v. a. To follow by the footſteps or marks left in the way.

TRACKLESS, tràk'-lès. a. Untrodden, marked with no footſteps.

TRACT, tràkt'. ſ. A region, a quantity of land; continuity, any thing protracted or drawn out to length; courſe, manner of proceſs; it ſeems to be uſed by Shakſpeare for Track; a treatiſe, a ſmall book.

TRACTABLE, tràk'-tàbl. a. Manageable, docile, compliant; palpable, ſuch as may be handled.

TRACTABLENESS, tràk'-tàbl-nès, ſ. The ſtate of being tractable, compliance, obſequiouſneſs.

TRACTABLY, tràk'-tà-blŷ. ad. In a tractable manner, gently.

TRACTATE, tràk'-tàte. ſ. A treatiſe, a tract, a ſmall book.

TRACTILE, tràk'-tìl. a. Capable to be drawn out or extended in length, ductile.

TRACTILITY, tràk-tìl'-ìt-ŷ. ſ. The quality of being tractile.

TRACTION, tràk'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of drawing, the ſtate of being drawn.

TRADE, trà'de. ſ. Traffick, commerce, exchange; occupation; particular employment whether manual or mercantile.

To TRADE, trà'de. v. n. To traffick, to deal, to hold commerce; to act merely for money; to have a trading wind.

TRADED, trà'de-ìd. a. Verſed, practiſed.

TRADEFUL, trà'de-fûl. a. Commercial; buſy in traffick.

TRADER, trà'de-ûr. ſ. One engaged in merchandiſe or commerce; one long uſed in the methods of money getting, a practitioner.

TRADESFOLK, trà'dz-fòk. ſ. People employed in trades.

TRADESMAN, trà'dz-màn. ſ. A ſhopkeeper.

TRADEWIND, trà'de-wìnd. ſ. A wind blowing conſtantly one way.

TRADITION, trà-dìſh'-ûn. ſ. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; any thing delivered orally from age to age.

TRADITIONAL, trà-dìſh'-ûn-èl. a. Delivered by tradition, deſcending by oral communication; obſervant of traditions, or idle rites.

TRADITIONALLY, trà-dìſh'-ûn-èl-ŷ. ad. By tranſmiſſion from age to age; from tradition without evidence of written memorials.

TRADITIONARY, trà-dìſh'-ûn-èr-ŷ. a. Delivered by tradition.

TRADITIVE, tràd'-ìt-ìv. a. Tranſmitted or tranſmiſſible from age to age.

To TRADUCE, trà-dù's. v. a. To cenſure, to condemn, to repreſent as blameable, to calumniate; to propagate, to increaſe by deriving one from another.

TRADUCEMENT, trà-dù'ſ-mènt. ſ. Cenſure, obloquy.

TRADUCENT, trà-dù'-ſènt. a. Traducing, ſlandering.

TRADUCER, trà-dù'ſ-ûr. ſ. A falſe cenſurer, a calumniator.

TRADUCIBLE, trà-dù'ſ-ìbl. a. Such as may be derived.

TRADUCINGLY, trà-dù'-sìng-lŷ. Slanderouſly, with calumny.

TRADUCTION, trà-dùk'-ſhùn. ſ. Derivation from one of the ſame kind, propagation; tranſmiſſion from one to another; conveyance; tranſition.

TRAFFICK, tràf'-fìk. ſ. Commerce, merchandiſing, large trade; commodities, ſubject of traffick.

To TRAFFICK, tràf'-fìk. v. n. To practiſe commerce, to merchandiſe;

diſe; to trade meanly or mercenarily.

TRAFFICKER, trăf′-fîk-kŭr. ſ. Trader, merchant.

TRAGEDIAN, trå-dzhè′-dyån. ſ. A writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy.

TRAGEDY, trådzh′-ê-dŷ. ſ. A dramatick repreſentation of a ſerious action; any mournful or dreadful event.

TRAGICAL, trådzh′-ŷ-kèl. } a. Relating
TRAGICK, trådzh′-îk. } to tragedy; mournful, calamitous, ſorrowful, dreadful.

TRAGICALLY, trådzh′-ŷ-kèl-ŷ. ad. In a tragical manner, in a manner befitting tragedy; mournfully, ſorrowfully, calamitouſly.

TRAGICALNESS, trådzh′-ŷ-kèl-nès. ſ. Mournfulneſs, calamitouſneſs.

TRAGICOMEDY, trådzh′-ŷ-kòm″-è-dŷ. ſ. A drama compounded of merry and ſerious events.

TRAGICOMICAL, trådzh′-ŷ-kòm″-ŷ-kèl. a. Relating to tragicomedy; conſiſting of a mixture of mirth with ſorrow.

TRAGICOMICALLY, trådzh′-ŷ-kòm″-ŷ-kèl-ŷ. ad. In a tragicomical manner.

To TRAJECT, trå-dzhèkt′. v. a. To caſt through, to throw.

TRAJECT, trådzh′-èkt. ſ. A ferry, a paſſage for a water-carriage.

TRAJECTION, trå-dzhèk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of darting through; emiſſion.

To TRAIL, trå′le. v. a. To hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw after in a long floating or waving body; to draw, to drag.

To TRAIL, trå′le. v. n. To be drawn out in length.

TRAIL, trå′le. ſ. Track followed by the hunter; any thing drawn to length; any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

To TRAIN, trå′ne. v. a. To draw along; to draw, to entice, to invite; to draw by artifice or ſtratagem; to draw from act to act by perſuaſion or promiſe; to educate, to bring up, commonly with Up; to breed, or form to any thing.

TRAIN, trå′ne. ſ. Artifice, ſtratagem of enticement; the tail of a bird; the inſide of a woodcock; the part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground; a ſeries, a conſecution; proceſs, method, ſtate of procedure; a retinue, a number of followers; an orderly company, a proceſſion; the line of powder reaching to the mine; Train of artillery, cannons accompanying an army.

TRAINBANDS, trå″ne-båndz′. ſ. The militia, the part of a community trained to martial exerciſe.

TRAINBEARER, trå′ne-bè-rŭr. ſ. One that holds up a train.

TRAINOIL, trå″ne-oi′l. ſ. Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRAINY, trå′-nŷ. a. Belonging to train oil.

To TRAIPSE, trå′ps. v. a. To walk in a careleſs or ſluttiſh manner.

TRAIT, trå′. ſ. A ſtroke, a touch.

TRAITOR, trå′t-ŭr. ſ. One who being truſted betrays.

TRAITORLY, trå′t-ŭr-lŷ. a. Treacherous, perfidious.

TRAITOROUS, trå′t-ŭr-ŭs. a. Treacherous, perfidious.

TRAITOROUSLY, trå′t-ŭr-ŭſ-lŷ. ad. In a manner ſuiting traitors, perfidiouſly.

TRAITRESS, trå′-três. ſ. A woman who betrays.

TRALATITIOUS, trå-lå-tîſh′-ŭs. a. Metaphorical, not literal.

TRALATITIOUSLY, trå-lå-tîſh′-ŭſ-lŷ. ad. Metaphorically, figuratively.

To TRALINEATE, trå-lîn′-yåte. v. n. To deviate from any direction.

TRAMMEL, tråm′-mèl. ſ. A net in which birds or fiſh are caught; any kind of net; a kind of ſhackles in which horſes are taught to pace.

To TRAMMEL, tråm′-mèl. v. a. To catch, to intercept.

TRAMONTANE, trå-mòn-tå′ne. a. Situate on the other ſide of a mountain, living on the other ſide of the mountains; applied by the Italians to thoſe who live on the other ſide of the Alps.

To TRAMPLE, trằmp'l. v. a. To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

To TRAMPLE, trằmp'l. v. n. To tread in contempt; to tread quick and loudly.

TRAMPLER, trằmp'-lůr. ſ. One that tramples.

TRANATION, trå-nå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſwimming over.

TRANCE, trằns'. ſ. An extaſy, a ſtate in which the ſoul is rapt into viſions of future or diſtant things.

TRANCED, trằnſt'. a. Lying in a trance or extaſy.

TRANGRAM, trằng'-grằm. ſ. A cant word. An odd intricately contrived thing.

TRANNELL, trằn'-nll. ſ. A ſharp pin.

TRANQUIL, trằng'-kwìl. a. Quiet, peaceful, undiſturbed.

TRANQUILLITY, trằng-kwìl'-lt-ỷ. ſ. Quiet, peace of mind, peace of condition, freedom from perturbation.

To TRANQUILLIZE, trằng'-kwìl-lìze. v. a. To make tranquil.

To TRANSACT, trằnſ-ằkt'. v. a. To manage, to negotiate, to conduct a treaty or affairs; to perform, to do, to carry on.

TRANSACTION, trằnſ-ằk'-ſhůn. ſ. Negotiation, dealing between man and man, management.

TRANSANIMATION, trằnſ-ằn-nỷ-må'-ſhůn. ſ. Conveyance of the ſoul from one body to another.

To TRANSCEND, trằn-ſènd'. v. a. To paſs, to overpaſs; to ſurpaſs, to outgo, to exceed, to excel; to ſurmount, to riſe above.

To TRANSCEND, trằn-ſènd'. v. n. To ſurpaſs thought.

RANSCENDENCE, trằn-ſèn'-dèns.
RANSCENDENCY, trằn-ſèn'-dèn-ſỷ. } ſ.

Excellence, unuſual excellence, ſupereminence; exaggeration, elevation beyond truth.

TRANSCENDENT, trằn-ſèn'-dènt. a. Excellent, ſupremely excellent, paſſing others.

TRANSCENDENTAL, trằn-ſèn-dèn'-tèl. a. General, pervading many particulars; ſupereminent, paſſing others.

TRANSCENDENTLY, trằn-ſèn'-dènt-lỷ. ad. Excellently, ſupereminently.

To TRANSCOLATE, trằns'-kò-låte. v. a. To ſtrain through a ſieve or colander.

TRANSCOLATION, trằns-kò-lå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſtraining.

To TRANSCRIBE, trằn-ſkrì'be. v. a. To copy, to write from an exemplar.

TRANSCRIBER, trằn-ſkrì'be-ůr. ſ. A copier, one who writes from a copy.

TRANSCRIPT, trằn'-ſkrìpt. ſ. A copy, any thing written from an original.

TRANSCRIPTION, trằn-ſkrìp'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of copying.

TRANSCRIPTIVELY, trằn-ſkrìp'-tiv-lỷ. ad. In manner of a copy.

To TRANSCUR, trằnſ-kůr'. v. n. To run or rove to and fro.

TRANSCURSION, trằnſ-kůr'-ſhůn. ſ. Ramble, paſſage through, paſſage beyond certain limits.

TRANSE, trằns'. ſ. A temporary abſence of the ſoul, an ecſtacy.

TRANSELEMENTATION, trằns'-èl-è-mèn-tå''-ſhůn. ſ. Change of one element into another.

TRANSEXION, trằn-sèk'-ſhůn. ſ. Change from one ſex to another.

To TRANSFEMINATE, trằns-fèm'-ỷ-nåte. v. a. To change from a woman to a man.

To TRANSFER, trằnſ-fèr'. v. a. To convey, or make over, from one to another; to remove, to tranſport.

TRANSFER, trằns'-fèr. ſ. A change of property, a delivery of property to another.

TRANSFERRER, trằns-fèr'-ůr. ſ. He that transfers.

TRANSFIGURATION, trằnſ-fìg-ů-rå'-ſhůn. ſ. Change of form; the miraculous change of our bleſſed

Saviour's appearance on the mount.

To TRANSFIGURE, trånſ-fig'-ůr. v. a. To transform; to change with reſpect to outward appearance.

To TRANSFIX, trånſ-fiks'. v. a. To pierce through.

TRANSFIXION, trånſ-fik'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of piercing through.

To TRANSFORM, trånſ-få'rm. v.a. To metamorphoſe, to change with regard to external form.

To TRANSFORM, trånſ-få'rm. v.n. To be metamorphoſed.

TRANSFORMATION, trånſ-fỏr-må'-ſhůn. ſ. Change of ſhape, ſtate of being changed with regard to form.

TRANSFRETATION, trånſ-frė-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. Paſſage over the ſea.

To TRANSFUSE, trånſ-fů'z. v. a. To pour out of one into another.

TRANSFUSION, trånſ-fů'-zhůn. ſ. The act of pouring out of one into another.

To TRANSGRESS, trånſ-grės'. v. a. To paſs over, to paſs beyond; to violate, to break.

To TRANSGRESS, trånſ-grės'. v. n. To offend by violating a law.

TRANSGRESSION, trånſ-grėſh'-ůn. ſ. Violation of a law, breach of a command; offence, crime, fault.

TRANSGRESSIVE, trånſ-grės'-ſiv. a. Faulty, culpable, apt to break laws.

TRANSGRESSOR, trånſ-grės'-ſůr. ſ. Lawbreaker, violator of command, offender.

TRANSIENT, trån'-ſhėnt. a. Soon paſt, ſoon paſſing, ſhort, momentary.

TRANSIENTLY, trån'-ſhėnt-lỳ. ad. In paſſage, with a ſhort paſſage, not extenſively.

TRANSIENTNESS, trån'-ſhėnt-nės. ſ. Shortneſs of continuance, ſpeedy paſſage.

TRANSILIENCE, trån-ſil'-yėns. } ſ.
TRANSILIENCY, trån-ſil'-yėn-ſỳ. }
Leap from thing to thing.

TRANSIT, trån'-ſit. ſ. In aſtronomy, the paſſing of any planet juſt by or under any fixt ſtar; or of the moon in particular, covering or moving cloſe by any other planet.

TRANSITION, trån-ſiſh'-ůn. ſ. Removal, paſſage; change; paſſage in writing or converſation from one ſubject to another.

TRANSITIVE, tråns'-it-iv. a. Having the power of paſſing; in grammar, a verb Tranſitive is that which ſignifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon ſome object, as I ſtrike the earth.

TRANSITORILY, trån'-ſỳ-tůr-il-ỳ. ad. With ſpeedy evaneſcence, with ſhort continuance.

TRANSITORINESS, trån'-ſỳ-tůr-ỳ-nės. ſ. Speedy evaneſcence.

TRANSITORY, trån'-ſỳ-tůr-ỳ. a. Continuing but a ſhort time, ſpeedily vaniſhing.

To TRANSLATE, trån-ſlå'te. v. n. To tranſport, to remove; it is particularly uſed of the removal of a biſhop from one ſee to another; to transfer from one to another, to convey; to change; to interpret in another language; to explain.

TRANSLATION, trån-ſlå'-ſhůn. ſ. Removal, act of removing; the removal of a biſhop to another ſee; the act of turning into another language; ſomething made by tranſlation, verſion.

TRANSLATIVE, tråns'-lå-tiv. a. Taken from others.

TRANSLATOR, trån-ſlå'te-ůr. ſ. One that turns any thing into another language.

TRANSLATORY, tråns'-lå-tůr-ỳ. a. Transferring.

TRANSLOCATION, trånſ-lỏ-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.

TRANSLUCENCY, trånſ-lů'-ſėn-ſỳ. ſ. Diaphaneity, tranſparency.

TRANSLUCENT, trånſ-lů'-ſėnt. } a.
TRANSLUCID, trånſ-lů'-ſid. }
Tranſparent, diaphanous, clear.

TRANSMARINE, tråns'-må-rî'n. a. Lying on the other ſide of the ſea, found beyond ſea.

TRANSMIGRANT, tråns'-mŷ-grånt. a. Paſſing into another country or ſtate.

To **TRANSMIGRATE**, tråns'-mŷ-gråte. v. n. To paſs from one place or country into another.

TRANSMIGRATION, trånſ-mŷ-grå'-ſhůn. ſ. Paſſage from one place or ſtate into another.

TRANSMISSION, trånſ-miſh'-ůn. ſ. The act of ſending from one place to another.

TRANSMISSIVE, trånſ-mis'-ſiv. a. Tranſmitted, derived from one to another.

To **TRANSMIT**, trånſ-mit'. v. a. To ſend from one perſon or place to another.

TRANSMITTAL, trånſ-mit'-tėl. ſ. The act of tranſmitting, tranſmiſſion.

TRANSMITTER, trånſ-mit'-ůr. ſ. One that tranſmits.

TRANSMUTABLE, trånſ-mů'-tėbl. a. Capable of change, poſſible to be changed into another nature or ſubſtance.

TRANSMUTABLY, trånſ-mů'-tėb-lŷ. ad. With capacity of being changed into another ſubſtance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION, trånſ-mů-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. Change into another nature or ſubſtance; the great aim of alchymy is the tranſmutation of baſe metals into gold.

To **TRANSMUTE**, trånſ-mů't. v. n. To change from one nature or ſubſtance to another.

TRANSMUTER, trånſ-mů'-tůr. ſ. One that tranſmutes.

TRANSOM, trån'-ſům. ſ. A thwart beam.

TRANSPARENCY, trånſ-på'-rėn-ſŷ. ſ. Clearneſs, diaphaneity, tranſlucence, power of tranſmitting light.

TRANSPARENT, trånſ-på'-rėnt. a. Pervious to the light, clear, pellucid, diaphanous, tranſlucent.

TRANSPICUOUS, trånſ-pik'-ů-ůs. a. Tranſparent, pervious to the ſight.

To **TRANSPIERCE**, trånſ-pė'rs. v. n. To penetrate, to make way through, to permeate.

TRANSPIRATION, trån-ſpŷ-rå'-ſhůn. ſ. Emiſſion in vapour.

To **TRANSPIRE**, trån-ſpi're. v. a. To emit in vapour.

To **TRANSPIRE**, trån-ſpi're. v. n. To be emitted by inſenſible vapour; to eſcape from ſecreſy to notice.

To **TRANSPLACE**, trånſ-plå'ſe. v. a. To remove, to put into a new place.

To **TRANSPLANT**, trånſ-plånt'. v. a. To remove and plant in a new place; to remove.

TRANSPLANTATION, trånſ-plån-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of tranſplanting or removing to another ſoil; conveyance from one to another; removal of men from one country to another.

TRANSPLANTER, trånſ-plånt'-ůr. ſ. One that tranſplants.

To **TRANSPORT**, trånſ-pô'rt. v. a. To convey by carriage from place to place; to carry into baniſhment, as a felon; to ſentence as a felon to baniſhment; to hurry by violence of paſſion; to put into ecſtaſy, to raviſh with pleaſure.

TRANSPORT, tråns'-pôrt. ſ. Tranſportation, carriage, conveyance; a veſſel of carriage, particularly a veſſel in which ſoldiers are conveyed; rapture, ecſtaſy.

TRANSPORTANCE, trånſ-pô'r-tėns. ſ. Conveyance, carriage, removal.

TRANSPORTATION, trånſ-pôr-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. Removal, conveyance, carriage; baniſhment for felony; ecſtatick violence of paſſion.

TRANSPORTER, trånſ-pô'rt-ůr. ſ. One that tranſports.

TRANSPOSAL, trånſ-pô'-zėl. ſ. The act of putting things in each other's place.

To **TRANSPOSE**, trånſ-pô'ze. v. a. To put each in the place of other; to put out of place.

TRANSPOSITION, trånſ-pô-ziſh'-ůn. ſ. The act of putting one thing in the place of another; the ſtate of being put out of one place into another.

To TRANSSHAPE, trânſ-ſhá'pe. v. a. To transform, to bring into another ſhape.

To TRANSUBSTANTIATE, trân-ſŭb-ſtân'-ſhŷ-âte. v. a. To change to another ſubſtance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, trân-ſŭb-ſtân-ſhŷ-á'-ſhŭn. ſ. A miraculous operation believed in the Romiſh church, in which the elements of the euchariſt are ſuppoſed to be changed into the real body and blood of Chriſt.

TRANSUDATION, trân-ſû-dá'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of paſſing in ſweat, or perſpirable vapour, through any integument.

To TRANSUDE, trân-ſû'd. v. n. To paſs through in vapour.

TRANSVERSAL, trânſ-vêr'-ſêl. a. Running croſſwiſe.

TRANSVERSALLY, trânſ-vêr'-ſêl-ŷ. ad. In a croſs direction.

TRANSVERSE, trânſ-vêrs'. a. Being in a croſs direction.

TRANSVERSELY, trânſ-vêrs'-lŷ. ad. In a croſs direction.

TRANSUMPTION, trânſ-ſŭm'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of taking from one place to another.

TRAP, trâp'. ſ. A ſnare ſet for thieves or vermin; an ambuſh, a ſtratagem to betray or catch unawares; a play at which a ball is driven with a ſtick.

To TRAP, trâp'. v. a. To enſnare, to catch by a ſnare or ambuſh; to adorn, to decorate.

TRAPDOOR, trâp'-dôre. ſ. A door opening and ſhutting unexpectedly.

To TRAPE, trá'pe. v. a. To run idly and ſluttiſhly about.

TRAPES, trá'pz. ſ. An idle ſlatternly woman.

TRAPSTICK, trâp'-ſtĭk. ſ. A ſtick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

TRAPEZIUM, trâ-pê'-zhŷ-ŭm. ſ. A quadrilateral figure, the four ſides of which are not equal, and none of it's ſides parallel.

TRAPEZOID, trâ-pê'-zoid. ſ. An irregular figure, the four ſides of which are not parallel.

TRAPPINGS, trâp'-pĭngz. ſ. Ornaments appended to the ſaddle; ornaments, dreſs, embelliſhments.

TRASH, trâſh'. ſ. Any thing worthleſs, droſs, dregs; a worthleſs perſon; matter improper for food.

To TRASH, trâſh'. v. a. To lop, to crop; to cruſh, to humble.

TRASHY, trâſh'-ŷ. a. Worthleſs, vile, uſeleſs.

To TRAVAIL, trâv'-âle. v. n. To labour, to toil; to be in labour, to ſuffer the pains of childbirth.

To TRAVAIL, trâv'-âle. v. a. To haraſs, to tire.

TRAVAIL, trâv'-âle. ſ. Labour, toil, fatigue; labour in childbirth.

To TRAVEL, trâv'-ĭl. v. n. To make journeys; to paſs, to go, to move; to make journeys of curioſity; to labour, to toil.

To TRAVEL, trâv'-ĭl. v. a. To paſs, to journey over; to force to journey.

TRAVEL, trâv'-ĭl. ſ. Journey, act of paſſing from place to place; journey of curioſity or inſtruction; labour, toil; labour in childbirth; Travels, account of occurrences and obſervations of a journey.

TRAVELLER, trâv'-ĭl-ŭr. ſ. One who goes a journey, a wayfarer; one who viſits foreign countries.

TRAVELTAINTED, trâv'-ĭl-tá'nt-ĭd. a. Haraſſed, fatigued with travel.

TRAVERSE, trâv'-êrs. ad. Croſſwiſe, athwart.

TRAVERSE, trâ-vêr's. prep. Through, croſſwiſe.

TRAVERSE, trâv'-êrs. a. Lying acroſs, lying athwart.

TRAVERSE, trâv'-êrs. ſ. Any thing laid or built acroſs.

To TRAVERSE, trâv'-êrs. v. a. To croſs, to lay athwart; to croſs by way of oppoſition, to thwart with obſtacles; to oppoſe ſo as to annul; to wander over, to croſs; to ſurvey, to examine thoroughly.

To TRAVERSE, trâv'-êrs. v. n. To uſe a poſture of oppoſition in fencing.

TRAVESTY, trâv'-êſ-tŷ. a. Dreſſed ſo as to be made ridiculous.

TRAUMATICK, trà-màt'-ìk. a. Vulnerary.

TRAY, trà'. ſ. A ſhallow wooden veſſel in which meat or fiſh is carried.

TRAYTRIP, trà'-trìp. ſ. A kind of play.

TREACHEROUS, trètſh'-èr-ůs. a. Faithleſs, perfidious, guilty of deſerting or betraying.

TREACHEROUSLY, trètſh'-èr-ůſ-lý. ad. Faithleſsly, perfidiouſly, by treaſon, by ſtratagem.

TREACHEROUSNESS, trètſh'-èr-ůſ-nès. ſ. The quality of being treacherous; perfidiouſneſs.

TREACHERY, trètſh'-èr-ý. ſ. Perfidy, breach of faith.

TREACLE, trè'kl. ſ. A medicine made up of many ingredients; moloſſes, the ſpume of ſugar.

To TREAD, trèd'. v. n. To ſet the foot; to trample, to ſet the feet in ſcorn or malice; to walk with form or ſtate; to copulate as birds.

To TREAD, trèd'. v. a. To walk on, to feel under the foot; to preſs under the foot; to beat, to track; to walk on in a formal or ſtately manner; to cruſh under foot, to trample in contempt or hatred; to put in action by the feet; to love as the male-bird the female.

TREAD, trèd'. ſ. Footing, ſtep with the foot; way, track, path; the ſmall white ſpeck in an egg.

TREADER, trèd'-ůr. ſ. He who treads.

TREADLE, trèd'l. ſ. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion; the ſmall white ſpeck in an egg.

TREASON, trè'zn. ſ. An offence committed againſt the perſon of majeſty, or againſt the dignity of the commonwealth.

TREASONABLE, trè'zn-èbl. } a.
TREASONOUS, trè'zn-ůs. }
Having the nature or guilt of treaſon.

TREASURE, trèzh'-ůr. ſ. Wealth hoarded, riches accumulated.

To TREASURE, trèzh'-ůr. v. a. To hoard, to repoſit, to lay up.

TREASUREHOUSE, trèzh'-ůr-hoůs. ſ. Place where hoarded riches are kept.

TREASURER, trèzh'-ůr-ůr. ſ. One who has care of money, one who has charge of treaſure.

TREASURERSHIP, trèzh'-ůr-ůr-ſhìp. ſ. Office or dignity of treaſurer.

TREASURY, trèzh'-ůr-ý. ſ. A place in which riches are accumulated.

To TREAT, trè't. v. a. To negotiate, to ſettle; to diſcourſe on; to uſe in any manner, good or bad; to handle, to manage, to carry on; to entertain with expenſe.

To TREAT, trè't. v. n. To diſcourſe, to make diſcuſſions; to practiſe negotiation; to come to terms of accommodation; to make gratuitous entertainments.

TREAT, trè't. ſ. An entertainment given; ſomething given at an entertainment.

TREATABLE, trè't-èbl. a. Moderate, not violent.

TREATISE, trè'-tìs. ſ. Diſcourſe, written tractate.

TREATMENT, trè't-mènt. ſ. Uſage, manner of uſing good or bad.

TREATY, trè'-tý. ſ. Negotiation, act of treating; a compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs; for entreaty, ſupplication, petition. In this laſt ſenſe not in uſe.

TREBLE, trèb'l. a. Threefold, triple; ſharp of ſound.

To TREBLE, trèb'l. v. a. To multiply by three, to make thrice as much.

To TREBLE, trèb'l. v. n. To become threefold.

TREBLE, trèb'l. ſ. A ſharp ſound; the upper part in muſick.

TREBLENESS, trèb'l-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being treble.

TREBLY, trèb'-lý. ad. Thrice told, in threefold number or quantity.

TREE, trè'. ſ. A large vegetable riſing with one woody ſtem to a conſiderable height; any thing branched out.

TREFOIL, trè'-fòil. ſ. A plant.

TRELLIS, trèl'-lìs. ſ. A ſtructure of iron, wood, or oſier, the parts croſſing each other like a lattice.

To **TREMBLE**, trèm'bl. v. n. To ſhake as with fear or cold, to ſhiver, to quake, to ſhudder; to quiver, to totter; to quaver, to ſhake as a ſound.

TREMBLINGLY, trèm'-blìng-lỳ. ad. So as to ſhake or quiver.

TREMENDOUS, trè-mèn'-dùs. a. Dreadful, horrible, aſtoniſhingly terrible.

TREMENDOUSLY, trè-mèn'-dùſ-lỳ. ad. Dreadfully, awfully, terribly.

TREMOUR, trè'-mùr. ſ. The ſtate of trembling; quivering or vibratory motion.

TREMULOUS, trèm'-ù-lùs. a. Trembling, fearful; quivering, vibratory.

TREMULOUSNESS, trèm'-ù-lùſ-nès. ſ. The ſtate of quivering.

To **TRENCH**, trèntſh'. v. a. To cut; to cut or dig into pits or ditches.

TRENCH, trèntſh'. ſ. A pit or ditch; earth thrown up to defend ſoldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

TRENCHANT, trèn'-ſhènt. a. Cutting, ſharp.

TRENCHER, trèn'-tſhùr. ſ. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table; the table; food, pleaſures of the table.

TRENCHERFLY, trèn'-tſhùr-flỳ. ſ. One that haunts tables, a paraſite.

TRENCHERMAN, trèn'-tſhùr-màn. ſ. A feeder, an eater.

TRENCHERMATE, trèn'-tſhùr-màte. ſ. A table companion, a paraſite.

To **TREND**, trènd'. v. n. To tend, to lie in any particular direction.

TRENDLE, trèn'dl. ſ. Any thing turned round.

TRENTALS, trèn'-tèlz. ſ. Trigintals.

TREPAN, trè-pàn'. ſ. An inſtrument by which ſurgeons cut out round pieces of the ſcull; a ſnare, a ſtratagem.

To **TREPAN**, trè-pàn'. v. a. To perforate with the trepan; to catch, to enſnare.

TREPANNER, trè-pàn'-ùr. ſ. One who perforates the ſcull by the trepan; one who enſnares, one who takes by ſtratagem.

TREPIDATION, trèp-ỳ-dà'-ſhùn. ſ. The ſtate of trembling; ſtate of terrour.

To **TRESPASS**, très'-pàs. v. n. To tranſgreſs, to offend; to enter unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESPASS, très'-pàs. ſ. Tranſgreſſion, offence; unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPASSER, très'-pàs-ùr. ſ. An offender, a tranſgreſſor; one who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESSED, très'-sìd. a. Knotted or curled.

TRESSES, très'-sìz. ſ. without a ſingular. A knot or curl of hair.

TRESTLE, très'l. ſ. The frame of a table; a moveable form by which any thing is ſupported.

TRET, trèt'. ſ. An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waſte or refuſe of a commodity.

TREVET, trèv'-ìt. ſ. Any thing that ſtands on three legs.

TREY, trè'. ſ. A three at cards.

TRIABLE, trì'-àbl. a. Poſſible to be experimented, capable of trial; ſuch as may be judicially examined.

TRIAD, trì'-àd. ſ. Three united.

TRIAL, trì'-èl. ſ. Teſt, examination; experience, act of examining by experience; experiment, experimental knowledge; judicial examination; temptation, teſt of virtue; ſtate of being tried.

TRIANGLE, trì'-ànggl. ſ. A figure of three angles.

TRIANGULAR, trì-àng'-gù-lèr. a. Having three angles.

TRIBE, trì'be. ſ. A diſtinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteriſtick; it is often uſed in contempt.

TRIBULATION, trìb-ù-là'-ſhùn. ſ.

Perſecution, diſtreſs, vexation, diſturbance of life.

TRIBUNAL, trì-bù'-nèl. ſ. The ſeat of a judge; a court of juſtice.

TRIBUNE, trìb'-ùn. ſ. An officer of Rome choſen by the people; the commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNESHIP, trìb'-ùn-ſhìp. ſ. The office or dignity of a tribune.

TRIBUNITIAL, trìb-ù-nìſh'-èl. }
TRIBUNITIOUS, trìb-ù-nìſh'-ùs. } a.
Suiting a tribune, relating to a tribune.

TRIBUTARY, trìb'-ù-tèr-ỳ. a. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of ſubmiſſion to a maſter; ſubject, ſubordinate; paid in tribute.

TRIBUTARY, trìb'-ù-tèr-ỳ. ſ. One who pays a ſtated ſum in acknowledgment of ſubjection.

TRIBUTE, trìb'-ùt. ſ. Payment made in acknowledgment of ſubjection.

TRICE, trì'ſe. ſ. A ſhort time, an inſtant, a ſtroke.

TRICHOTOMY, trì-kòt'-tò-mỳ. ſ. Diviſion into three parts.

TRICK, trìk'. ſ. A ſly fraud; a dexterous artifice; a vicious practice; a juggle, an antick, any thing done to cheat jocoſely; an unexpected effect; a practice, a manner, a habit; a number of cards laid regularly up in play.

To TRICK, trìk'. v. a. To cheat, to impoſe on, to defraud; to dreſs, to decorate, to adorn; to perform by ſlight of hand, or with a light touch.

To TRICK, trìk'. v. n. To live by fraud.

TRICKER, trìk'-ùr. ſ. The catch which being pulled diſengages the lock of the gun, that it may give fire.

TRICKING, trìk'-ìng. ſ. Dreſs, ornament.

TRICKISH, trìk'-ìſh. a. Knaviſhly artful, fraudulently cunning, miſchievouſly ſubtle.

To TRICKLE, trìk'l. v. n. To fall in drops, to rill in a ſlender ſtream.

TRICKSTER, trìk'-ſtùr. ſ. One who tricks, a ſharper, a bite.

TRICKSY, trìk'-ſỳ. a. Pretty. Obſolete.

TRICOLOUR, trì'-kùl-ùr. a. Having three colours.

TRICORPORAL, trì-kå'r-pò-rèl. a. Having three bodies.

TRIDENT, trì'-dènt. ſ. A three forked ſceptre of Neptune.

TRIDENT, trì'-dènt. a. Having three teeth.

TRIDUAN, trìd'-ù-èn. a. Laſting three days; happening every third day.

TRIENNIAL, trì-èn'-nyèl. a. Laſting three years; happening every third year.

TRIER, trì'-ùr. ſ. One who tries experimentally; one who examines judicially; teſt, one who brings to the teſt.

To TRIFALLOW, trì'-fàl-lò. v. a. To plow land the third time before ſowing.

TRIFID, trì'-fìd. a. Cut or divided into three parts.

TRIFISTULARY, trì'-fìs'-tù-lèr-ỳ. a. Having three pipes.

To TRIFLE, trì'fl. v. a. To make or talk without weight or dignity, to act with levity; to mock, to play the fool; to indulge light amuſement; to be of no importance.

To TRIFLE, trì'fl. v. a. To make of no importance.

TRIFLE, trì'fl. ſ. A thing of no moment.

TRIFLER, trì'f-lùr. ſ. One who acts with levity, one who talks with folly.

TRIFLING, trì'f-lìng. a. Wanting worth, unimportant, wanting weight.

TRIFLINGLY, trì'f-lìng-lỳ. ad. Without weight, without dignity, without importance.

TRIFORM, trì'-fårm. a. Having a triple ſhape.

TRIFURCATED, trì-fùr'-kå-tìd. }
TRIFURCOUS, trì-fùr'-kùs. } a.
Having three forks or prongs.

TRIGGER, trìg'-gùr. ſ. A catch to

hold the wheel on ſteep ground; the catch that being pulled looſes the cock of the gun.

TRIGINTALS, trì-dzhìn'-tèlz. ſ. A number of maſſes to the tale of thirty.

TRIGLYPH, trì'-glìf. ſ. A member of the frize of the Dorick order ſet directly over every pillar, and in certain ſpaces in the intercolumniations.

TRIGON, trì'-gòn. ſ. A triangle.

TRIGONAL, trìg'-ò-nèl. a. Triangular, having three corners.

TRIGONOMETRICAL, trìg-ò-nò-mèt'-trỳ-kèl. a. Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRIGONOMETRICALLY, trìg-ò-nò-mèt'-trỳ-kèl-ỳ. ad. By trigonometry.

TRIGONOMETRY, trìg-ò-nòm'-è-trỳ. ſ. The art of meaſuring triangles.

TRILATERAL, trì-làt'-èr-èl. a. Having three ſides.

TRILL, trìl'. ſ. Quaver, tremulouſneſs of muſick.

To **TRILL**, trìl'. v. a. To utter quavering.

To **TRILL**, trìl'. v. n. To trickle, to fall in drops or ſlender ſtreams; to play in tremulous vibrations of ſound.

TRILLION, trìl'-lyùn. ſ. A million of millions of millions.

TRILUMINAR, trì-lù'-mìn-èr.
TRILUMINOUS, trì-lù'-mìn-ùs. } a.
Having three lights.

TRIM, trìm'. a. Nice, ſmug, dreſſed up.

To **TRIM**, trìm'. v. a. To fit out; to dreſs, to decorate; to ſhave, to clip; to make neat, to adjuſt; to balance a veſſel; it has often Up emphatical.

To **TRIM**, trìm'. v. n. To balance, to fluctuate between two parties.

TRIM, trìm'. ſ. Dreſs, geer, ornaments.

TRIMLY, trìm'-lỳ. ad. Nicely, neatly.

TRIMMER, trìm'-mùr. ſ. One who changes ſides to balance parties, a turncoat; a piece of wood inſerted.

TRIMMING, trìm'-mìng. ſ. Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

TRIMNESS, trìm'-nès. ſ. Neatneſs, petty elegance of dreſs.

TRINAL, trì'-nèl. a. Threefold.

TRINE, trì'ne. ſ. An aſpect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to be eminently benign.

To **TRINE**, trì'ne. v. a. To put in a trine aſpect.

TRINITARIAN, trìn-ỳ-tà'-rỳ-àn. ſ. One who holds the doctrine of the trinity.

TRINITY, trìn'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. The incomprehenſible union of the three perſons in the Godhead.

TRINKET, trìng'-kìt. ſ. A toy, an ornament of dreſs; a thing of no great value, tackle.

To **TRIP**, trìp'. v. a. To ſupplant, to throw by ſtriking the feet from the ground by a ſudden motion; to catch, to detect.

To **TRIP**, trìp'. v. n. To fall by loſing the hold of the feet; to fail, to err, to be deficient; to ſtumble, to titubate; to run lightly; to take a ſhort voyage.

TRIP, trìp'. ſ. A ſtroke or catch by which the wreſtler ſupplants his antagoniſt; a ſtumble by which the foothold is loſt; a failure, a miſtake; a ſhort voyage or journey.

TRIPARTITE, trìp'-pèr-tìte. a. Divided into three parts, having three correſpondent copies.

TRIPE, trì'pe. ſ. The edible inteſtines of an animal; it is uſed in ludicrous language for the human inteſtines.

TRIPEDAL, trì'-pè-dàl. a. Having three feet.

TRIPETALOUS, trì-pèt'-à-lùs. a. Having a flower conſiſting of three leaves.

TRIPHTHONG, trìp'-thòng. ſ. A coalition of three vowels to form one ſound.

TRIPLE, trìp'l. a. Threefold, conſiſting of three conjoined; treble, three times repeated.

To **TRIPLE**, trìp'l. v. a. To treble, to make thrice as much, or as many; to make threefold.

TRIPLET, trìp'-lèt. ſ. Three of a kind; three verſes rhyming together.

TRIPLICATE, trìp'-lỳ-kåte. a. Made thrice as much.

TRIPLICATION, trìp-lỳ-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of trebling or adding three together.

TRIPLICITY, trì plìs'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Trebleneſs, ſtate of being threefold.

TRIPMADAM, trìp'-måd-åm. ſ. A herb.

TRIPOD, trì'-pòd. ſ. A ſeat with three feet, ſuch as that from which the prieſteſs of Apollo delivered oracles.

TRIPOLY, trìp'-pò-lỳ. ſ. A ſharp cutting ſand.

TRIPOS, trì'-pòs. ſ. A tripod.

TRIPPER, trìp'-pùr. ſ. One who trips.

TRIPPING, trìp'-pìng. a. Quick, nimble.

TRIPPING, trìp'-pìng. ſ. Light dance.

TRIPTOTE, trìp'-tòte. ſ. A noun uſed but in three caſes.

TRIPPINGLY, trìp'-pìng-lỳ. ad. With agility, with ſwift motion.

TRIPUDIARY, trì-pů'-dyèr-ỳ. a. Performed by dancing.

TRIPUDIATION, trì-pů-dỳ-å'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of dancing.

TRIREME, trì'-rèm. ſ. A galley with three benches of oars on a ſide.

TRISECTION, trì-ſèk'-ſhůn. ſ. Diviſion into three equal parts.

TRISTFUL, trìſt'-fůl. a. Sad, melancholy, gloomy. Not in uſe.

TRISULC, trì'-ſůlk. ſ. A thing of three points.

TRISYLLABICAL, trìs-sìl-låb'-ỳ-kèl. a. Conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRISYLLABLE, trìs'-sìl-låbl. ſ. A word conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRITE, trì'te. a. Worn out, ſtale, common, not new.

TRITENESS, trì'te-nès. ſ. Staleneſs, commonneſs.

TRITHEISM, trì'-thè-ìzm. ſ. The opinion which holds three diſtinct gods.

TRITHEIST, trì'-thè-ìſt. ſ. One who holds the doctrine of three diſtinct gods.

TRITURABLE, trìt'-tů-råbl. a. Poſſible to be pounded or comminuted.

To **TRITURATE**, trìt'-tů-råte. v. a. To pound, to reduce to powder.

TRITURATION, trìt-tů-rå'-ſhůn. ſ. Reduction of any ſubſtance to powder upon a ſtone with a muller, as colours are ground.

TRIVET, trìv'-ìt. ſ. Any thing ſupported by three feet.

TRIVIAL, trìv'-yèl. a. Vile, worthleſs, vulgar; light, trifling, unimportant, inconſiderable.

TRIVIALLY, trìv'-yèl-ỳ. ad. Commonly, vulgarly; lightly, inconſiderably.

TRIVIALNESS, trìv'-yèl-nès. ſ. Commonneſs, vulgarity; lightneſs, unimportance.

TRIUMPH, trì'-ůmf. ſ. Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated; ſtate of being victorious; victory, conqueſt; joy for ſucceſs; a conquering card now called Trump.

To **TRIUMPH**, trì'-ůmf. v. n. To celebrate a victory with pomp, to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to inſult upon an advantage gained.

TRIUMPHAL, trì-ůmf'-èl. a. Uſed in celebrating victory.

TRIUMPHANT, trì-ůmf'-ènt. a. Celebrating a victory; rejoicing as for victory; victorious, graced with conqueſt.

TRIUMPHANTLY, trì ůmf'-ènt-lỳ. ad. In a triumphant manner. in token of victory, joyfully as for victory; victoriouſly, with ſucceſs; with inſolent exultation.

TRIUMPHER, trì'-ům-fůr. ſ. One who triumphs.

TRIUMVIR, trì-ům'-vèr. ſ. One of three in equal authority.

TRIUMVIRATE, trì-ům'-vèr-èt. } ſ.
TRIUMVIRI, trì-ům'-vèr-ì. }

A coalition or concurrence of three men.

TRIUNE, trì'-ůn. a. At once three and one.

TROCHAICAL, trŏ-kå'-ỷ-kĕl. a. Conſiſting of trochees.

TROCHEE, trŏ'-kė. ſ. A foot uſed in Latin poetry, conſiſting of a long and ſhort ſyllable.

TROCHILICKS, trŏ-kĭl'-ĭks. ſ. The ſcience of rotatory motion.

TROD, trŏd'. } Part. paſſ. of
TRODDEN, trŏd'n. } TREAD.

TRODE, trŏd'. The pret. of TREAD.

TROGLODYTE, trŏg'-lŏ-dìte. ſ. One who inhabits caves of the earth.

To TROLL, trŏ'le. v. a. To move circularly, to drive about.

To TROLL, trŏ'le. v. n. To roll, to run round; to fiſh for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom.

TROLL, trŏ'le. ſ. Circular courſe, run.

TROLLOP, trŏl'-lůp. ſ. A ſlatternly, looſe woman.

TRONAGE, trŏ'-nìdzh. ſ. Money paid for weighing.

TROOP, trŏ'p. ſ. A company, a number of people collected together; a body of ſoldiers; a ſmall body of cavalry.

To TROOP, trŏ'p. v. n. To march in a body; to march in haſte; to march in company.

TROOPER, trŏ'p-ůr. ſ. A ſoldier who fights only on horſeback.

TROPE, trŏ'pe. ſ. A change of a word from it's original ſignification.

TROPHIED, trŏ'-fìd. a. Adorned with trophies.

TROPHY, trŏ'-fỷ. ſ. Something taken from an enemy, and ſhown or treaſured up in proof of victory.

TROPICAL, trŏp'-ỷ-kĕl. a. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning; placed near the tropick, belonging to the tropick.

TROPICK, trŏp'-ĭk. ſ. The line at which the ſun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.

TROPOLOGICAL, trŏ-pŏ-lŏdzh'-ỷ-kål. a. Varied by tropes, changed from the original import of the words.

TROPOLOGY, trŏ-pŏl'-lŏ-dzhỷ. ſ. A rhetorical mode of ſpeech including tropes.

TROSSERS, trŏs'-ſůrz. ſ. Breeches, hoſe. Not in uſe.

To TROT, trŏt'. v. n. To move with a high jolting pace; to walk faſt, in a ludicrous or contemptuous ſenſe.

TROT, trŏt'. ſ. The jolting high pace of a horſe; an old woman.

TROTH, trå'th. ſ. Truth, faith, fidelity.

TROTHLESS, trå'th-lĕs. a. Faithleſs, treacherous.

TROTHPLIGHT, trå'th-plìte. a. Betrothed, affianced.

TROTTER, trŏt'-ůr. ſ. One who trots, a trotting horſe; a ſheep's foot.

To TROUBLE, trůb'l. v. a. To diſturb, to perplex; to afflict, to grieve; to diſtreſs, to make uneaſy; to buſy, to engage overmuch; to give occaſion of labour to; to teize, to vex; to diſorder, to put into agitation or commotion; to mind with anxiety; to ſue for a debt.

TROUBLE, trůb'l. ſ. Diſturbance, perplexity; affliction, calamity; moleſtation, obſtruction, inconvenience; uneaſineſs, vexation.

TROUBLER, trůb'-lůr. ſ. Diſturber, confounder.

TROUBLESOME, trůb'l-ſům. a. Full of moleſtation, vexatious, uneaſy, afflictive; burdenſome, tireſome, weariſome; full of teazing buſineſs; ſlightly haraſſing; unſeaſonably engaging, improperly importuning; importunate, teizing.

TROUBLESOMELY, trůb'l-ſům-lỷ. ad. Vexatiouſly, weariſomely, unſeaſonably, importunately.

TROUBLESOMENESS, trůb'l-ſům-nĕs. ſ. Vexatiouſneſs, uneaſineſs; importunity, unſeaſonableneſs.

TROUBLESTATE, trůb'l-ſtåte. ſ. A diſturber of a community, a publick makebate.

TROUBLOUS, trůb'-lůs. a. Tumulmops, confuſed, diſordered, put into commotion.

TROVER, trô'-vůr. ſ. In the common law, is an action which a man hath againſt one that having found any of his goods refuſeth to deliver them.

TROUGH, trôf'. ſ. Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper ſide.

To TROUL, trô'le. v. n. To move volubly; to utter volubly.

To TROUNCE, trou'ns. v. a. To puniſh by an indictment or information, to puniſh ſeverely.

TROUNCING, trouns'-ìng. ſ. The act of puniſhing by an information or indictment, the act of puniſhing ſeverely.

TROUSE, trou'z. } ſ. Breeches,
TROUSERS, trou'z-ůrz. } hoſe.

TROUT, trou't. ſ. A delicate ſpotted fiſh inhabiting brooks and quick ſtreams; a familiar phraſe for an honeſt, or perhaps for a ſilly fellow.

TROUTSTREAM, trou't-ſtrêm. ſ. A fine ſtream of water in which trouts live.

To TROW, trô'. v. n. To think, to imagine, to conceive.

TROW, trô'. interject. An exclamation of inquiry. Obſolete.

TROWEL, trow'-ìl. ſ. A tool to take up the mortar with, and ſpread it on the bricks.

TROY WEIGHT, troy'-wête. } ſ. A
TROY, troy'. } kind
of weight by which gold and bread are weighed.

TRUANT, trô'-ènt. ſ. An idler, one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the Truant is, in ſchools, to ſtay from ſchool without leave.

TRUANT, trô'-ènt. a. Idle, wandering from buſineſs, lazy, loitering.

To TRUANT, trô'-ènt. v. n. To idle at a diſtance from duty, to loiter, to be lazy.

TRUANTSHIP, trô'-ènt-ſhìp. ſ. Idleneſs, negligence, neglect of ſtudy or buſineſs.

TRUCE, trô's. ſ. A temporary peace, a ceſſation of hoſtilities; ceſſation, intermiſſion, ſhort quiet.

TRUCIDATION, trô-ſŷ-dâ'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of killing.

To TRUCK, trůk'. v. n. To traffick by exchange.

To TRUCK, trůk'. v. a. To give in exchange, to exchange.

TRUCK, trůk'. ſ. Exchange, traffick by exchange; a wooden wheel for the carriage of a cannon.

To TRUCKLE, trůk'l. v. n. To be in a ſtate of ſubjection or inferiority.

TRUCKLEBED, trůk'l-bèd. ſ. A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

TRUCULENCE, trô'-ků-lèns. ſ. Savageneſs of manners; terribleneſs of aſpect.

TRUCULENT, trô'-ků-lènt. a. Savage, barbarous; terrible of aſpect; deſtructive, cruel.

To TRUDGE, trůdzh'. v. n. To travel laboriouſly, to jog on, to march heavily on.

TRUE, trô'. a. Not falſe, agreeing with fact; agreeing with our own thoughts; pure from the crime of falſehood, veracious; genuine, not counterfeit; faithful, not perfidious, ſteady; honeſt, not fraudulent; exact, truly conformable to a rule; rightful.

TRUEBORN, trô'-bârn. a. Having a right by birth.

TRUEBRED, trô'-brèd. a. Of a right breed.

TRUEHEARTED, trô'-hârt-ìd. a. Honeſt, faithful.

TRUELOVE, trô'-lův. ſ. A herb, called Herb Paris.

TRUELOVEKNOT, trô'-lův-nôt''. }
TRUELOVERSKNOT, trô'-lův-ůrz-nôt''. } ſ.
Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, conſidered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

TRUENESS, trô'-nès. ſ. Sincerity, faithfulneſs.

TRUEPENNY, trô'-pèn-nŷ. ſ. A familiar phraſe for an honeſt fellow.

TRUFFLE, trô'fl. ſ. A kind of ſubterraneous muſhroom.

TRUISM, trô'-izm. ſ. A truth, common in ludicrous ſtyle.

TRULL, trûl'. ſ. A low whore, a vagrant ſtrumpet.

TRULY, trô'-lŷ. ad. According to truth, not falſely, faithfully; really, without fallacy; exactly, juſtly; indeed.

TRUMP, trûmp'. ſ. A trumpet, an inſtrument of warlike muſick; a winning card, a card that has particular privileges in a game; To put to or upon the Trumps, to put to the laſt expedient.

To TRUMP, trûmp'. v. a. To win with a trump card; To Trump up, to deviſe, to forge.

TRUMPERY, trûmp'-ėr-ŷ. ſ. Something fallaciouſly ſplendid; falſehood, empty talk; ſomething of no value, trifles.

TRUMPET, trûmp'-ît, ſ. An inſtrument of martial muſick ſounded by the breath; in military ſtyle, a trumpeter; one who celebrates, one who praiſes.

To TRUMPET, trûmp'-ît. v. a. To publiſh by ſound of trumpet, to proclaim.

TRUMPETER, trûmp'-ît-ûr. ſ. One who ſounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publiſhes, or denounces; a fiſh.

TRUMPET-TONGUED, trûmp'-ît-tûngd. a. Having a tongue as vociferous as a trumpet.

TRUMPLIKE, trûmp'-lîke. a. Reſembling a trumpet.

To TRUNCATE, trûng'-kâte. v. a. To maim, to lop, to cut ſhort.

TRUNCATION, trûng-kâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON, trûntſh'-ûn. ſ. A ſhort ſtaff, a club, a cudgel; a ſtaff of command.

To TRUNCHEON, trûntſh'-ûn. v. a. To beat with a truncheon.

TRUNCHEONEER, trûntſh-ûn-ê'r. ſ. One armed with a truncheon.

To TRUNDLE, trûn'dl. v. n. To roll, to bowl along.

TRUNDLE, trûn'dl. ſ. Any round rolling thing.

TRUNDLE-TAIL, trûn'dl-tâle. ſ. Round-tail.

TRUNK, trûngk'. ſ. The body of a tree; the body without the limbs of an animal; the main body of any thing; a cheſt for clothes, a ſmall cheſt commonly lined with paper; the proboſcis of an elephant or other animal; a long tube.

TRUNKED, trûngk't. a. Having a trunk.

TRUNK-HOSE, trûngk'-hôze. ſ. Large breeches formerly worn.

TRUNNIONS, trûn'-nyûnz. ſ. The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage.

TRUSION, trô'-zhûn. ſ. The act of thruſting or puſhing.

TRUSS, trûs'. ſ. A bandage by which ruptures are reſtrained from lapſing; a bundle, any thing thruſt cloſe together.

To TRUSS, trûs'. v. a. To pack up cloſe together.

TRUST, trûſt'. ſ. Confidence, reliance on another; charge received in confidence; confident opinion of any event; credit given without examination; ſomething committed to one's faith; depoſit, ſomething committed to charge of which an account muſt be given; fidelity, ſuppoſed honeſty; ſtate of him to whom ſomething is entruſted.

To TRUST, trûſt'. v. a. To place confidence in, to confide in; to believe, to credit; to admit in confidence to the power over any thing; to commit with confidence; to venture confidently; to ſell upon credit.

To TRUST, trûſt'. v. n. To be confident of ſomething future; to have confidence, to rely, to depend without doubt; to be credulous, to be won to confidence; to expect.

TRUSTEE, trûſ-tê'. ſ. One entruſted with any thing; one to whom ſomething is committed for the uſe and behoof of another.

TRUSTER, trûſt'-ûr. ſ. One who truſts.

TRUSTINESS, truſt′-y-nes. ſ. Honeſty, fidelity, faithfulneſs.

TRUSTLESS, truſt′-les. a. Unfaithful, unconſtant, not to be truſted.

TRUSTY, truſt′-y. a. Honeſt, faithful, true, fit to be truſted; ſtrong, ſtout, ſuch as will not fail.

TRUTH, tro′th. ſ. The contrary to falſehood, conformity of notions to things; conformity of words to thoughts; purity from falſehood; fidelity, conſtancy; exactneſs, conformity to rule; reality; Of a Truth, or in Truth, in reality.

TRUTINATION, tro ty-na′-ſhun. ſ. The act of weighing, examination by the ſcale.

To TRY, try′. v. a. To examine, to make experiment of; to experience, to aſſay, to have knowledge or experience of; to examine as a judge; to bring before a judicial tribunal; to bring to a deciſion, with Out emphatical; to act as on a teſt; to bring as to a teſt; to eſſay, to attempt; to purify, to refine.

To TRY, try′. v. n. To endeavour, to attempt.

TUB, tub′. ſ. A large open veſſel of wood; a ſtate of ſalivation.

TUBE, tu′b. ſ. A pipe, a ſiphon, a long body.

TUBERCLE, tu′-berkl. ſ. A ſmall ſwelling or excreſcence on the body, a pimple.

TUBEROSE, tu′b-roze. ſ. A flower.

TUBEROUS, tu′-ber-us. a. Having prominent knots or excreſcences.

TUBFAST, tub′-faſt. ſ. The ancient method of curing the venereal diſeaſe by ſweating and faſting.

TUBULAR, tu′-bu ler. a. Reſembling a pipe or trunk, conſiſting of a pipe, long and hollow, fiſtular.

TUBULE, tu′-bul. ſ. A ſmall pipe, or fiſtular body.

TUBULATED, tu′-bu-la-tid. } a.
TUBULOUS, tu′-bu-lus. }
Fiſtular, longitudinally hollow.

TUCK, tuk′. ſ. A long narrow ſword; a kind of net.

To TUCK, tuk′. v. a. To cruſh together, to hinder from ſpreading; to encloſe, by tucking clothes round.

TUCKER, tuk′-ur. ſ. A ſmall piece of linen that ſhades the breaſts of women.

TUESDAY, tu′z-da. ſ. The third day of the week.

TUFT, tuft′. ſ. A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any ſmall bodies joined together; a cluſter, a clump.

To TUFT, tuft′. v. a. To adorn with a tuft.

TUFTED, tuf′-tid. a. Growing in tufts or cluſters.

TUFTY, tuf′-ty. a. Adorned with tufts.

To TUG, tug′. v. a. To pull with ſtrength long continued in the utmoſt exertion; to pull, to pluck.

To TUG, tug′. v. n. To pull, to draw; to labour, to contend, to ſtruggle.

TUG, tug′. ſ. Pull performed with the utmoſt effort.

TUGGER, tug′-gur. ſ. One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUITION, tu-iſh′-un. ſ. Guardianſhip, ſuperintendence.

TULIP, tu′-lip. ſ. A flower.

TULIPTREE, tu′-lip-tre. ſ. A tree.

To TUMBLE, tum′bl. v. n. To fall, to come ſuddenly to the ground: to fall in great quantities tumultuouſly; to roll about; to play tricks by various librations of the body.

To TUMBLE, tum′bl. v. a. To turn over, to throw about by way of examination; to throw by chance or violence; to throw down.

TUMBLE, tum′bl. ſ. A fall.

TUMBLER, tum′-blur. ſ. One who ſhows poſtures or feats of activity.

TUMBREL, tum′-bril. ſ. A dung-cart.

TUMEFACTION, tu-me-fak′-ſhun. ſ. Swelling.

To TUMEFY, tu′-me-fy. v. a. To ſwell, to make to ſwell.

TUMID, tu′-mid. a. Swelling, puffed up; protuberant, raiſed above the level; pompous, boaſtful, puffy, falſely ſublime.

TUMOROUS, tu′-mur-us. a. Swelling, protuberant; faſtuous, vainly pompous, falſely magnificent.

TUMOUR, tů'-můr. ſ. A morbid ſwelling; affected pomp, falſe magnificence, puffy grandeur.

To **TUMULATE**, tů'-mů-låte. v. n. To ſwell.

TUMULOSE, tů'-mů-lòſe. a. Full of hills.

TUMULOSITY, tů-mů-lòs'-ît-ŷ. ſ. Hillineſs.

TUMULT, tů'-můlt. ſ. A promiſcuous commotion in a multitude; a multitude put into wild commotion; a ſtir, an irregular violence, a wild commotion.

TUMULTUARILY, tů-můl'-tů-ĕr-îl-ŷ. ad. In a tumultuary manner.

TUMULTUARINESS, tů-můl'-tů-ĕr-ŷ-nĕs. ſ. Turbulence, inclination or diſpoſition to tumults or commotions.

TUMULTUARY, tů-můl'-tů-ĕr-ŷ. a. Diſorderly, promiſcuous, confuſed; reſtleſs, put into irregular commotion.

To **TUMULTUATE**, tů-můl'-tů-åte. v. n. To make a tumult.

TUMULTUATION, tů-můl-tů-å'-ſhůn. ſ. Irregular and confuſed agitation.

TUMULTUOUS, tů-můl'-tů-ůs. a. Put into violent commotion, irregularly and confuſedly agitated; violently carried on by diſorderly multitudes; turbulent, violent; full of tumult.

TUMULTUOUSLY, tů-můl'-tů-ůſ-lŷ. ad. By act of the multitude, with confuſion and violence.

TUN, tůn'. ſ. A large caſk; two pipes, the meaſure of four hogſheads; any large quantity proverbially; a drunkard, in burleſque; the weight of two thouſand pounds; a cubick ſpace in a ſhip, ſuppoſed to contain a tun.

To **TUN**, tůn'. v. a. To put into caſks, to barrel.

TUNABLE, tů'n-ĕbl. a. Harmonious, muſical.

TUNABLENESS, tů'n-ĕbl-nĕs. ſ. Harmony, melodiouſneſs.

TUNABLY, tů'n-ĕb-lŷ. ad. Harmoniouſly, melodiouſly.

TUNE, tů'n. ſ. A diverſity of notes put together; ſound, note; harmony, order, concert of parts; ſtate of giving the due ſounds, as the fiddle is in Tune; proper ſtate for uſe or application, right diſpoſition, fit temper, proper humour; ſtate of any thing with reſpect to order.

To **TUNE**, tů'n. v. a. To put into ſuch a ſtate, as that the proper ſounds may be produced; to ſing harmoniouſly.

To **TUNE**, tů'n. v. n. To form one ſound to another; to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TUNEFUL, tů'n-fůl. a. Muſical, harmonious.

TUNELESS, tů'n-lĕs. a. Unharmonious, unmuſical.

TUNER, tů'n-ůr. ſ. One who tunes.

TUNICK, tů'n-ik. ſ. Part of the Roman dreſs; covering, integument, tunicle.

TUNICLE, tů'-nîkl. ſ. Cover, integument.

TUNNAGE, tůn'-nîdzh. ſ. Content of a veſſel meaſured by the tun; tax laid on a tun, as to levy Tunnage and poundage.

TUNNEL, tůn'-nîl. ſ. The ſhaft of a chimney, the paſſage for the ſmoke; a funnel, a pipe by which liquor is poured into veſſels; a net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.

To **TUNNEL**, tůn'-nîl. v. a. To form like a tunnel; to catch in a net.

TUNNY, tůn'-nŷ. ſ. A ſea-fiſh.

TUP, tůp'. ſ. A ram.

To **TUP**, tůp'. v. a. To but like a ram.

TURBAN, tůr'-bůn.
TURBANT, tůr'-bůnt.
TURBAND, tůr'-bůnd. } ſ. The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

TURBANED, tůr'-bůnd. a. Wearing a turban.

TURBARY, tůr'-bĕr-ŷ. ſ. The right of digging turf.

TURBID, tůr'-bîd. a. Thick, muddy, not clear.

TURBIDNESS, tůr'-bîd-nĕs. ſ. Muddineſs, thickneſs.

TURBINATED, tůr′-bý-nå-tid. a. Twiſted, ſpiral.

TURBINATION, tůr-bý-nå′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſpinning like a top.

TURBITH, tůr′-bith. ſ. Yellow precipitate.

TURBOT, tůr′-bůt. ſ. A delicate fiſh.

TURBULENCE, tůr′-bů-lėns. } ſ.
TURBULENCY, tůr′-bů-lėn-ſý. }
Tumult, confuſion; tumultuouſneſs, liableneſs to confuſion.

TURBULENT, tůr′-bů-lėnt. a. Raiſing agitation, producing commotion; expoſed to commotion, liable to agitation; tumultuous, violent.

TURBULENTLY, tůr′-bů-lėnt-lý. ad. Tumultuouſly, violently.

TURCISM, tůr′-ſizm. ſ. The religion of the Turks.

TURD, tůrd′. ſ. Excrement.

TURF, tůrf′. ſ. A clod covered with graſs, a part of the ſurface of the ground; a kind of fuel.

To TURF, tůrf′. v. a. To cover with turfs.

TURFINESS, tůrf′-ý-nės. ſ. The ſtate of abounding with turfs.

TURFY, tůrf′-ý. a. Full of turfs.

TURGENT, tůr′-dzhėnt. a. Swelling, protuberant, tumid.

TURGESCENCE, tůr-dzhės′-ſėns. } ſ.
TURGESCENCY, tůr-dzhes′-ſėn-ſý. }
The act of ſwelling, the ſtate of being ſwollen.

TURGID, tůr′-dzhid. a. Swelling, bloated, filling more room than before; pompous, tumid, faſtuous, vainly magnificent.

TURGIDITY, tůr-dzhid′-it-ý. ſ. State of being ſwollen.

TURKEY, tůr′-ký. ſ. A large domeſtick fowl.

TURKOIS, tůr-kå′ze. ſ. A blue ſtone numbered among the meaner precious ſtones.

TURKSCAP, tůrks′-kåp. ſ. A herb.

TURM, tůrm′. ſ. A troop.

TURMERICK, tůr′-mėr-ik. ſ. An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TURMOIL, tůr′-moil. ſ. Trouble, diſturbance, haraſſing, uneaſineſs.

To TURMOIL, tůr-moil′. v. a. To haraſs with commotion; to weary, to keep in unquietneſs.

To TURN, tůrn′. v. a. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to put the upper-ſide downwards; to change with reſpect to poſition; to change the ſtate of the balance; to bring the inſide out; to change as to the poſture of the body; to form, to ſhape; to transform, to metamorphoſe, to tranſmute; to change, to alter; to tranſlate; to change to another opinion or party worſe or better, to convert, to pervert; to make to nauſeate; to make giddy; to direct to a certain purpoſe or propenſion; to double in; to revolve, to agitate in the mind; to bend from a perpendicular edge, to blunt; to apply; to reverſe, to repeal; to keep paſſing in a courſe of exchange or traffick; to retort, to throw back; To Turn away, to diſmiſs from ſervice, to diſcard; to avert; To Turn back, to return to the hand from which it was received; To Turn off, to diſmiſs contemptuouſly; to deflect; To Turn over, to transfer; To Turn to, to have recourſe to; To be Turned of, to advance to an age beyond; To Turn over, to refer; to examine one leaf of a book after another; to throw off the ladder; To turn to, to have recourſe to.

To TURN, tůrn′. v. n. To move round, to have a circular or vertiginous motion; to ſhow regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing; to move the body round; to change poſture; to depart from the way, to deviate; to alter, to be changed, to be transformed; to become by a change; to change ſides; to change the mind, conduct, or determination; to change to acid; to depend on, as the chief point; to grow giddy; to have an unexpected conſequence or tendency; To Turn away, to deviate from a proper courſe; To Turn off, to divert one's courſe.

TURN, tůrn′. ſ. The act of turning;

meander, winding way; a walk to and fro; change, viciſſitude, alteration; change from the original intention or firſt appearance; action of kindneſs or malice; reigning inclination; convenience; the form, caſt, ſhape, manner; the manner of adjuſting the words of a ſentence; by Turns, one after another.

TURNCOAT, tùrn′-kôte. ſ. One who forſakes his party or principles, a renegade.

TURNER, tùrn′-ùr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to turn.

TURNING, tùrn′-ĭng. ſ. Flexure, winding, meander.

TURNIP, tùr′-nĭp. ſ. A white eſculent root.

TURNPIKE, tùrn′-pike. ſ. A croſs of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horſes from entering; a gate erected on the road to collect tolls to defray the expenſe of repairing roads.

TURNSICK, tùrn′-sĭk. a. Vertiginous, giddy.

TURNSOL, tùrn′-sôle. ſ. A plant.

TURNSPIT, tùrn′-ſpĭt. ſ. He that anciently turned a ſpit, for which purpoſe jacks are now generally uſed; a dog employed to turn a ſpit.

TURNSTILE, tùrn′-ſtìle. ſ. A croſs-bar turning on a pin to let foot-paſſengers through, and prevent horſes.

TURPENTINE, tùr′-pĕn-tìne. ſ. The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

TURPITUDE, tùr′-pȳ-tùd. ſ. Eſſential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileneſs, badneſs.

TURQUOISE, tùr-kà′ze. See TURKOIS.

TURRET, tùr′-rĕt. ſ. A ſmall eminence raiſed above the reſt of the building, a little tower.

TURRETED, tùr′-rĕt-ĭd. a. Formed like a tower, riſing like a tower.

TURTLE, tùr′tl. ſ. A ſpecies of pigeon; the ſea-tortoiſe.

TURTLEDOVE, tùr′tl-dŭv. ſ. The turtle; a ſpecies of pigeon.

TUSH, tŭſh′. interject. An expreſſion of contempt.

TUSK, tŭſk′. ſ. The long tooth of a fighting animal, the fang, the holding tooth.

TUSKED, tŭs′-kĭd. } a. Furniſhed
TUSKY, tŭs′-kȳ. } with tuſks.

TUT, tŭt′. interject. A particle noting contempt.

TUTANAG, tù′-tà-năg. ſ. Zinc; a mixed metal compoſed partly of zinc, which greatly reſembles ſilver.

TUTELAGE, tù′-tĕl-ĭdzh. ſ. Guardianſhip, ſtate of being under a guardian.

TUTELAR, tù′-tĕl-ĕr. }
TUTELARY, tù′-tĕl-ĕr-ȳ. } a.
Having the charge or guardianſhip of any perſon or thing, protecting, defenſive, guardian.

TUTOR, tù′-tùr. ſ. One who has the care of another's learning and morals.

To **TUTOR,** tù′-tùr. v. a. To inſtruct, to teach, to document; to treat with ſuperiority or ſeverity.

TUTORAGE, tù′-tùr-ĭdzh. ſ. The authority or ſolemnity of a tutor.

TUTORESS, tù′-trĕs. ſ. Directreſs, inſtructreſs, governeſs.

TUTTY, tŭt′-tȳ. ſ. An argillaceous ore of zinc.

TUZ, tŭz′. ſ. A lock or tuft of hair. Not in uſe.

TWAIN, twà′ne. a. Two.

To **TWANG,** twăng′. v. n. To ſound with a quick ſharp noiſe.

To **TWANG,** twăng′. v. a. To make to ſound ſharply.

TWANG, twăng′. ſ. A ſharp quick ſound; an affected modulation of the voice.

TWANGLING, twăng′-glĭng. a. Contemptibly noiſy.

To **TWANK,** twăngk′. v. n. To make to ſound.

'TWAS, twŏz′. Contracted from IT WAS.

To **TWATTLE,** twŏt′tl. v. n. To prate, to gabble, to chatter.

To **TWEAK**, twé'k. v. a. To pinch, to ſqueeze betwixt the fingers.

TWEAK, twé'k. ſ. Perplexity, ludicrous diſtreſs.

To **TWEEDLE**, twé'dl. v. a. To handle lightly, uſed of awkward fiddling.

TWEEZERS, twé'-zůrz. ſ. Nippers, or ſmall pincers, to pluck off hairs.

TWELFTH, twělfth'. a. Second after the tenth, the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFTHTIDE, twělfth'-tide. ſ. The twelfth day after Chriſtmas.

TWELVE, twělv'. a. Two and ten.

TWELVEMONTH, twěl'-mŭnth. ſ. A year, as conſiſting of twelve months.

TWELVEPENCE, twělv'-pěns. ſ. A ſhilling.

TWELVEPENNY, twělv'-pěn-ỷ. a. Sold for a ſhilling.

TWELVESCORE, twělv'-ſkôre. ſ. Twelve times twenty.

TWENTIETH, twěn'-tỷth. a. Twice tenth.

TWENTY, twěn'-tỷ. a. Twice ten.

TWICE, twi'ſe. ad. Two times; doubly; it is often uſed in compoſition.

To **TWIDLE**, twid'l. v. a. To touch lightly.

TWIG, twig'. ſ. A ſmall ſhoot of a branch, a ſwitch tough and long.

TWIGGEN, twig'-gin. a. Made of twigs.

TWIGGY, twig'-gỷ. a. Full of twigs

TWILIGHT, twi'-lite. ſ. The dubious or faint light before ſunriſe and after ſunſet, obſcure light, uncertain view.

TWILIGHT, twi'-lite. a. Not clearly or brightly illuminated, obſcure, deeply ſhaded; ſeen by twilight.

TWIN, twin'. ſ. One of two or more children born at a birth; Gemini, the ſign of the zodiack.

To **TWIN**, twin'. v. n. To be born at the ſame birth; to bring two at once; to be paired, to be ſuited.

TWINBORN, twin'-bårn. a. Born at the ſame birth.

To **TWINE**, twi'ne. v. a. To twiſt or complicate ſo as to unite, or form one body or ſubſtance out of two or more; to unite itſelf.

To **TWINE**, twi'ne. v. n. To convolve itſelf, to wrap itſelf cloſely about; to unite by interpoſition of parts; to wind, to make flexures.

TWINE, twi'ne. ſ. A twiſted thread; twiſt, convolution; embrace, act of convolving itſelf round.

To **TWINGE**, twindzh'. v. a. To torment with ſudden and ſhort pain; to pinch, to tweak.

TWINGE, twindzh'. ſ. Short ſudden ſharp pain; a tweak, a pinch.

TWINK, twingk'. ſ. The motion of an eye, a moment. See TWINKLE.

To **TWINKLE**, twingk'l. v. n. To ſparkle, to flaſh irregularly, to quiver; to open and ſhut the eye by turns; to play irregularly.

TWINKLE, twingk'l. } ſ. A
TWINKLING, twingk'-ling. } ſparkling intermitting light, a motion of the eye; a ſhort ſpace, ſuch as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

TWINLING, twin'-ling. ſ. A twin-lamb, a lamb of two brought at a birth.

TWINNER, twin'-nůr. ſ. A breeder of twins.

To **TWIRL**, twěrl'. v. a. To turn round, to move by a quick rotation.

TWIRL, twěrl'. ſ. Rotation, circular motion; twiſt, convolution.

To **TWIST**, twiſt'. v. a. To form by complication, to form by convolution; to contort, to writhe; to wreath, to wind, to encircle by ſomething round about; to unite by intertexture of parts; to unite, to inſinuate.

To **TWIST**, twiſt'. v. n. To be contorted, to be convolved.

TWIST, twiſt'. ſ. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together; a ſingle ſtring of a cord; a cord, a ſtring; contortion, writhe; the manner of twiſting.

TWISTER, twiſt'-ůr. ſ. One who twiſts, a ropemaker.

To **TWIT**, twit'. v. a. To ſneer, to flout, to reproach.

To **TWITCH**, twitſh'. v. a. To pluck with a quick motion, to ſnatch.

TWITCH, twitſh'. ſ. A quick pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.

TWITCHGRASS, twitſh'-gråſs. ſ. A plant.

To **TWITTER**, twit'-tůr. v. n. To make a ſharp tremulous intermitted noiſe; to be ſuddenly moved with any inclination.

TWITTER, twit'-tůr. ſ. Any motion or diſorder of paſſion.

TWITTLETWATTLE, twit'l-twòt'l. ſ. Tattle, gabble. A cant word.

'**TWIXT**, twikſt'. A contraction of Betwixt.

TWO, tô'. a. One and one.

TWOEDGED, tô'-ědzhd. a. Having an edge on either ſide.

TWOFOLD, tô'-fôld. a. Double.

TWOFOLD, tô'-fôld. ad. Doubly.

TWOHANDED, tô'-hånd-ěd. a. Large, bulky, enormous of magnitude.

TWOPENCE, tůp'-půns. ſ. A ſmall coin.

TWOPENNY, tůp'-pěn-ŷ. ſ. A ſort of beer ſold at twopence a pint.

TWOPENNY, tůp'-pěn-ŷ. a. Valued at twopence, worth twopence.

To **TYE**, tŷ'. v. a. To bind. See Tie.

TYE, tŷ'. ſ. A knot, a bond or obligation. See Tie.

TYGER, ti'-gůr. See Tiger.

TYKE, ti'ke. ſ. A dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog.

TYMBAL, tim'-bål. ſ. A kind of kettledrum.

TYMPANUM, tim'-på-nům. ſ. A drum, a part of the ear.

TYMPANY, tim'-på-nŷ. ſ. A kind of obſtructed flatulence that ſwells the body like a drum.

TYNY, ti'-nŷ. a. Small.

TYPE, ti'pe. ſ. Emblem, mark of ſomething; that by which ſomething future is prefigured; a ſtamp, a mark; a printing letter.

To **TYPE**, ti'pe. v. a. To prefigure.

TYPICK, tip'-ik.
TYPICAL, tip'-ŷ-kėl. } a. Emblematical, figurative of ſomething elſe.

TYPICALLY, tip'-ŷ-kėl-ŷ. ad. In a typical manner.

TYPICALNESS, tip'-ŷ-kėl-něs. ſ. The ſtate of being typical.

To **TYPIFY**, tip'-ŷ-fŷ. v. a. To figure, to ſhow in emblem.

TYPOGRAPHER, ti-pòg'-grå-fůr. ſ. A printer.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, ti-pô-gråf'-ŷ-kėl. a. Emblematical, figurative; belonging to the printer's art.

TYPOGRAPHICALLY, ti-pô-gråf'-ŷ-kål-ŷ. ad. Emblematically, figuratively; after the manner of printers.

TYPOGRAPHY, ti-pòg'-grå-fŷ. ſ. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical repreſentation; the art of printing.

TYRANNESS, tir'-rå-něs. ſ. A ſhe tyrant.

TYRANNICAL, ti-rån'-nŷ-kėl.
TYRANNICK, ti-rån'-nik. } a. Suiting a tyrant, acting like a tyrant, cruel, deſpotick, imperious.

TYRANNICALLY, ti-rån'-nŷ-kėl-ŷ. ad. In manner of a tyrant.

TYRANNICIDE, ti-rån'-nŷ-ſide. ſ. The act of killing a tyrant.

To **TYRANNISE**, tir'-rå-nize. v. n. To play the tyrant, to act with rigour and imperiouſneſs.

TYRANNOUS, tir'-rån-ůs. a. Tyrannical, deſpotick, arbitrary, ſevere.

TYRANNY, tir'-rån-ŷ. ſ. Abſolute monarchy imperiouſly adminiſtered; unreſiſted and cruel power; cruel government, rigorous command; ſeverity, rigour, inclemency.

TYRANT, ti'-rånt. ſ. An abſolute monarch governing imperiouſly; a cruel deſpotick and ſevere maſter.

TYRE, ti're. See Tire.

TYRO, ti'-rô. ſ. One yet not maſter of his art, one in his rudiments.

TZAR, zå'r. ſ. The title of the emperour of Ruſſia.

TZARINA, zå-ri'-nå. ſ. The empreſs of Ruſſia.

V.

VACANCY, vå′-kėn-ſỳ. ſ. Empty ſpace, vacuity; chaſm, ſpace unfilled; ſtate of a poſt or employment when it is unſupplied; relaxation, intermiſſion, time unengaged; liſtleſſneſs, emptineſs of thought.

VACANT, vå′-kėnt. a. Empty, unfilled, void; free, unencumbered, uncrowded; not filled by an incumbent, or poſſeſſour; being at leiſure, diſengaged; thoughtleſs, empty of thought, not buſy.

To VACATE, vå′-kåte. v. a. To annul, to make void, to make of no authority; to make vacant, to quit poſſeſſion of; to defeat, to put an end to.

VACATION, vå-kå′-ſhůn. ſ. Intermiſſion of juridical proceedings, or any other ſtated employments, receſs of courts or ſenates; leiſure, freedom from trouble or perplexity.

VACCARY, våk′-kå-rỳ. ſ. A cow-houſe; a cow-paſture.

VACILLANCY, vås′-ſil-lėn-ſỳ. ſ. A ſtate of wavering, fluctuation, inconſtancy.

To VACILLATE, vås′-ſil-låte. v. n. To reel, to ſtagger.

VACILLATION, vås-ſil-lå′-ſhůn. ſ. The act or ſtate of reeling or ſtaggering.

VACUATION, våk-ů-å′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of emptying.

VACUIST, våk′-ů-iſt. ſ. A philoſopher that holds a Vacuum.

VACUITY, vå-ků′-it-ỳ. ſ. Emptineſs, ſtate of being unfilled; ſpace unfilled, ſpace unoccupied; inanity, want of reality.

VACUOUS, våk′-ů-ůs. a. Empty, unfilled.

VACUUM, våk′-ů-ům. ſ. Space unoccupied by matter.

VADE-MECUM, vå′-dỳ-mė″-kům. ſ. A pocket-book, a book in conſtant uſe.

VAGABOND, våg′-å-bůnd. a. Wandering without any ſettled habitation, wanting a home; wandering, vagrant.

VAGABOND, våg′-å-bůnd. ſ. A vagrant, a wanderer, commonly in a ſenſe of reproach; one that wanders illegally, without a ſettled habitation.

VAGARY, vå-gå′-rỳ. ſ. A wild freak, a capricious frolick.

VAGINOPENNOUS, vådzh-ỳ-nô-pėn′-nůs. a. Sheathwinged.

VAGRANCY, vå′-grėn-ſỳ. ſ. A ſtate of wandering, unſettled condition.

VAGRANT, vå′-grėnt. a. Wandering, unſettled, vagabond.

VAGRANT, vå′-grėnt. ſ. Vagabond, man unſettled in habitation.

VAGUE, vå′ge. a. Wandering, vagrant, vagabond; unfixed, unſettled, undetermined.

VAIL, vå′le. ſ. A curtain, a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed; a part of female dreſs, by which the face is concealed; money given to ſervants. See VALE.

To VAIL, vå′le. v. a. To cover; to let fall, to ſuffer to deſcend; to let fall in token of reſpect; to fall, to let ſink in fear, or for any other intereſt.

To VAIL, vå′le. v. n. To yield, to give place.

VAIN, vå′ne. a. Fruitleſs, ineffectual; empty, unreal, ſhadowy; meanly proud, proud of petty things; ſhowy, oſtentatious; idle, worthleſs, unimportant; falſe, not true; In Vain, to no purpoſe, to no end, ineffectually.

VAINGLORIOUS, vå'ne-glŏ"-rŷ-ůs. a. Boaſting without performances, proud in diſproportion to deſert.

VAINGLORY, vå'ne-glŏ"-rŷ. ſ. Pride above merit, empty pride.

VAINLY, vå'ne-lŷ ad. Without effect, to no purpoſe, in vain; proudly, arrogantly, idly, fooliſhly.

VAINNESS, vå'ne-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being vain.

VAIVODE, vå'-vŏd. ſ. A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VALANCE, vål'-lèns. ſ. The fringes or drapery hanging round the teſter and head of a bed.

To VALANCE, vål'-lèns. v. a. To decorate with drapery.

VALE, vå'le. ſ. A low ground, a valley; money given to ſervants.

VALEDICTION, vål-ė-dĭk'-ſhůn. ſ. A farewel.

VALEDICTORY, vål-ė-dĭk'-tůr-ŷ. a. Bidding farewel.

VALENTINE, vål'-èn-tīne. ſ. A ſweetheart, choſen on Valentine's day.

VALERIAN, vå-lė'-rŷ-èn. ſ. A plant.

VALET, vål'-ėt. ſ. A waiting ſervant.

VALETUDINARIAN, vål-lė-tů-dŷ-nå'-rŷ-èn. }
VALETUDINARY, vål-lė-tů'-dŷ-nėr-ŷ. } ſ.
Weakly, ſickly, infirm of health.

VALIANCE, vål'-yåns. ſ. Valour, perſonal puiſſance; bravery.

VALIANT, vål'-yènt. a. Stout, perſonally puiſſant, brave.

VALIANTLY, vål'-yènt-lŷ. ad. Stoutly, with perſonal ſtrength, puiſſance.

VALIANTNESS, vål'-yènt-nès. ſ. Valour, perſonal bravery, puiſſance.

VALID, vål'-ĭd. a. Strong, powerful, efficacious, prevalent; having force, weighty, concluſive.

VALIDITY, vå-lĭd'-ĭt-ŷ. ſ. Force to convince, certainty; value.

VALLANCY, vå-lån'-ſŷ. ſ. A large wig that ſhades the face. Not in uſe.

VALLEY, vål'-lŷ. ſ. A low ground between hills.

VALOROUS, vål'-ůr-ůs. a. Brave, ſtout, valiant.

VALOROUSLY, vål'-ůr-ůs-lŷ. ad. In a brave manner.

VALOUR, vål'-ůr. ſ. Perſonal bravery, ſtrength, prowеſs, puiſſance, ſtoutneſs.

VALUABLE, vål'-ů-ėbl. a. Precious, being of great price; worthy, deſerving regard.

VALUABLENESS, vål'-ů-ėbl-nės. ſ. The ſtate or quality of being valuable.

VALUABLES, vål'-ů-ėblz. ſ. In the plural only. Things of value.

VALUATION, vål-ů-å'-ſhůn. ſ. Value ſet upon any thing; the act of ſetting a value, appraiſement.

VALUATOR, vål'-ů-å-tůr. ſ. An appraiſer, one who ſets upon any thing it's price.

VALUE, vål'-ů. ſ. Price, worth; high rate; rate, price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

To VALUE, vål'-ů. v. a. To rate at a certain price; to rate highly, to have in high eſteem; to appraiſe, to eſtimate; to be worth, to be equal in worth to; to reckon at; to conſider with reſpect to importance. to hold important; to equal in value, to countervail; to raiſe to eſtimation.

VALUELESS, vål'-ů-lės. a. Being of no value.

VALUER, vål'-ů-ůr. ſ. He that values.

VALVE, vålv'. ſ. A folding door; any thing that opens over the mouth of a veſſel; in anatomy, a kind of membrane, which opens in certain veſſels to admit the blood, and ſhuts to prevent it's regreſs.

VALVULE, vål'-vůl. ſ. A ſmall valve.

VAMP, våmp'. ſ. The upper leather of a ſhoe.

To VAMP, våmp'. v. a. To piece an old thing with ſome new part.

VAMPER, våmp'-ůr. ſ. One who pieces out an old thing with ſomething new.

VAN, vån'. ſ. The front of an army, the firſt line; any thing ſpread wide by which a wind is raiſed, a fan; a wing with which the wind is beaten.

VANCOURIER, vån-kòr'-yėr. ſ. A harbinger, a precurſor.

VANE, våne. ſ. A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

VANGUARD, vån'-gård. ſ. The front, or firſt line of the army.

VANILLA, vå-nil'-lå. ſ. A plant. The fruit is uſed to ſcent chocolate.

To **VANISH**, vån'-iſh. v. n. To loſe perceptible exiſtence; to paſs away from the ſight, to diſappear; to paſs away, to be loſt.

VANITY, vån'-it-ỳ. ſ. Emptineſs, uncertainty, inanity; fruitleſs deſire, fruitleſs endeavour; trifling labours. falſehood, untruth; empty pleaſure, vain purſuit, idle ſhow; oſtentation, arrogance; petty pride, pride exerted upon ſlight grounds.

To **VANQUISH**, vång'-kwiſh. v. a. To conquer, to overcome; to confute.

VANQUISHER, vång'-kwiſh-ùr. ſ. Conquerour, ſubduer.

VANTAGE, vån'-tėdzh. ſ. Gain, profit; ſuperiority; opportunity, convenience.

VANTBRASS, vånt'-bràs. ſ. Armour for the arm.

VAPID, våp'-id. a. Dead, having the ſpirit evaporated, ſpiritleſs.

VAPIDNESS, våp'-id-nės. ſ. The ſtate of being ſpiritleſs or maukiſh.

VAPORATION, våp-ùr-å'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of eſcaping in vapour.

VAPORER, vå'-pùr-ùr. ſ. A boaſter, a braggart.

VAPORISH, vå'-pùr-iſh. a. Splenetick; humourſome.

VAPOROUS, vå'-pùr-ùs. a. Full of vapours or exhalations, fumy; windy, flatulent.

VAPOUR, vå'-pùr. ſ. Any thing exhalable, any thing that mingles with the air; wind, flatulence; fume, ſteam; mental fume, vain imagination; in the plural, diſeaſes cauſed by flatulence, or by diſeaſed nerves, melancholy, ſpleen.

To **VAPOUR**, vå'-pùr. v. n. To paſs in a vapour or fume, to emit fumes, to fly off in evaporation; to bully, to brag.

To **VAPOUR**, vå'-pùr. v. a. To effuſe, or ſcatter in fume or vapour.

VAPOURBATH, vå'-pùr-båth. ſ. A kind of bath in which the patient is immerſed in ſteam only.

VARIABLE, vå'-rỳ-åbl. a. Changeable, mutable, inconſtant.

VARIABLENESS, vå'-rỳ-åbl-nės. ſ. Changeableneſs, mutability; levity, inconſtancy.

VARIABLY, vå'-rỳ-åb-lỳ. ad. Changeably, mutably, inconſtantly, uncertainly.

VARIANCE, vå'-rỳ-åns. ſ. Diſcord, diſagreement, diſſenſion.

VARIATION, vå-rỳ-å'-ſhùn. ſ. Change, mutation, difference from itſelf; difference, change from one to another; ſucceſſive change; in grammar, change of termination of nouns; deviation; Variation of the compaſs, deviation of the magnetick needle from parallel with the meridian.

VARICOUS, vår'-ỳ-kùs. a. Diſeaſed with dilatation.

To **VARIEGATE**, vå'-rỳ-ė-gåte. v. a. To diverſify; to ſtain with different colours.

VARIEGATION, vå-rỳ-ė-gå'-ſhùn. ſ. Diverſity of colours.

VARIETY, vå-rí'-ė-tỳ. ſ. Change, ſucceſſion of one thing to another, intermixture; one thing of many by which variety is made; difference, diſſimilitude; variation, deviation, change from a former ſtate.

VARIOLOUS, vå-rí'-ò-lùs. a. Belonging to the ſmall pox.

VARIOUS, vå'-rỳ-ùs. a. Different, ſeveral, manifold; changeable, uncertain, unfixed; unlike each other; variegated, diverſified.

VARIOUSLY, vå'-rỳ-ùſ-lỳ. ad. In a various manner.

VARLET, vå'r-lėt. ſ. Anciently a ſervant or footman; a ſcoundrel, a raſcal.

VARLETRY, vå'r-lėt-trỳ. ſ. Rabble, crowd, populace.

VARNISH, vå'r-niſh. ſ. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them ſhine; cover, palliation.

To VARNISH, vå'r-nìſh. v. a. To cover with ſomething ſhining; to cover, to conceal with ſomething ornamental; to palliate, to hide with colour of rhetorick.

VARNISHER, vå'r-nìſh-ůr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to varniſh; a diſguiſer, an adorner.

To VARY, vå'-rŷ. v. a. To change, to make unlike itſelf; to change to ſomething elſe; to make of different kinds; to diverſify, to variegate.

To VARY, vå'-rŷ. v. n. To be changeable, to appear in different forms; to be unlike each other; to alter, to become unlike itſelf; to deviate, to depart; to ſucceed each other; to diſagree, to be at variance; to ſhift colours.

VARY, vå'-rŷ. ſ. Change, alteration. Not in uſe.

VASCULAR, vàs'-ků-lèr. a. Conſiſting of veſſels, full of veſſels.

VASE, vå'ſe. ſ. A veſſel.

VASSAL, vàs'-sàl. ſ. One who holds by the will of a ſuperiour lord; a ſubject, a dependent; a ſervant, one who acts by the will of another; a ſlave, a low wretch.

VASSALAGE, vàs'-sàl-lèdzh. ſ. The ſtate of a vaſſal; tenure at will, ſervitude, ſlavery.

VAST, våſt'. a. Large, great; viciouſly great, enormouſly extenſive.

VAST, våſt'. ſ. An empty waſte.

VASTATION, våſ-tå' ſhůn. ſ. Waſte, depopulation.

VASTIDITY, våſ-tìd'-ìt-ŷ. ſ. Wideneſs, immenſity.

VASTLY, våſt'-lŷ. ad. Greatly, to a great degree.

VASTNESS, våſt'-nès. ſ. Immenſity, enormous greatneſs.

VASTY, våſt'-ŷ. a. Large.

VAT, vàt'. ſ. A veſſel in which liquors are kept in immature ſtate.

VATICIDE, vàt'-ŷ-ſide. ſ. A murderer of poets.

To VATICINATE, vå-tìs'-ſŷ-nåte. v. n. To propheſy, to practiſe prediction.

VAVASOUR, vå'-vå-ſůr. ſ. One who, holding of a ſuperiour lord, has others holding under him.

VAULT, vå'lt. ſ. A continued arch; a cellar; a cave, a cavern; a repoſitory for the dead.

To VAULT, vå'lt. v. a. To arch, to ſhape as a vault; to cover with an arch.

To VAULT, vå'lt. v. n. To leap, to jump; to play the tumbler, or poſture-maſter.

VAULT, vå'lt. ſ. A leap, a jump.

VAULTAGE, vå'l-tìdzh. ſ. Arched cellar.

VAULTED, vå'l-tìd. a. Arched, concave.

VAULTER, vå'l-tůr. ſ. A leaper, a jumper, a tumbler.

VAULTY, vå'l-tŷ. a. Arched, concave.

To VAUNT, vå'nt. v. a. To boaſt, to diſplay with oſtentation.

To VAUNT, vå'nt. v. n. To play the braggart, to talk with oſtentation.

VAUNT, vå'nt. ſ. Brag, boaſt, vain oſtentation; the firſt part. Not in uſe in the latter ſenſe.

VAUNTER, vå'nt-ůr. ſ. Boaſter, braggart.

VAUNTFUL, vå'nt-fůl. a. Boaſtful; oſtentatious.

VAUNTINGLY, vå'nt-ìng-lŷ. ad. Boaſtfully, oſtentatiouſly.

VAUNTMURE, vå'nt-můr. ſ. A wall raiſed before the main wall.

VAWARD, vå'-wèrd. ſ. Fore part.

UBERTY, ů'-bèr-tŷ. ſ. Abundance, fruitfulneſs.

UBICATION, ů-bŷ-kå'-ſhůn. } ſ.
UBIETY, ů-bì'-è-tŷ. }
Local relation, whereneſs.

UBIQUITARY, ů-bìk'-wŷ-tèr-ŷ. a. Exiſting every where.

UBIQUITARY, ů-bìk'-wŷ-tèr-ŷ. ſ. One that exiſts every where.

UBIQUITY, ů-bìk'-wìt-ŷ. ſ. Omnipreſence, exiſtence at the ſame time in all places.

UDDER, ůd'-důr. ſ. The breaſt or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

UDDERED, ůd'-důrd. a. Furniſhed with udders.

VEAL, vè'l. ſ. The fleſh of a calf killed for the table.

VECTION, vèk'-ſhùn. }
VECTITATION, vèk-tỳ-tà'-ſhùn. } ſ.
The act of carrying, or being carried.

VECTURE, vèk'-tùr. ſ. Carriage.

To VEER, vé'r. v. n. To turn about.

To VEER, vé'r. v. a. To let out; to turn, to change.

VEGETABILITY, vèdzh-é-tà-bìl'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Vegetable nature.

VEGETABLE, vèdzh'-é-tèbl. ſ. Any thing that has growth without ſenſation, as plants.

VEGETABLE, vèdzh'-é-tèbl. a. Belonging to a plant; having the nature of plants.

To VEGETATE, vèdzh'-é-tàte. v. n. To grow as plants, to ſhoot out, to grow without ſenſation.

VEGETATION, vèdzh-é-tà'-ſhùn. ſ. The power of producing the growth of plants; the power of growth without ſenſation.

VEGETATIVE, vèdzh'-é-tà-tìv. a. Having the quality of growing without life; having the power to produce growth in plants.

VEGETATIVENESS, vèdzh'-é-tà-tìv-nès. ſ. The quality of producing growth.

VEGETE, vé-dzhé't. a. Vigorous, active, ſpritely.

VEGETIVE, vèdzh'-é-tìv. a. Vegetable.

VEGETIVE, vèdzh'-é-tìv. ſ. A vegetable.

VEHEMENCE, vé'-hé-mèns. }
VEHEMENCY, vé'-hé-mèn-ſỳ. } ſ.
Violence, force; ardour, mental violence, terrour.

VEHEMENT, vé'-hé-mènt. a. Violent, forcible; ardent, eager, fervent.

VEHEMENTLY, vé'-hé-mènt-lỳ. ad. Forcibly; pathetically, urgently.

VEHICLE, vé'-hìkl. ſ. That in which any thing is carried; that part of a medicine which ſerves to make the principal ingredient potable; that by means of which any thing is conveyed.

To VEIL, và'le. v. n. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face; to cover, to inveſt; to hide, to conceal.

VEIL, và'le. ſ. A cover to conceal the face; a cover, a diſguiſe.

VEIN, và'ne. ſ. A veſſel conveying the blood from the extremities of the arteries back again to the heart; hollow, cavity; courſe of metal in the mine; tendency or turn of the mind or genius; favourable moment; humour, temper; continued diſpoſition; current, continued production; ſtrain, quality; ſtreak, variegation.

VEINED, và'nd. }
VEINY, và'-nỳ. } a. Full of veins; ſtreaked, variegated.

VELLEITY, vèl-lé'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. The loweſt degree of deſire.

To VELLICATE, vèl'-lỳ-kàte. v. a. To twitch, to pluck, to act by ſtimulation.

VELLICATION, vèl-lỳ-kà'-ſhùn. ſ. Twitching, ſtimulation.

VELLUM, vèl'-lùm. ſ. The ſkin of a calf dreſſed for the writer.

VELOCITY, vé-lòs'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Speed, ſwiftneſs, quick motion.

VELVET, vèl'-vìt. ſ. Silk with a ſhort fur or pile upon it.

VELVET, vèl'-vìt. a. Made of velvet; ſoft, delicate.

VELURE, vé-lù'r. ſ. Velvet. An old word.

VENAL, vé'-nèl. a. Mercenary, proſtitute; contained in the veins.

VENALITY, vé-nàl'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Mercenarineſs proſtitution.

VENATICK, vé-nàt'-ìk. a. Uſed in hunting.

VENATION, vé-nà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act or practice of hunting.

To VEND, vènd'. v. a. To ſell, to offer to ſale.

VENDEE, vèn-dé'. ſ. One to whom any thing is ſold.

VENDER, vènd'-ùr. ſ. A ſeller.

VENDIBLE, vènd'-ìbl. a. Saleable, marketable.

VENDIBLENESS, vènd'-ìbl-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being ſaleable.

VENDIBLY, vèn'-dìb-lỳ. ad. In a ſaleable manner.

VENDITATION, vèn-dỳ-tà'-ſhùn. ſ. Boaſtful diſplay.

VENDITION, vèn-dìſh'-ùn. ſ. Sale, the act of ſelling.

To VENEER, fìn-nè'r. v. a. To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work.

VENEFICE, vèn'-è-fìs. ſ. The practice of poiſoning.

VENEFICIAL, vèn-è-fìſh'-èl. a. Acting by poiſon, bewitching.

VENEFICIOUSLY, vèn-è-fìſh'-ùſ-lỳ. ad. By poiſon.

VENEMOUS, vèn'-ùm-ùs. a. Poiſonous.

To VENENATE, vèn'-è-nâte. v. a. To poiſon, to infect with poiſon.

VENENATION, vèn-è-nâ'-ſhùn. ſ. Poiſon, venom.

VENENE, vè-nè'n. } a. Poiſonous, venemous.
VENENOSE, vèn-è-nò'ſe. }

VENERABLE, vèn'-èr-âbl. a. To be regarded with awe, to be treated with reverence.

VENERABLY, vèn'-èr-âb-lỳ. ad. In a manner that excites reverence.

To VENERATE, vèn'-èr-âte. v. a. To reverence, to treat with veneration, to regard with awe.

VENERATION, vèn-èr-â'-ſhùn. ſ. Reverend regard, awful reſpect.

VENERATOR, vèn'-èr-â-tùr. ſ. Reverencer.

VENEREAL, vè-nè'-rỳ-èl. a. Relating to love; conſiſting of copper, called Venus by chymiſts.

VENEREOUS, vè-nè'-rỳ-ùs. a. Libidinous, luſtful.

VENERY, vèn'-èr-ỳ. ſ. The ſport of hunting. Little uſed in this ſenſe. The pleaſures of the bed.

VENESECTION, vè-nè-ſèk'-ſhùn. ſ. Bloodletting, the act of opening a vein, phlebotomy.

VENEY, vè'-nỳ. ſ. A bout, a turn. Out of uſe.

To VENGE, vèndzh'. v. a. To avenge, to puniſh.

VENGEANCE, vèndzh'-èns. ſ. Puniſhment, penal retribution, avengement; It is uſed in familiar language, To do with a Vengeance, is to do with vehemence; What a Vengeance, emphatically what?

VENGEFUL, vèndzh'-fûl. a. Vindictive, reve[illegible]

VENIABLE, vé-[illegible] } a. Pardonable, ſuſceptive of pardon, excuſable; permitted, allowed.
VENIAL, vé'-nyél. }

VENIALNESS, vé'-nyél-nès. ſ. State of being excuſable.

VENISON, vèn'-èzn. ſ. Game, beaſt of chaſe, the fleſh of deer.

VENOM, vèn'-ùm. ſ. Poiſon.

VENOMOUS, vèn'-ùm-ùs. a. Poiſonous; malignant, miſchievous.

VENOMOUSLY, vèn'-ùm-ùſ-lỳ. ad. Poiſonouſly, miſchievouſly, malignantly.

VENOMOUSNESS, vèn'-ùm-ùſ-nès. ſ. Poiſonouſneſs, malignity.

VENT, vènt'. ſ. A ſmall aperture, a hole, a ſpiracle; paſſage out from ſecrecy to publick notice; the act of opening; emiſſion, paſſage; diſcharge, means of diſcharge; ſale.

To VENT, vènt'. v. a. To let out at a ſmall aperture; to let out, to give way to; to utter to report; to emit, to pour out; to publiſh; to ſell, to carry to ſale.

VENTER, vèn'-tèr. ſ. Any cavity of the body; the abdomen; womb, a mother.

VENTIDUCT, vèn'-tỳ-dùkt. ſ. A paſſage for the wind.

To VENTILATE, vèn'-tỳ-lâte. v. a. To fan with wind; to winnow, to fan; to examine, to diſcuſs.

VENTILATION, vèn-tỳ-lâ'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of fanning; the ſtate of being fanned; vent, utterance; refrigeration.

VENTILATOR, vèn'-tỳ-lâ-tùr. ſ. An inſtrument contrived by Dr. Hales to ſupply cloſe places with freſh air.

VENTRICLE, vèn'-trìkl. ſ. The ſtomach; any ſmall cavity in an animal body, particularly thoſe of the heart.

VENTRILOQUIST, vèn-trìl'-lò-kwìſt. ſ. One who ſpeaks in ſuch a manner as that the ſound ſeems to iſſue from his belly.

VENTRILOQUY, vèn-trìl'-lò-kwỳ. ſ. The act of ſpeaking in ſuch a manner, as though the ſound proceeded from the belly.

VENTURE, vèn'-tůr. ſ. A hazard, an undertaking of chance and danger; chance, hap; the thing put to hazard, a ſtake; At a Venture, at hazard, without much conſideration, without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

To VENTURE, vèn'-tůr. v. n. To dare; to run hazard; To Venture at, To Venture on or upon, to engage in, or make attempts without any ſecurity of ſucceſs.

To VENTURE, vèn'-tůr. v. a. To expoſe to hazard; to put or ſend on a venture.

VENTURER, vèn'-tůr-ůr. ſ. He who ventures.

VENTUROUS, vèn'-tůr-ůs. a. Daring, bold, fearleſs, ready to run hazards.

VENTUROUSLY, vèn'-tůr-ůſ-lŷ. ad. Daringly, fearleſsly, boldly.

VENTUROUSNESS, vèn'-tůr-ůſ-nès. ſ. Boldneſs, willingneſs to hazard.

VENUS, vê'-nůs. ſ. One of the planets; in chymiſtry, copper.

VERACIOUS, vê-rå'-ſhůs. a. Obſervant to truth.

VERACITY, vê-ràs'-ȉt-ŷ. ſ. Moral truth, honeſty of report; phyſical truth, conſiſtency of report with fact.

VERB, vèrb'. ſ. A part of ſpeech ſignifying exiſtence, or ſome modification thereof, as action, paſſion.

VERBAL, vèrb'-ẻl. a. Spoken, not written; oral, uttered by the mouth; conſiſting in mere words; literal, having word anſwering to word; a Verbal noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBALITY, vèr-bål'-ȉt-ŷ. ſ. Mere bare words.

VERBALLY, vèr'-bẻl-ŷ. ad. In words, orally; word for word.

VERBATIM, vèr-bå'-tȉm. ad. Word for word.

To VERBERATE, vèr'-bèr-åte. v. a. To beat, to ſtrike.

VERBERATION, vèr-bèr-å'-ſhůn. ſ. Blows, beating.

VERBOSE, vèr-bô'ſe. a. Exuberant in words, prolix, tedious by multiplicity of words.

VERBOSELY, vèr-bô'ſe-lŷ. ad. With many words, with prolixity.

VERBOSITY, vèr-bòs'-ȉt-ŷ. ſ. Exuberance of words, much empty talk.

VERDANT, vèr'-dènt. a. Green.

VERDERER, vèr'-dèr-ůr. ſ. An officer in the foreſt.

VERDICT, vèr'-dȉkt. ſ. The determination of the jury declared to the judge; declaration, deciſion, judgment, opinion.

VERDIGRISE, vèr'-dŷ-grŷs. ſ. The ruſt of braſs.

VERDITER, vèr'-dŷ-tůr. ſ. The fainteſt and paleſt green.

VERDURE, vèr'-důr. ſ. Green, green colour.

VERDUROUS, vèr'-důr-ůs. a. Green, covered with green, decked with green.

VERECUND, vèr-ê-kůnd'. a. Modeſt, baſhful.

VERGE, vèrdzh'. ſ. A rod, or ſomething in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean; the brink, the edge, the utmoſt border; in law, Verge is the compaſs about the king's court, bounding the juriſdiction of the lord ſteward of the king's houſehold.

To VERGE, vèrdzh'. v. n. To tend, to bend downward.

VERGER, vèrdzh'-ůr. ſ. He that carries the mace before the dean.

VERIDICAL, vê-rȉd'-ŷ-kẻl. a. Telling truth.

VERIEST, vèr'-ŷ-ẻſt. a. Greateſt, having perfection in a bad ſenſe.

VERIFICATION, vèr-ŷ-fŷ-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. Confirmation by argument or evidence.

To VERIFY, vèr'-ŷ-fŷ. v. n. To juſtify againſt the charge of falſehood, to confirm, to prove true.

VERILY, vèr'-ŷ-lŷ. ad. In truth, certainly; with great confidence.

VERISIMILAR, vèr-ŷ-sȉm'-ŷ-lèr. a. Probable, likely.

VERISIMILITUDE, vèr'-ŷ-sȉm-mȉl''-ŷ-tůd. } ſ.
VERISIMILITY, vèr'-ŷ-sȉm-mȉl''-ȉt-ŷ. }

Probability, likelihood, reſemblance of truth.

VERISIMILOUS, vèr-ỳ-sìm'-ỳ-lùs. a. Likely, probable.

VERITABLE, vèr'-ỳ-tàbl. a. True, agreeable to fact.

VERITABLY, vèr'-ỳ-tàb-lỳ. ad. In a true manner.

VERITY, vèr'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Truth, conſonance to the reality of things; a true aſſertion; a true tenet; moral truth, agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VERJUICE, vèr'-dzhùs. ſ. Acid liquor expreſſed from crab-apples.

VERMICELLI, vèr-mì-tſhèl'-ỳ. ſ. A paſte rolled and broken in the form of worms.

VERMICULAR, vèr-mìk'-ù-lèr. a. Acting like a worm, continued from one part to another of the ſame body.

To VERMICULATE, vèr-mìk'-ù-làte. v. a. To inlay, to work in chequer work.

VERMICULATION, vèr-mìk-ù-là'-ſhùn. ſ. Continuation of motion from one part to another.

VERMICULE, vèr'-mỳ-kùl. ſ. A little grub.

VERMICULOUS, vèr-mìk'-ù-lùs. a. Full of grubs.

VERMIFORM, vèr'-mỳ-fàrm. a. Having the ſhape of a worm.

VERMIFUGE, vèr'-mỳ-fùdzh. ſ. Any medicine that deſtroys or expels worms.

VERMIL, vèr'-mìl. }
VERMILION, vèr-mìl'-lyùn. } ſ. The cochineal, a grub of a particular plant; factitious or native cinnabar, ſulphur mixed with mercury; any beautiful red colour.

To VERMILION, vèr-mìl'-lyùn. v. a. To die red.

VERMIN, vèr'-mìn. ſ. Any noxious animal.

To VERMINATE, vèr'-mìn-àte. v. n. To breed vermin.

VERMINATION, vèr-mỳ-nà'-ſhùn. ſ. Generation of vermin.

VERMINOUS, vèr'-mìn-ùs. a. Tending to vermin, diſpoſed to breed vermin.

VERMIPAROUS, vèr-mìp'-pà-rùs. a. Producing worms.

VERNACULAR, vèr-nàk'-ù-lèr. a. Native, of one's own country.

VERNAL, vèr'-nèl. a. Belonging to the ſpring.

VERNANT, vèr'-nènt. a. Flouriſhing as in the ſpring.

VERNILITY, vèr-nìl'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Servile carriage, the ſubmiſſion of a ſlave.

VERSABILITY, vèr-ſà-bìl'-ìt-ỳ. }
VERSABLENESS, vèr'-ſàbl-nès. } ſ.
Aptneſs to be turned or wound any way.

VERSAL, vèr'-ſèl. a. A cant word for Univerſal; total, whole.

VERSATILE, vèr'-ſà-tìl. a. That may be turned round; changeable, variable; eaſily applied to a new taſk.

VERSATILENESS, vèr'-ſà-tìl-nès. }
VERSATILITY, vèr-ſà-tìl'-ìt-ỳ. } ſ.
The quality of being verſatile.

VERSE, vèrs'. ſ. A line conſiſting of a certain ſucceſſion of ſounds, and number of feet; a ſection or paragraph of a book; poetry, lays, metrical language; a piece of poetry.

To VERSE, vèrs'. v. a. To tell in verſe, to relate poetically.

To be VERSED, vèrſt'. v. n. To be ſkilled in, to be acquainted with.

VERSEMAN, vèrs'-màn. ſ. A poet, a writer in verſe.

VERSICLE, vèr'-sìkl. ſ. A little verſe.

VERSICOLOURED, vèr'-ſỳ-kùl-lùrd. a. Having various colours, changeable in colour.

VERSIFICATION, vèr-ſỳ-fỳ-kà'-ſhùn. ſ. The art or practice of making verſes.

VERSIFICATOR, vèr''-ſỳ-fỳ-kà'-tùr. }
VERSIFIER, vèr'-ſỳ-fì-ùr. } ſ.
A maker of verſes with or without the ſpirit of poetry.

To VERSIFY, vèr'-ſỳ-fỳ. v. n. To make verſes.

To VERSIFY, vèr'-ſỳ-fỳ. v. a. To relate in verſe.

VERSION, vèr'-ſhùn. ſ. Change, transformation; change of direction; tranſlation; the act of tranſlating.

VERT, vèrt'. ſ. Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the foreſt.

VERTEBRAL, vèr'-tè-bràl. a. Relating to the joints of the ſpine.

VERTEBRE, vèr'-tè-bùr. ſ. A joint of the back.

VERTEX, vèr'-tèks. ſ. The Zenith, the point over head; the top of any thing.

VERTICAL, vèr'-tỳ-kèl. a. Placed in the zenith; placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

VERTICALITY, vèr-tỳ-kàl'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. The ſtate of being in the zenith.

VERTICALLY, vèr'-tỳ-kèl-ỳ. ad. In the zenith.

VERTICITY, vèr-tìs'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. The power of turning, circumvolution, rotation.

VERTIGINOUS, vèr-tìdzh'-ìn-ùs. a. Turning round, rotatory; giddy.

VERTIGO, vèr-tì'-gò. ſ. A giddineſs, a ſenſe of turning in the head.

VERVAIN, }
VERVINE, } vèr'-vàne. ſ. A plant.

VERY, vèr'-ỳ. a. True, real; having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; to note the things emphatically, or eminently; ſame.

VERY, vèr'-ỳ. ad. In a great degree, in an eminent degree.

To VESICATE, vès'-sỳ-kàte. v. a. To bliſter.

VESICATION, vèſ-ỳ-kà'-ſhùn. ſ. Bliſtering, ſeparation of the cuticle.

VESICATORY, vè-sìk'-à-tùr-ỳ. ſ. A bliſtering medicine.

VESICLE, vès'-ìkl. ſ. A ſmall cuticle, filled or inflated.

VESICULAR, vè-sìk'-ù-lèr. a. Hollow, full of ſmall interſtices.

VESPER, vès'-pùr. ſ. The evening ſtar, the evening.

VESPERS, vès'-pùrz. ſ. The evening ſervice.

VESPERTINE, vès'-pèr-tìne. a. Happening or coming in the evening.

VESSEL, vès'-sìl. ſ. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put; the containing parts of an animal body; any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water; any capacity; any thing containing.

To VESSEL, vès'-sìl. v. a. To put into a veſſel.

VEST, vèſt'. ſ. An outer garment.

To VEST, vèſt'. v. a. To dreſs, to deck, to enrobe; to dreſs in a long garment; to make poſſeſſour of, to inveſt with; to place in poſſeſſion.

VESTAL, vès'-tèl. ſ. A pure virgin.

VESTAL, vès'-tèl. a. Denoting pure virginity.

VESTIBULE, vès'-tỳ-bùl. ſ. The porch or firſt entrance of a houſe.

VESTIGE, vès'-tìdzh. ſ. Footſtep, mark left behind in paſſing.

VESTMENT, vèſt'-mènt. ſ. Garment, part of dreſs.

VESTRY, vès'-trỳ. ſ. A room appendant to the church, in which the ſacerdotal garments and conſecrated things are repoſited; a parochial aſſembly commonly convened in the veſtry.

VESTURE, vès'-tùr. ſ. Garment, robe; dreſs; habit, external form.

VETCH, vètſh'. ſ. A plant.

VETCHY, vètſh'-ỳ. a. Made of vetches; abounding in vetches.

VETERAN, vèt'-èr-èn. ſ. An old ſoldier, a man long practiſed.

VETERAN, vèt'-èr-èn. a. Long practiſed in war, long experienced.

VETERINARIAN, vèt-èr-ỳ-nà'-rỳ-àn. ſ. One ſkilled in the diſeaſes of cattle.

To VEX, vèks'. v. a. To plague, to torment, to haraſs; to diſturb, to diſquiet; to trouble with ſlight provocations.

To VEX, vèks'. v. n. To fret.

VEXATION, vèk-sà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of troubling; the ſtate of being troubled, uneaſineſs, ſorrow; the cauſe of trouble or uneaſineſs; an act of haraſſing by law; a ſlight teaſing, trouble.

VEXATIOUS, vèk-ſà'-ſhùs. a. Afflictive, troubleſome, cauſing trouble; full of trouble, full of uneaſineſs; teaſing, ſlightly troubleſome.

VEXATIOUSLY, vèk-ſà'-ſhùſ-lŷ. ad. Troubleſomely, uneaſily.

VEXATIOUSNESS, vèk-ſà'-ſhùſ-nès. ſ. Troubleſomeneſs, uneaſineſs.

VEXER, vèks'-ùr. ſ. He who vexes.

UGLILY, ùg'-lìl-ŷ. ad. Filthily, with deformity.

UGLINESS, ùg'-lŷ-nès. ſ. Deformity, contrariety to beauty; turpitude, loathſomeneſs, moral depravity.

UGLY, ùg'-lŷ. a. Deformed, offenſive to the ſight, contrary to beautiful.

VIAL, vì'-èl. ſ. A ſmall bottle.

VIAND, vì'-ànd. ſ. Food, meat dreſſed.

VIATICUM, vì-àt'-ŷ-kùm. ſ. Proviſion for a journey; the laſt rites uſed to prepare the paſſing ſoul for his departure.

To VIBRATE, vì'-bràte. v. a. To brandiſh, to move to and fro with quick motion; to make to quiver.

To VIBRATE, vì'-bràte. v. n. To play up and down, or to and fro; to quiver.

VIBRATION, vì-brà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns.

VICAR, vìk'-èr. ſ. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice; one who performs the functions of another; a ſubſtitute.

VICARAGE, vìk'-èr-ìdzh. ſ. The benefice of a vicar.

VICARIAL, vì-kà'-rŷ-àl. a. Belonging to a vicar.

VICARIOUS, vì-kà'-rŷ-ùs. a. Deputed, delegated, acting in the place of another.

VICARSHIP, vìk'-èr-ſhìp. ſ. The office of a vicar.

VICE, vì'ſe. ſ. The courſe of action oppoſite to virtue; a fault, an offence; the fool or punchinello of old ſhows; a kind of ſmall iron preſs with ſcrews, uſed by workmen; gripe, graſp; it is uſed in compoſition for one who performs, in his ſtead, the office of a ſuperiour, or who has the ſecond rank in command: as, a Viceroy, Vicechancellor.

To VICE, vì'ſe. v. a. To draw. Obſolete.

VICEADMIRAL, vìſe-àd'-mŷ-ràl. The ſecond commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the ſecond rank.

VICEADMIRALTY, vìſe-àd'-mŷ-ràl-tŷ. ſ. The office of a vice-admiral.

VICEAGENT, vìſe-à'-dzhènt. ſ. One who acts in the place of another.

VICECHANCELLOR, vìſe-tſhàn'-ſèl-lùr. ſ. The ſecond magiſtrate of the univerſities.

VICED, vì'ſt. a. Vicious, corrupt.

VICEGERENCY, vìſe-dzhè'-rèn-ſŷ. ſ. The office of a vicegerent, lieutenancy, deputed power.

VICEGERENT, vìſe-dzhè'-rènt. ſ. A lieutenant, one who is intruſted with the power of the ſuperiour.

VICENARY, vì-ſèn'-èr-ŷ. a. Belonging to twenty.

VICEROY, vì'ſe-roy. ſ. He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

VICEROYALTY, vìſe-roy'-èl-tŷ. ſ. Dignity of a viceroy.

VICINAGE, vìs'-ìn-ìdzh. ſ. Neighbourhood, place adjoining.

VICINAL, vŷ-sì'-nèl. } a. Near,
VICINE, vŷ-sì'ne. } neighbouring.

VICINITY, vŷ-sìn'-ìt-ŷ. ſ. Nearneſs, ſtate of being near; neighbourhood.

VICIOUS, vìſh'-ùs. a. Devoted to vice, not addicted to virtue.

VICISSITUDE, vŷ-sìs'-ſŷ-tùd. ſ. Regular change, return of the ſame things in the ſame ſucceſſion; revolution, change.

VICTIM, vìk'-tìm. ſ. A ſacrifice, ſomething ſlain for a ſacrifice; ſomething deſtroyed.

VICTOR, vìk'-tùr. ſ. Conqueror,

vanquiſher, he that gains the advantage in any conteſt.

VICTORIOUS, vìk-tò′-rỳ-ùs. a. Conquering, having obtained conqueſt, ſuperiour in conteſt; producing conqueſt; betokening conqueſt.

VICTORIOUSLY, vìk-tò′-rỳ-ùſ-lỳ. ad. With conqueſt, ſucceſsfully, triumphantly.

VICTORIOUSNESS, vìk-tò′-rỳ-ùſ-nès. ſ. The ſtate or quality of being victorious.

VICTORY, vìk′-tùr-ỳ. ſ. Conqueſt, ſucceſs in conteſt, triumph.

VICTRESS, vìk′-très. ſ. A female that conquers.

VICTUAL, vìt′l. } ſ. Proviſion of
VICTUALS, vìt′lz. } food, ſtores for the ſupport of life, meat.

To VICTUAL, vìt′l. v. a. To ſtore with proviſion of food.

VICTUALLER, vìt′-lùr. ſ. One who provides victuals.

VIDELICET, vì-dèl′-ỳ-ſèt. ad. To wit; that is. Generally written Viz.

VIDUITY, vỳ-dù′-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Widowhood.

To VIE, vỳ′. v. a. To ſhow or practiſe in competition.

To VIE, vỳ′. v. n. To conteſt, to contend.

To VIEW, vù′. v. a. To ſurvey, to look on by way of examination; to ſee, to perceive by the eye.

VIEW, vù′. ſ. Proſpect; ſight, power of beholding; act of ſeeing; ſight, eye; ſurvey, examination by the eye; intellectual ſurvey; ſpace that may be taken in by the eye, reach of ſight; appearance, ſhow; diſplay, exhibition to the ſight or mind; proſpect of intereſt; intention, deſign.

VIEWER, vù′-ùr. ſ. One who views.

VIEWLESS, vù′-lès. a. Unſeen, not diſcernible by the ſight.

VIGESIMAL, vì-gès′-ỳ-mèl. a. Twentieth, next to the nineteenth.

VIGESIMATION, vì-gès-ſỳ-mà′-ſhùn. ſ. The act of putting every twentieth man to death.

VIGIL, vìdzh′-ìl. ſ. Watch, devotions performed in the cuſtomary hours of reſt; a faſt kept before a holiday; ſervice uſed on the night before a holiday; watch, forbearance of ſleep.

VIGILANCE, vìdzh′-ìl-èns. }
VIGILANCY, vìdzh′-ìl-èn-ſỳ. } ſ.
Forbearance of ſleep; watchfulneſs, circumſpection, inceſſant care; guard, watch.

VIGILANT, vìdzh′-ìl-ènt. a. Watchful, circumſpect, diligent, attentive.

VIGILANTLY, vìdzh′-ìl-ènt-lỳ. ad. Watchfully, attentively, circumſpectly.

VIGNETTE, vìn-yèt′. ſ. A picture of leaves and flowers, a kind of flouriſh of leaves and flowers.

VIGOROUS, vìg′-ùr-ùs. a. Forcible, not weakened, full of ſtrength and life.

VIGOROUSLY, vìg′-ùr-ùſ-lỳ. ad. With force, forcibly.

VIGOROUSNESS, vìg′-ùr-ùſ-nès. ſ. Force, ſtrength.

VIGOUR, vìg′-ùr. ſ. Force, ſtrength; mental force; intellectual ability; energy, efficacy.

VILE, vì′le. a. Baſe, mean, worthleſs, ſordid, deſpicable; morally impure, wicked.

VILELY, vì′le-lỳ. ad. Baſely, meanly, ſhamefully.

VILENESS, vì′le-nès. ſ. Baſeneſs, meanneſs, deſpicableneſs; moral or intellectual baſeneſs.

VILIFIER, vìl′-ỳ-fỳ-ùr. ſ. One that vilifies.

To VILIFY, vìl′-ỳ-fỳ. v. a. To debaſe, to defame, to make contemptible.

VILL, vìl′. ſ. A village, a ſmall collection of houſes.

VILLA, vìl′-là. ſ. A country ſeat.

VILLAGE, vìl′-lìdzh. ſ. A ſmall collection of houſes, leſs than a town.

VILLAGER, vìl′-lìdzh-ùr. ſ. An inhabitant of a village.

VILLAGERY, vìl′-lìdzh-rỳ. ſ. Diſtrict of villages.

VILLAIN, vìl′-lìn. ſ. One who held by a baſe tenure; a wicked wretch.

VILLANAGE, vìl′-lèn-ìdzh. ſ. The ſtate of a villain, baſe ſervitude; baſeneſs, infamy.

To VILLANIZE, vil'-lòn-ize. v. a. To debaſe, to degrade.

VILLANOUS, vil'-lèn-ůs. a. Baſe, vile, wicked; ſorry.

VILLANOUSLY, vil'-lèn-ůſ-lý. ad. Wickedly, baſely.

VILLANOUSNESS, vil'-lèn-ůſ-nès. ſ. Baſeneſs, wickedneſs.

VILLANY, vil'-lèn-ý. ſ. Wickedneſs, baſeneſs, depravity; a wicked action, a crime.

VILLATICK, vil-låt'-ik. a. Belonging to villages.

VILLI, vil'-li. ſ. In anatomy, are the ſame as fibres; and in botany, ſmall hairs like the grain of pluſh or ſhag.

VILLOUS, vil'-lůs. a. Shaggy, rough.

VIMINEOUS, vi-min'-yůs. a. Made of twigs.

VINCIBLE, vin'-sibl. a. Conquerable, ſuperable.

VINCIBLENESS, vin'-sibl-nès. ſ. Liableneſs to be overcome.

VINCTURE, vingk'-tůr. ſ. A band, a binding.

VINCULUM, vin'-ků-lům. ſ. A band, a chain; a mark or line to denote a connection in algebraical quantities.

VINDEMIAL, vin-dě'-myėl. a. Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDEMIATE, vin-dě'-mý-åte. v. n. To gather the vintage.

VINDEMIATION, vin-dė-mý-å'-ſhůn. ſ. Grape-gathering.

To VINDICATE, vin'-dý-kåte. v. a. To juſtify, to ſupport, to maintain; to revenge, to avenge; to aſſert, to claim with efficacy; to clear, to protect.

VINDICATION, vin-dý-kå'-ſhůn. ſ. Defence, aſſertion, juſtification.

VINDICATIVE, vin-dik'-å-tiv. a. Revengeful, given to revenge.

VINDICATOR, vin'-dý-kå-tůr. ſ. One who vindicates, an aſſertor.

VINDICATORY, vin"-dý-kå-tůr'-ý. a. Punitory, performing the office of vengeance; defenſory, juſtificatory.

VINDICTIVE, vin-dik'-tiv. a. Given to revenge, revengeful.

VINE, vi'ne. ſ. The plant that bears the grape.

VINEFRETTER, vi'ne-frèt-tůr. ſ. An inſect that eats vine leaves.

VINEGAR, vin'-ný-gůr. ſ. Wine grown ſour; any thing really or metaphorically ſour.

VINEYARD, vin'-yėrd. ſ. A ground planted with vines.

VINOUS, vi'-nůs. a. Having the qualities of wine, conſiſting of wine.

VINTAGE, vin'-tidzh. ſ. The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered.

VINTAGER, vin'-tidzh-ůr. ſ. He who gathers the vintage.

VINTNER, vint'-nůr. ſ. One who ſells wine.

VINTRY, vin'-trý. ſ. The place where wine is ſold.

VIOL, vi'-ůl. ſ. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

VIOLABLE, vi'-ô-lėbl. a. Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLACEOUS, vi-ô-lå'-ſhůs. a. Reſembling the violet.

To VIOLATE, vi'-ô-låte. v. a. To injure, to hurt; to infringe, to break any thing venerable; to injure by irreverence; to raviſh, to deflower.

VIOLATION, vi-ô-lå'-ſhůn. ſ. Infringement or injury of ſomething ſacred; rape, the act of deflowering.

VIOLATOR, vi'-ô-lå-tůr. ſ. One who injures or infringes ſomething ſacred; a raviſher.

VIOLENCE, vi'-ô-lèns. ſ. Force, ſtrength applied to any purpoſe; an attack, an aſſault, a murder; outrage, unjuſt force; eagerneſs, vehemence; injury, infringement; forcible defloration.

VIOLENT, vi'-ô-lènt. a. Forcible, acting with ſtrength; produced or continued by force; not natural, but brought by force; unjuſtly aſſailant, murderous; unſeaſonably vehement; extorted, not voluntary.

VIOLENTLY, vi'-ô-lènt-lý. ad. With force, forcibly, vehemently.

VIOLET, vi'-ô-lèt. ſ. A flower.

VIOLIN, vì-ò-lin'. ſ. A fiddle, a ſtringed inſtrument.

VIOLIST, vì'-ò-liſt. ſ. A player on the viol.

VIOLONCELLO, vì'-ò-lòn-tſhèl'-ò. ſ. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

VIPER, vì'-pùr. ſ. A ſerpent of that ſpecies which brings it's young alive; any thing miſchievous.

VIPERINE, vip'-èr-ìne. a. Belonging to a viper.

VIPEROUS, vì'-pèr-ùs. a. Having the qualities of a viper.

VIRAGO, vì-rà'-gò. ſ. A female warriour, a woman with the qualities of a man.

VIRELAY, vìr'-è-là. ſ. A ſort of little ancient French poem, that conſiſted only of two rhymes and ſhort verſes.

VIRENT, vì'-rènt. a. Green, not faded.

VIRGE, vèrdzh'. ſ. A dean's mace.

VIRGIN, vèr'-dzhìn. ſ. A maid, a woman unacquainted with men; a woman not a mother; any thing untouched or unmingled; the ſign of the zodiac in which the ſun is in Auguſt.

VIRGIN, vèr'-dzhìn. a. Befitting a virgin, ſuitable to a virgin, maidenly.

VIRGINAL, vèr'-dzhìn-èl. a. Maiden, maidenly, pertaining to a virgin.

VIRGINAL, vèr'-dzhìn-èl. ſ. more uſually VIRGINALS. A muſical inſtrument ſo called, becauſe uſed by young ladies.

VIRGINITY, vèr-dzhìn'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Maidenhead, unacquaintance with man.

VIRILE, vì'-rìl. a. Belonging to man.

VIRILITY, vìr-ìl'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Manhood, character of man; power of procreation.

VIRTUAL, vèr'-tù-èl. a. Having the efficacy without the ſenſible part.

VIRTUALITY, vèr-tù-àl'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Efficacy.

VIRTUALLY, vèr'-tù-èl-ỳ. ad. In effect, though not formally.

VIRTUE, vèr'-tù. ſ. Moral goodneſs; a particular moral excellence; medicinal quality; medicinal efficacy; efficacy, power; acting power; ſecret agency, efficacy; bravery, valour; excellence, that which gives excellence; one of the orders of the celeſtial hierarchy.

VIRTUELESS, vèr'-tù-lès. a. Wanting virtue, deprived of virtue; not having efficacy, without operating qualities.

VIRTUOSO, vèr-tù-ò'-sò. ſ. A man ſkilled in antique or natural curioſities; a man ſtudious of painting, ſtatuary, or architecture. In the plural VIRTUOSI, vèr-tù-ò'-sè.

VIRTUOUS, vèr'-tù-ùs. a. Morally good; chaſte; done in conſequence of moral goodneſs; efficacious, powerful; having wonderful or eminent properties; having medicinal qualities.

VIRTUOUSLY, vèr'-tù-ùſ-lỳ. ad. In a virtuous manner.

VIRTUOUSNESS, vèr'-tù-ùſ-nès. ſ. The ſtate or character of being virtuous.

VIRULENCE, vìr'-ù-lèns. }
VIRULENCY, vìr'-ù-lèn-ſỳ. } ſ.
Mental poiſon, malignity, acrimony of temper, bitterneſs.

VIRULENT, vìr'-ù-lènt. a. Poiſonous, venomous; poiſoned in the mind, bitter, malignant.

VIRULENTLY, vìr'-ù-lènt-lỳ. ad. Malignantly, with bitterneſs.

VIRUS, vì'-rùs. ſ. Poiſon, venom; the malignant diſcharge of an ulcer.

VISAGE, vìz'-ìdzh. ſ. Face, countenance, look.

To **VISCERATE**, vìs'-sè-ràte. v. a. To embowel, to exenterate.

VISCID, vìs'-sìd. a. Glutinous, tenacious.

VISCIDITY, vìs-sìd'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Glutinouſneſs, tenacity, ropineſs; glutinous concretion.

VISCOSITY, vìſ-kòs'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Glutinouſneſs, tenacity; a glutinous ſubſtance.

VISCOUNT, vì'-kount. ſ. A nobleman next in degree to an earl.

VISCOUNTESS, vì'-kount-ès. ſ. The wife of a viſcount.

VISCOUS, vis'-kůs. a. Glutinous, ſticky, tenacious.

VISIBILITY, viz-ŷ-bil'-it-ŷ. ſ. The ſtate or quality of being perceptible by the eye; ſtate of being apparent, or openly diſcoverable.

VISIBLE, viz'-ibl. a. Perceptible by the eye; diſcovered to the eye; apparent, open, conſpicuous.

VISIBLENESS, viz'-ibl-nès. ſ. State or quality of being viſible.

VISIBLY, viz'-ib-lŷ. ad. In a manner perceptible by the eye.

VISION, vizh'-ůn. ſ. Sight, the faculty of ſeeing; the act of ſeeing; a ſupernatural appearance, a ſpectre, a phantom; a dream, ſomething ſhown in a dream.

VISIONARY, vizh'-ůn-èr-ŷ. a. Affected by phantoms, diſpoſed to receive impreſſions on the imagination; imaginary, not real, ſeen in a dream.

VISIONARY, vizh'-ůn-èr-ŷ. } ſ.
VISIONIST, vizh'-ůn-iſt. }
One whoſe imagination is diſturbed.

To VISIT, viz'-it. v. a. To go to ſee; to ſend good or evil judicially; to ſalute with a preſent; to come to a ſurvey with judicial authority.

To VISIT, viz'-it. v. n. To keep up the intercourſe of ceremonial ſalutations at the houſes of each other.

VISIT, viz'-it. ſ. The act of going to ſee another.

VISITABLE, viz'-it-èbl. a. Liable to be viſited.

VISITANT, viz'-ŷ-tènt. ſ. One who goes to ſee another.

VISITATION, viz-ŷ-tà'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of viſiting; object of viſits; judicial viſit or perambulation; judicial evil ſent by God; communication of divine love.

VISITATORIAL, viz-ŷ-tà-tô'-rŷ-èl. a. Belonging to a judicial viſiter.

VISITER, viz'-it-ůr. ſ. One who comes to ſee another; an occaſional judge.

VISIVE, vi'-siv. a. Formed in the act of ſeeing.

VISOR, viz'-ůr. ſ. A maſk uſed to disfigure and diſguiſe.

VISORED, viz'-ůrd. a. Maſked.

VISTA, vis'-tà. ſ. View, proſpect through an avenue.

VISUAL, viz'-ů-èl. a. Uſed in ſight, exerciſing the power of ſight.

VITAL, vi'-tèl. a. Contributing to life, neceſſary to life; relating to life; containing life; being the ſeat of life; ſo diſpoſed as to live; eſſential, chiefly neceſſary.

VITALITY, vi-tàl'-it-ŷ. ſ. Power of ſubſiſting in life.

VITALLY, vi'-tèl-ŷ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to give life.

VITALS, vi'-tèlz. ſ. Parts eſſential to life.

VITELLARY, vi-tèl'-là-rŷ. ſ. The place where the yolk of the egg ſwims in the white.

To VITIATE, viſh'-ŷ-àte. v. a. To deprave, to ſpoil, to make leſs pure.

VITIATION, viſh-ŷ-à'-ſhůn. ſ. Depravation, corruption.

To VITILITIGATE, vit-ŷ-lit'-ŷ-gàte. v. n. To contend in law litigiouſly and cavillouſly.

VITILITIGATION, vit-ŷ-lit-ŷ-gà'-ſhůn. ſ. Contention, cavillation.

VITIOSITY, viſh-ŷ-òs'-it-ŷ. ſ. Depravity, corruption.

VITIOUS, viſh'-yůs. a. Corrupt, wicked, oppoſite to virtuous; corrupt, having phyſical ill qualities.

VITIOUSLY, viſh'-yůſ-lŷ. ad. Not virtuouſly, corruptly.

VITIOUSNESS, viſh'-yůſ-nès. ſ. Corruptneſs, ſtate of being vitious.

VITREOUS, vit'-trŷ-ůs. a. Glaſſy; conſiſting of glaſs, reſembling glaſs.

VITREOUSNESS, vit'-trŷ-ůſ-nès. ſ. Reſemblance of glaſs.

VITRIFICABLE, vit-trif'-fŷ-kèbl. a. Convertible into glaſs.

To VITRIFICATE, vit-trif'-fŷ-kàte. v. a. To change into glaſs.

VITRIFICATION, vit-trŷ-fŷ-kà'-ſhůn. ſ. Production of glaſs, act of changing, or ſtate of being changed into glaſs.

To VITRIFY, vit'-trŷ-fŷ. v. a. To change into glaſs.

To VITRIFY, vit'-trŷ-fŷ. v. n. To become glaſs.

VITRIOL, vit'-trŷ-ůl. ſ. A ſaline cryſtalline concrete compoſed of ſome metal united with a peculiar acid called the vitriolick.

VITRIOLATE, vìt′-trỳ-ò lâte.
VITRIOLATED, vìt′-trỳ-ò-lå-tìd. } a.
Impregnated with vitriol, conſiſting of vitriol.

VITRIOLICK, vìt-trỳ òl′-ìk.
VITRIOLOUS, vìt-trì′-ò-lůs. } a.
Reſembling vitriol, containing vitriol.

VITULINE, vìt′-tů-lìne. a. Belonging to a calf.

VITUPERABLE, vì-tů′-pèr-èbl. a. Blameworthy.

To VITUPERATE, vì-tů′-pèr-âte. v. a. To blame, to cenſure.

VITUPERATION, vì-tů-pèr-å′-ſhůn. ſ. Blame, cenſure.

VIVACIOUS, vì vå′-ſhůs. a. Long-lived; ſpritely, gay, active, lively.

VIVACIOUSNESS, vì-vå′-ſhůſ-nès.
VIVACITY, vì-vås′-ìt-ỳ. } ſ.
Livelineſs, ſpriteline ſs; longevity, length of life.

VIVARY, vì′-vå-rỳ. ſ. A warren.

VIVENCY, vì′-vèn-ſỳ. ſ. Manner of ſupporting or continuing life.

VIVID, vìv′-ìd. a. Lively, quick, ſtriking; ſpritely, active.

VIVIDLY, vìv′-ìd-lỳ. ad. With life, with quickneſs, with ſtrength.

VIVIDNESS, vìv′-ìd-nès. ſ. Life, vigour, quickneſs.

VIVIFICAL, vì-vìf′-ỳ-kål. a. Giving life.

To VIVIFICATE, vì-vìf′-fỳ-kâte. v. n. To make alive, to inform with life, to animate; to recover from ſuch a change of form as ſeems to deſtroy the properties.

VIVIFICATION, vìv′-ỳ-fỳ-kå″-ſhůn. ſ. The act of giving life.

VIVIFICK, vì-vìf′-ìk. a. Giving life, making alive.

To VIVIFY, vìv′-ỳ-fỳ. v. a. To make alive, to animate, to endue with life.

VIVIPAROUS, vì-vìp′-på-růs. a. Bringing the young alive, oppoſed to Oviparous.

VIXEN, vìks′n. ſ. Vixen is the name of a ſhe-fox; and applied to a woman, whoſe nature is thereby compared to a ſhe-fox.

VIZARD, vìz′-èrd. ſ. A maſk uſed for diſguiſe.

To VIZARD, vìz′-èrd. v. a. To maſk.

VIZIER, vìz′-yåre. ſ. The prime miniſter of the Turkiſh empire.

ULCER, ůl′-ſůr. ſ. A ſore of continuance, not a new wound.

To ULCERATE, ůl′-ſèr-âte. v. n. To turn to an ulcer.

To ULCERATE, ůl′-ſèr-âte. v. a. To diſeaſe with ſores.

ULCERATION, ůl-ſèr-å′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of breaking into ulcers; ulcer, ſore.

ULCERED, ůl′-ſèrd. a. Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

ULCEROUS, ůl′-ſèr-ůs. a. Afflicted with ſores.

ULCEROUSNESS, ůl′-ſèr-ůſ-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being ulcerous.

ULIGINOUS, ů-lìdzh′-ìn-ůs. a. Slimy, muddy.

ULLAGE, ůl′-lìdzh. ſ. The quantity which a caſk wants of being full.

ULTIMATE, ůl′-tỳ-mèt. a. Intended in the laſt reſort.

ULTIMATELY, ůl′-tỳ-mèt-lỳ. ad. In the laſt conſequence.

ULTIMITY, ůl-tìm′-ìt-ỳ. ſ. The laſt ſtage, the laſt conſequence.

ULTRAMARINE, ůl-trå-må-rì′n. ſ. One of the nobleſt blue colours uſed in painting, produced by calcination from the ſtone called lapis lazuli.

ULTRAMARINE, ůl-trå-må-rì′n. a. Being beyond the ſea, foreign.

ULTRAMONTANE, ůl-trå-mòn′-tåne. a. Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMUNDANE, ůl-trå-můn′-dåne. a. Being beyond the world.

ULTRONEOUS, ůl-trò′-nyůs. a. Spontaneous, voluntary.

ULULATION, ů-lů-lå′-ſhůn. ſ. The howling of the canine ſpecies.

UMBEL, ům′-bèl. ſ. In botany, the extremity of a ſtalk or branch divided into ſeveral pediments or rays, beginning from the ſame point, and opening ſo as to form an inverted cone.

UMBELLATED, ùm'-bèl-lå-tìd. a. In botany, is ſaid of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.

UMBELLIFEROUS, ùm-bèl-lìf'-èr-ùs. a. Uſed of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footſtalks.

UMBER, ùm'-bèr. ſ. A colour; a fiſh. The Umber and grayling differ in nothing but their names.

UMBERED, ùm'-bèrd. a. Shaded, clouded.

UMBILICAL, ùm-bìl'-ỳ-kèl. a. Belonging to the navel.

UMBLES, ùm'blz. ſ. A deer's entrails.

UMBO, ùm'-bò. ſ. The point or prominent part of a buckler.

UMBRAGE, ùm'-brìdzh. ſ. Shade, ſkreen of trees; ſhadow, appearance; reſentment, offence, ſuſpicion of injury.

UMBRAGEOUS, ùm-brå'-dzhùs. a. Shady, yielding ſhade.

UMBRAGEOUSNESS, ùm-brå'-dzhùſ-nès. ſ. Shadineſs.

UMBRATILE, ùm'-brå-tìl. a. Being in the ſhade.

UMBREL, ùm'-brèl.
UMBRELLA, ùm-brèl'-lå. } ſ. A ſkreen uſed in hot countries to keep off the ſun, and in others to bear off the rain.

UMBROSITY, ùm-bròs'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Shadineſs, excluſion of light.

UMPIRAGE, ùm'-pỳr-ìdzh. ſ. Arbitration, friendly deciſion of a controverſy.

UMPIRE, ùm'-pỳr. ſ. An arbitrator, one who, as a common friend, decides diſputes.

UN, ùn'. A negative particle, much uſed in compoſition. It is placed almoſt at will before adjectives and adverbs.

UNABASHED, ùn-å-båſht'. a. Not ſhamed, not confined by modeſty.

UNABLE, ùn-å'bl. a. Not having ability; weak, impotent.

UNABOLISHED, ùn-å-bòl'-lìſht. a. Not repealed, remaining in force.

UNACCEPTABLE, ùn-åk'-ſèp-tèbl. a. Not pleaſing, not ſuch as is well received.

UNACCEPTABLENESS, ùn-åk'-ſèp-tèbl-nès. ſ. State of not pleaſing.

UNACCEPTED, ùn-åk-ſèp'-tìd. a. Not accepted.

UNACCESSIBLENESS, ùn-åk-ſès'-sìbl-nès. ſ. State of not being to be attained or approached.

UNACCOMMODATED, ùn-åk-kòm'-mò-då-tìd. a. Unfurniſhed with external convenience.

UNACCOMPANIED, ùn-åk-kùm'-på-nỳd. a. Not attended.

UNACCOMPLISHED, ùn-åk-kòm'-plìſht. a. Unfiniſhed, incomplete.

UNACCOUNTABLE, ùn-åk-koù'n-tèbl. a. Not explicable, not to be ſolved by reaſon, not reducible to rule; not ſubject, not controlled.

UNACCOUNTABLY, ùn-åk-koù'n-tèb-lỳ. ad. Strangely.

UNACCURATE, ùn-åk'-kù-rèt. a. Not exact.

UNACCUSTOMED, ùn-åk-kùs'-tùmd. a. Not uſed, not habituated; new, not uſual.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, ùn-åk-nòl'-lìdzhd. a. Not owned.

UNACQUAINTANCE, ùn-åk-kwå'n-tèns. ſ. Want of familiarity.

UNACQUAINTED, ùn-åk-kwå'n-tìd. a. Not known, unuſual, not familiarly known; not having familiar knowledge.

UNACTIVE, ùn-åk'-tìv. a. Not briſk, not lively; having no employment; not buſy, not diligent; having no efficacy.

UNACTUATED, ùn-åk'-tù-å-tìd. a. Not actuated.

UNADMIRED, ùn-åd-mì'rd. a. Not regarded with honour.

UNADORED, ùn-å-dò'rd. a. Not worſhipped.

UNADORNED, ùn-å-då'rnd. a. Not decorated, not embelliſhed.

UNADVENTUROUS, ùn-åd-vèn'-tùr-ùs. a. Not adventurous.

UNADVISED, ủn-åd-vi'zd. a. Imprudent, indiſcreet, not without due thought, raſh.

UNADVISEDLY, ủn-åd-vi'-zėd-lẏ. ad. Imprudently, raſhly.

UNADULTERATED, ủn-å-dủl'-tẻ-råt-ìd. a. Genuine, not counterſeit, having no baſe mixture.

UNAFFECTED, ủn-åſ-ſėk'-tìd. a. Real, not hypocritical; free from affectation, open, candid, ſincere; not formed by too rigid obſervation of rules; not moved, not touched.

UNAFFECTEDLY, ủn-åf-ſėk'-tėd-lẏ. ad. Really, without any attempt to produce falſe appearances.

UNAFFECTING, ủn-åf-fėk'-tìng. a. Not pathetick, not moving the paſſions.

UNAFFLICTED, ủn-åf-flìk'-tìd. a. Free from trouble.

UNAGREEABLE, ủn-å-grẻ'-åbl. a. Inconſiſtent, unſuitable.

UNAIDABLE, ủn-å'de-åbl. a. Not to be helped.

UNAIDED, ủn-å'de-ìd. a. Not aſſiſted, not helped.

UNAKING, ủn-å'ke-ìng. a. Not feeling or cauſing pain.

UNALIENABLE, ủn-å'l-yėn-åbl. a. Not to be transferred.

UNALLIED, ủn-ål-li'de. a. Having no powerful relation; having no common nature, not congenial.

UNANIMITY, ů-nå-nìm'-ìt-ẏ. ſ. Agreement in deſign or opinion.

UNANIMOUS, ů-nån'-ẏ-mủs. a. Being of one mind, agreeing in deſign or opinion.

UNANIMOUSLY, ů-nån'-ẏ-mủſ-lẏ. ad. With one mind.

UNANOINTED, ủn-å-noi'n-tìd. a. Not anointed; not prepared for death by extreme unction.

UNANSWERABLE, ủn-ån'-ſủr-ėbl. a. Not to be refuted.

UNANSWERABLY, ủn-ån'-ſủr-ėb-lẏ. ad. Beyond confutation.

UNANSWERED, ủn-ån'-ſủrd. a. Not oppoſed by a reply; not confuted; not ſuitably returned.

UNAPPALLED, ủn-åp-på'ld. a. Not daunted, not impreſſed by fear.

UNAPPEASABLE, ủn-åp-pẻ'z-ėbl. a. Not to be pacified, implacable.

UNAPPREHENSIVE, ủn-åp-prẻ-hėn'-sìv. a. Not intelligent, not ready of conception; not ſuſpecting.

UNAPPROACHED, ủn-åp-prỏ'tſh-ìd. a. Inacceſſible.

UNAPPROVED, ủn-åp-prỏ'vd. a. Not approved.

UNAPT, ủn-åpt'. a. Dull, not apprehenſive; not ready, not propenſe; unfit, not qualified; improper, unfit, unſuitable.

UNAPTLY, ủn-åpt'-lẏ. ad. Unfitly, improperly.

UNAPTNESS, ủn-åpt'-nės. ſ. Unfitneſs, unſuitableneſs; dulneſs, want of apprehenſion; unreadineſs, diſqualification, want of propenſion.

UNARGUED, ủn-å'r-gủd. a. Not diſputed, not cenſured.

UNARMED, ủn-å'rmd. a. Having no armour, having no weapons.

UNARTFUL, ủn-å'rt-fủl. a. Having no art or cunning; wanting ſkill.

UNASKED, ủn-åſkt'. a. Not ſought by ſolicitation.

UNASPIRING, ủn-åſ-pi'-rìng. a. Not ambitious.

UNASSAILED, ủn-åſ-ſå'ld. a. Not attacked, not aſſaulted.

UNASSAYED, ủn-ås-så'de. a. Unattempted, untried.

UNASSISTED, ủn-åſ-sìs'-tìd. a. Not helped.

UNASSISTING, ủn-ås-sìs'-tìng. a. Giving no help.

UNASSURED, ủn-åſ-ſhỏ'rd. a. Not confident; not to be truſted.

UNATTAINABLE, ủn-åt-tå'ne-ėbl. a. Not to be gained or obtained, being out of reach.

UNATTAINABLENESS, ủn-åt-tå'ne-ėbl-nės. ſ. State of being out of reach.

UNATTEMPTED, ủn-åt-tėmp'-tìd. a. Untried, not aſſayed.

UNATTENDED, ủn-åt-tėn'-dìd. a. Having no retinue, or attendants.

UNATTENDING, ủn-åt-tėn'-dìng. a. Not attending.

UNAVAILABLE, ůn-å-vå'le-ěbl. a. Uſeleſs, vain with\ reſpect to any purpoſe.

UNAVAILING, ůn-å-vå'-lìng. a. Uſeleſs, vain.

UNAVOIDABLE, ůn-å-voi'd-ěbl. a. Inevitable, not to be ſhunned.

UNAVOIDABLY, ůn-å-voi'd-ěb-lỳ. ad. Inevitably.

UNAVOIDED, ůn-å-voi'd-ěd. a. Inevitable.

UNAUTHORISED, ůn-å'-thůr-ìzd. a. Not ſupported by authority, not properly commiſſioned.

UNAWARE, ůn-å-wå're. } ad.
UNAWARES, ůn-å-wå'rz. }
Without previous meditation; unexpectedly, when it is not thought of, ſuddenly.

UNAWED, ůn-å'd. a. Unreſtrained by fear or reverence.

UNBACKED, ůn-båkt'. a. Not tamed, not taught to bear the rider; not countenanced, not aided.

To **UNBAR**, ůn-bå'r. v. a To open by removing the bars; to unbolt.

UNBARBED, ůn-bå'rbd. a. Not ſhaven.

UNBASHFUL, ůn-båſh'-fůl. a. Impudent, ſhameleſs.

UNBATED, ůn-bå'-tìd. a. Not repreſſed, not blunted.

UNBATTERED, ůn-båt'-tůrd. a. Not injured by blows.

UNBEATEN, ůn-bė'tn. a. Not treated with blows; not trodden.

UNBECOMING, ůn-bỳ-kům'-ìng. a. Indecent, unſuitable, indecorous.

UNBECOMINGNESS, ůn-bỳ-kům'-ìng-něs. ſ. Indecency, indecorum.

To **UNBED**, ůn-běd'. v. a. To raiſe from a bed.

UNBEFITTING, ůn-bỳ-fìt'-tìng. a. Not becoming, not ſuitable.

To **UNBEGET**, ůn-bỳ-gět'. v. a. To deprive of exiſtence.

UNBEGOT, ůn-bỳ-gŏt'. } a.
UNBEGOTTEN, ůn-bỳ-gŏt'n. }
Eternal, without generation; not yet generated.

UNBEHELD, ůn-bė hěld'. a. Unſeen, not diſcoverable to the ſight

UNBELIEF, ůn-bỳ-lė'f. ſ. Incredulity; infidelity, irreligion.

To **UNBELIEVE**, ůn-bỳ-lė'v. v. a. To diſcredit, not to truſt; not to think real or true.

UNBELIEVER, ůn-bỳ-lė'v-ůr. ſ. An infidel, one who believes not the ſcripture of God.

To **UNBEND**, ůn-běnd'. v. a. To free from flexure; to relax, to ſet at eaſe for a time.

UNBENDING, ůn-běn'-dìng. a. Not ſuffering flexure; devoted to relaxation.

UNBENEFICED, ůn-běn'-nė-fìſt. a. Not preferred to a benefice.

UNBENEVOLENT, ůn-bė-něv'-vŏ-lěnt. a. Not kind.

UNBENIGHTED, ůn-bỳ-nì'te-ìd. a. Never viſited by darkneſs.

UNBENIGN, ůn-bė-nì'ne. a. Malignant, malevolent.

UNBENT, ůn-běnt'. a. Not ſtrained by the ſtring; having the bow unſtrung; not cruſhed, not ſubdued; relaxed, not intent.

UNBESEEMING, ůn-bỳ-ſė'm-ìng. a. Unbecoming.

UNBESOUGHT, ůn-bỳ-ſå't. a. Not intreated.

UNBEWAILED, ůn-bỳ-wå'ld. a. not lamented.

To **UNBEWITCH**, ůn-bỳ-wìtſh'. v. a. To free from faſcination.

To **UNBIAS**, ůn-bì'-ås. v. a. To free from any external motive, to diſentangle from prejudice.

UNBIASSEDLY, ůn-bì'-åſt-lỳ. ad. Without external influence, without prejudice.

UNBID, ůn-bìd'. } a. Uninvited, uncommanded, ſpontaneous.
UNBIDDEN, ůn-bìd'n. }

UNBIGOTTED, ůn-bìg'-ůt-ìd. a. Free from bigotry.

To **UNBIND**, ůn-bì'nd. v. a. To looſe, to untie.

To **UNBISHOP**, ůn-bìſh'-ůp. v. a. To deprive of epiſcopal orders.

UNBITTED, ůn-bìt'-tìd. a. Unbridled, unreſtrained.

UNBLAMABLE, ůn-blå'me-ěbl. a. Not culpable.

UNBLEMISHED, ůn-blěm'-ìſht. a.

Free from turpitude, free from reproach.

UNBLENCHED, ůn-blěntſht'. a. Not diſgraced, not injured by any ſoil.

UNBLEST, ůn-blěſt'. a. Accurſed, excluded from benediction; wretched, unhappy.

UNBLOODIED, ůn-blůd'-ŷd. a. Not ſtained with blood.

UNBLOWN, ůn-blŏ'ne. a. Having the bud yet unexpanded.

UNBLUNTED, ůn-blůnt'-ǐd. a. Not becoming obtuſe.

UNBODIED, ůn-bŏd'-ŷd. a. Incorporeal, immaterial; freed from the body.

To UNBOLT, ůn-bŏ'lt. v. a. To ſet open, to unbar.

UNBOLTED, ůn-bŏ'lt-ǐd. a. Coarſe, groſs, not refined.

UNBONNETED, ůn-bŏn'-nǐt-ǐd. a. Wanting a hat or bonnet.

UNBOOKISH, ůn-bůk'-iſh. a. Not ſtudious of books; not cultivated by erudition.

UNBORN, ůn-bå'rn. a. Not yet brought into life, future.

UNBORROWED, ůn-bŏr'-rŏ'de. a. Genuine, native, one's own.

To UNBOSOM, ůn-bůz'-ům. v. a. To reveal in confidence; to open, to diſcloſe.

UNBOTTOMED, ůn-bŏt'-tůmd. a. Without bottom, bottomleſs; having no ſolid foundation.

UNBOUGHT, ůn-bå't. a. Obtained without money; not finding any purchaſer.

UNBOUND, ůn-bou'nd. a. Looſe, not tied; wanting a cover; preterite of Unbind.

UNBOUNDED, ůn-bou'nd-ǐd. a. Unlimited, unreſtrained.

UNBOUNDEDLY, ůn-bou'nd-ǐd-lŷ. ad. Without bounds, without limits.

UNBOUNDEDNESS, ůn-bou'nd-ǐd-něs. ſ. Exemption from limits.

UNBOWED, ůn-bow'd. a. Not bent.

To UNBOWEL, ůn-bow'-ǐl. v. n. To exenterate, to eviſcerate.

To UNBRACE, ůn-brå'ſe. v. a. To looſe, to relax; to make the clothes looſe.

UNBREATHED, ůn-brě'thd. a. Not exerciſed.

UNBREATHING, ůn-brě'th-ǐng. a. Not animated.

UNBRED, ůn-brěd'. a. Not inſtructed in civility, ill educated, not taught.

UNBREECHED, ůn-brǐtſht'. a. Having no breeches.

UNBRIBED, ůn-brǐ'bd. a. Not influenced by money or gifts.

UNBRIDLED, ůn-brǐ'dld. a. Licentious, not reſtrained.

UNBROKE, ůn-brŏ'ke. }
UNBROKEN, ůn-brŏ'kn. } a. Not violated; not ſubdued, not weakened; not tamed.

UNBROTHERLIKE, ůn-brůth'-ůr-lǐke. }
UNBROTHERLY, ůn-brůth'-ůr-lŷ. } a.
Ill ſuiting with the character of a brother.

To UNBUCKLE, ůn-bůk'l. v. a. To looſe from buckles.

To UNBUILD, ůn-bǐld'. v. a. To raze, to deſtroy.

UNBUILT, ůn-bǐlt'. a. Not yet erected.

To UNBURDEN, ůn-bůr'dn. v. a. To rid of a load; to throw off; to diſcloſe what lies heavy on the mind.

UNBURIED, ůn-běr'-rŷd. a. Not interred, not honoured with the rites of funeral.

UNBURNED, }
UNBURNT, } ůn-bůrnt'. a. Not conſumed, not waſted, not injured by fire; not heated with fire.

UNBURNING, ůn-bůrn'-ǐng. a. Not conſuming by heat.

To UNBUTTON, ůn-bůt'n. v. a. To looſe any thing buttoned.

UNCALCINED, ůn-kål-ſǐ'nd. a. Free from calcination.

UNCALLED, ůn-kå'ld. a. Not ſummoned, not ſent for, not demanded.

UNCANCELLED, ůn-kån'-ſǐld. a. Not eraſed, not abrogated.

UNCANONICAL, ůn-kå-nŏn'-ŷ-kěl. a. Not agreeable to the canons.

UNCAPABLE, ůn-kå'-pébl. a. Not capable, not ſuſceptible.

UNCARNATE, ůn-kå'r-nét. a. Not fleſhly.

To UNCASE, ůn-kå'ſe. v. a. To diſengage from any covering; to flay.

UNCAUGHT, ůn-kå't. a. Not yet catched.

UNCAUSED, ůn-kå'zd. a. Having no precedent cauſe.

UNCAUTIOUS, ůn-kå'-ſhůs. a. Not wary, heedleſs.

UNCELEBRATED, ůn-ſél'-é-brå-tìd. a. Not ſolemnized.

UNCENSURED, ůn-ſén'-ſhůrd. a. Exempt from publick reproach.

UNCERTAIN, ůn-ſér'-tìn. a. Doubtful, not certainly known; doubtful, not having certain knowledge; not ſure in the conſequence; unſettled, unregular.

UNCERTAINLY, ůn-ſér'-tìn-lỳ. ad. Not ſurely; not confidently.

UNCERTAINTY, ůn-ſér'-tìn-tỳ. ſ. Dubiouſneſs, want of knowledge; contingency, want of certainty; ſomething unknown.

To UNCHAIN, ůn-tſhå'ne. v. a. To free from chains.

UNCHANGEABLE, ůn-tſhå'ndzh-åbl. a. Immutable.

UNCHANGED, ůn-tſhå'ndzhd. a. Not altered; not alterable.

UNCHANGEABLENESS, ůn-tſhå'ndzh-åbl-nés. ſ. Immutability.

UNCHANGEABLY, ůn-tſhå'ndzh-åb-lỳ. ad. Immutably, without change.

UNCHANGING, ůn-tſhå'ndzh-ìng. a. Suffering no alteration.

To UNCHARGE, ůn-tſhå'rdzh. v. a. To retract an accuſation.

UNCHARITABLE, ůn-tſhår'-ìt-åbl. a. Contrary to charity, contrary to the univerſal love preſcribed by chriſtianity.

UNCHARITABLENESS, ůn-tſhår'-ìt-åbl-nés. ſ. Want of charity.

UNCHARITABLY, ůn-tſhår'-ìt-åb-lỳ. ad. In a manner contrary to charity.

UNCHARY, ůn-tſhå'-rỳ. a. Not wary, not cautious.

UNCHASTE, ůn-tſhå'ſte. a. Lewd, libidinous, not continent.

UNCHASTITY, ůn-tſhås'-tìt-ỳ. ſ. Lewdneſs, incontinence.

UNCHECKED, ůn-tſhékt'. a. Unreſtrained.

UNCHEERFULNESS, ůn-tſhèr'-fůl-nés. ſ. Melancholy, gloomineſs of temper.

UNCHEWED, ůn-tſhô'd. a. Not maſticated.

To UNCHILD, ůn-tſhì'ld. v. a. To deprive of children.

UNCHRISTIAN, ůn-krìs'-tyůn. a. Contrary to the laws of chriſtianity; unconverted, infidel.

UNCHRISTIANNESS, ůn-krìs'-tyůn-nés. ſ. Contrariety to chriſtianity.

UNCIAL, ůn'-ſhål. a. Belonging to letters of a larger ſize, capital.

UNCIRCUMCISED, ůn-ſér-kům-ſì'zd. a. Not circumciſed, not a Jew.

UNCIRCUMCISION, ůn-ſér-kům-ſìzh'-ůn. ſ. Omiſſion of circumciſion.

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, ůn-ſér-kům-ſkrì'bd. a. Unbounded, unlimited.

UNCIRCUMSPECT, ůn-ſér'-kům-ſpékt. a. Not cautious, not vigilant.

UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, ůn-ſér-kům-ſtån'-ſhél. a. Unimportant.

UNCIVIL, ůn-ſìv'-ìl. a. Unpolite, not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaiſance.

UNCIVILIZED, ůn-ſìv'-ìl-ìzd. a. Not reclaimed from barbarity; coarſe, indecent.

UNCIVILLY, ůn-ſìv'-ìl-ỳ. ad. Unpolitely, not complaiſantly.

UNCLARIFIED, ůn-klår'-ỳ-fìde. a. Not purged, not purified.

To UNCLASP, ůn-klåſp'. v. a. To open what is ſhut with claſps.

UNCLASSICK, ůn-klås'-ſìk. a. Not claſſick.

UNCLE, ůngk'l. ſ. The father or mother's brother.

UNCLEAN, ůn-klé'n. a. Foul, dirty, filthy; not purified by ritual practices; foul with ſin; lewd, unchaſte.

UNCLEANLINESS, ůn-klẻn'-lŷ-nẻs. ſ. Want of cleanlineſs.

UNCLEANLY, ůn-klẻn'-lŷ. a. Foul, filthy, naſty; indecent, unchaſte.

UNCLEANNESS, ůn-klẻ'n-nẻs. ſ. Lewdneſs, incontinence; want of cleanlineſs, naſtineſs; ſin, wickedneſs; want of ritual purity.

UNCLEANSED, ůn-klẻnzd'. a. Not cleanſed.

To UNCLENCH, ůn-klẻntſh'. v. a. To open the cloſed hand.

To UNCLEW, ůn-klů'. v. a. To undo.

UNCLIPPED, ůn-klìpt'. a. Whole, not cut.

To UNCLOG, ůn-klỏg'. v. a. To diſencumber, to exonerate; to ſet at liberty.

To UNCLOISTER, ůn-kloi'ſ-tůr. v. n. To ſet at large.

To UNCLOSE, ůn-klỏ'ze. v. a. To open.

UNCLOSED, ůn-klỏ'zd. a. Not ſeparated by encloſures.

To UNCLOTHE, ůn-klỏ'the. v. a. To ſtrip, to make naked.

UNCLOUDED, ůn-klou'-dìd. a. Free from clouds, clear from obſcurity, not darkened.

UNCLOUDEDNESS, ůn-klou'-dìd-nẻs. ſ. Openneſs, freedom from gloom.

UNCLOUDY, ůn-klou'-dŷ. a. Free from a cloud.

To UNCLUTCH, ůn-klůtſh'. v. a. To open.

To UNCOIF, ůn-koi'f. v. a. To pull the cap off.

To UNCOIL, ůn-koi'l. v. a. To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

UNCOINED, ůn-koi'nd. a. Not coined.

UNCOLLECTED, ůn-kỏl-lẻk'-tìd. a. Not collected, not recollected.

UNCOLOURED, ůn-kůl'-lůrd. a. Not ſtained with any colour, or die.

UNCOMBED, ůn-kỏ'md. a. Not parted or adjuſted by the comb.

UNCOMEATABLE, ůn-kům-ȧt'-ẻbl. a. Inacceſſible, unattainable.

UNCOMELINESS, ůn-kům'-lŷ-nẻs. ſ. Want of grace, want of beauty.

UNCOMELY, ůn-kům'-lŷ. a. Not comely, wanting grace.

UNCOMFORTABLE, ůn-kům'-fůr-tȧbl. a. Affording no comfort, gloomy, diſmal, miſerable; receiving no comfort, melancholy.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, ůn-kům'-fůr-tȧbl-nẻs. ſ. Want of cheerfulneſs.

UNCOMFORTABLY, ůn-kům'-fůr-tȧb-lŷ. ad. Without cheerfulneſs.

UNCOMMANDED, ůn-kům-mȧ'n-dìd. a. Not commanded.

UNCOMMON, ůn-kỏm'-můn. a. Not frequent, not often found or known.

UNCOMMONLY, ůn-kỏm'-můn-lŷ. ad. In an uncommon manner.

UNCOMMONNESS, ůn-kỏm'-můn-ẻs. ſ. Infrequency.

UNCOMMUNICATED, ůn-kỏm-mů'-nŷ-kȧ-tìd. a. Not communicated.

UNCOMPACT, ůn-kỏm-pȧkt'. a. Not compact, not cloſely cohering.

UNCOMPANIED, ůn-kům'-pȧ-nŷd. a. Having no companion.

UNCOMPASSIONATE, ůn-kům-pȧſh'-ůn-ẻt. a. Having no pity.

UNCOMPELLED, ůn-kům-pẻld'. a. Free from compulſion.

UNCOMPLAISANT, ůn-kỏm-plẻ-zȧnt'. a. Not civil, not obliging.

UNCOMPLETE, ůn-kỏm-plẻ't. a. Not perfect, not finiſhed.

UNCOMPLYING, ůn-kỏm-plŷ'-ìng. a. Not yielding.

UNCOMPOUNDED, ůn-kỏm-pou'nd-ìd. a. Simple, not mixed; ſimple, not intricate.

UNCOMPREHENSIVE, ůn-kỏm-prẻ-hẻn'-sìv. a. Unable to comprehend; in Shakſpeare it ſeems to ſignify Incomprehenſible.

UNCOMPRESSED, ůn-kỏm-prẻſt'. a. Free from compreſſion.

UNCONCEIVABLE, ůn-kỏn-ſẻ'v-ẻbl. a. Not to be underſtood, not to be comprehended by the mind.

UNCONCEIVABLENESS, ůn-kỏn-ſẻ'v-ẻbl-nẻs. ſ. Incomprehenſibility.

UNCONCEIVED, ủn-kỏn-ſẻ′vd. a. Not thought, not imagined.

UNCONCERN, ủn-kỏn-ſẻrn′. ſ. Negligence, want of intereſt in, freedom from anxiety, freedom from perturbation.

UNCONCERNED, ủn-kỏn-ſẻrnd′. a. Having no intereſt in; not anxious, not diſturbed, not affected.

UNCONCERNEDLY, ủn-kỏn-ſẻrnd′-ly. ad. Without intereſt or affection.

UNCONCERNEDNESS, ủn-kỏn-ſẻrnd′-nẻs. ſ. Freedom from anxiety or perturbation.

UNCONCERNING, ủn-kỏn-ſẻr′-nỉng. a. Not intereſting, not affecting.

UNCONCERNMENT, ủn-kỏn-ſẻrn′-mẻnt. ſ. The ſtate of having no ſhare.

UNCONCLUDENT, ủn-kỏn-klủ′-dẻnt. }
UNCONCLUDING, ủn-kỏn-klủ′-dỉng. } a.
Not deciſive, inferring no plain or certain concluſion.

UNCONCLUDINGNESS, ủn-kỏn-klủ′-dỉng-nẻs. ſ. Quality of being unconcluding.

UNCONCOCTED, ủn-kỏn-kỏk′-tỉd. a. Not digeſted; not matured.

UNCONDEMNED, ủn-kỏn-dẻmd′. a. Not condemned.

UNCONDITIONAL, ủn-kỏn-dỉſh′-ỏ-nẻl. a. Abſolute, not limited by any terms.

UNCONDITIONALLY, ủn-kỏn-dỉſh′-ỏ-nẻl-ỷ. ad. Without conditions.

UNCONFINABLE, ủn-kỏn-fỉ′ne-ảbl. a. Unbounded.

UNCONFINED, ủn-kỏn-fỉ′nd. a. Free from reſtraint; unlimited.

UNCONFIRMED, ủn-kỏn-fẻrmd′. a. Not fortified by reſolution; not ſtrengthened by additional teſtimony; not ſettled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

UNCONFORM, ủn-kỏn-fả′rm. a. Unlike, not analogous.

UNCONFORMABLE, ủn-kỏn-fả′r-mảbl. a. Inconſiſtent, not conforming.

UNCONFORMITY, ủn-kỏn-fả′r-mỉ-tỷ. ſ. Incongruity.

UNCONFUSED, ủn-kỏn-fủ′zd. a. Diſtinct.

UNCONFUSEDLY, ủn-kỏn-fủ′zd-lỷ. ad. Without confuſion.

UNCONFUTABLE, ủn-kỏn-fủ′-tảbl. a. Not to be convicted of errour.

UNCONGEALED, ủn-kỏn-dzhẻ′ld. a. Not concreted by cold.

UNCONJUGAL, ủn-kỏn′-dzhủ gảl. a. Not conſiſtent with matrimonial faith.

UNCONNECTED, ủn-kỏn-nẻk′-tỉd. a. Not coherent, lax, vague.

UNCONNECTEDLY, ủn-kỏn-nẻk′-tỉd-lỷ. ad. Without connexion.

UNCONNIVING, ủn-kỏn-nỉ′-vỉng. a. Not forbearing penal notice.

UNCONQUERABLE, ủn-kỏngk′-ẻr-ảbl. a. Not to be ſubdued.

UNCONQUERABLY, ủn-kỏngk′-ẻr-ảb-lỷ. ad. Inſuperably.

UNCONQUERED, ủn-kỏngk′-ủrd. a. Not ſubdued; invincible.

UNCONSCIONABLE, ủn-kỏn′-ſhủn-ảbl. a. Exceeding the limits of any juſt expectation; forming unreaſonable expectations; not influenced by conſcience.

UNCONSCIONABLENESS, ủn-kỏn′-ſhủn-ảbl-nẻs. ſ. Unreaſonableneſs of hope or claim.

UNCONSCIONABLY, ủn-kỏn′-ſhủn-ảb-lỷ. ad. Unreaſonably.

UNCONSCIOUS, ủn-kỏn′-ſhủs. a. Having no mental perception; unacquainted, unknowing.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL, ủn-kỏn-ſtỉ-tủ′-ſhủn-ủl. a. Not conſiſtent with the conſtitution.

UNCONSTITUTIONALLY, ủn-kỏn-ſtỉ-tủ′-ſhủn-ủl-ỷ. ad. In a manner not agreeable to the conſtitution.

UNCONSTRAINED, ủn-kỏn-ſtrả′nd. a. Free from compulſion.

UNCONSTRAINEDLY, ủn-kỏn-ſtrả′-nẻd-lỷ. ad. Without force ſuffered.

UNCONSTRAINT, ůn-kŏn-ſtrå′nt. ſ. Freedom from conſtraint, eaſe.

UNCONSULTING, ůn-kŏn-ſůlt′-ing. a. Heady, raſh, improvident.

UNCONSUMED, ůn-kŏn-ſů′md. a. Not waſted.

UNCONSUMMATE, ůn-kŏn-ſům′-mėt. a. Not conſummated.

UNCONTAMINATED, ůn-kŏn-tåm′-ĭ-nå-tĭd. a. Not polluted.

UNCONTEMNED, ůn-kŏn-tėm′d. a. Not deſpiſed.

UNCONTESTED, ůn-kŏn-tės′-tĭd. a. Not diſputed, evident.

UNCONTROLLABLE, ůn-kŏn-trŏ′le-åbl. a. Powerful beyond oppoſition; irrefragable.

UNCONTROLLABLY, ůn-kŏn-trŏ′le-åb-lẏ. ad. Without poſſibility of oppoſition; without danger of refutation.

UNCONTROLLED, ůn-kŏn-trŏ′ld. a. Unoppoſed, not to be overruled; not refuted.

UNCONTROVERTED, ůn-kŏn′-trŏ-vėr-tĭd. a. Not diſputed.

UNCONVERSABLE, ůn-kŏn-vėr′-ſåbl. a. Not ſuitable to converſation, not ſocial.

UNCONVERTED, ůn-kŏn-vėrt′-ĭd. a. Not perſuaded of the truth of chriſtianity; not religious.

UNCONVINCED, ůn-kŏn-vin′ſt. a. Not convinced.

To UNCORD, ůn-kå′rd. v. a. To looſe a thing bound with cords.

UNCORRECTED, ůn-kŏr-rėkt′-ĭd. a. Inaccurate, not poliſhed to exactneſs.

To UNCOVER, ůn-kův′-ůr. v. a. To diveſt of a covering; to deprive of clothes; to ſtrip of the roof; to ſhow openly; to bare the head as in the preſence of a ſuperiour.

UNCOUNSELLABLE, ůn-kou′n-ſėl-lėbl. a. Not to be adviſed.

UNCOUNTABLE, ůn-kou′n-tėbl. a. Innumerable.

UNCOUNTERFEIT, ůn-kou′n-tėr-fĭt. a. Genuine, not ſpurious.

To UNCOUPLE, ůn-kůp′l. v. a. To looſe dogs from their couples.

UNCOURTEOUS, ůn-kŏ′r-tyůs. a. Uncivil, unpolite.

UNCOURTLINESS, ůn-kŏ′rt-lẏ-nės. ſ. Unſuitableneſs of manners to a court.

UNCOURTLY, ůn-kŏ′rt-lẏ. a. Inelegant of manners, uncivil.

UNCOUTH, ůn-kŏ′th. a. Odd, ſtrange, unuſual.

To UNCREATE, ůn-krė-å′te. v. a. To annihilate, to reduce to nothing, to deprive of exiſtence.

UNCREATED, ůn-krė-å′-tĭd. a. Not yet created; not produced by creation.

UNCREDITABLENESS, ůn-krėd′-ĭt-åbl-nės. ſ. Want of reputation.

UNCROPPED, ůn-krŏpt′. a. Not cropt, not gathered.

UNCROSSED, ůn-krŏſt′. a. Uncancelled.

UNCROUDED, ůn-krou′-dĭd. a. Not ſtraitened by want of room.

To UNCROWN, ůn-krow′n. v. a. To deprive of a crown; to deprive of ſovereignty.

UNCTION, ůngk′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of anointing; unguent, ointment; the act of anointing medically; any thing ſoftening, or lenitive; the rite of anointing in the laſt hours; any thing that excites piety and devotion.

UNCTUOSITY, ůngk-tů-ŏs′-ĭt-ẏ. ſ. Fatneſs, oilineſs.

UNCTUOUS, ůngk′-tů-ůs. a. Fat, clammy, oily.

UNCTUOUSNESS, ůngk′-tů-ůſ-nės. ſ. Fatneſs, oilineſs, clammineſs, greaſineſs.

UNCULLED, ůn-kůld′. a. Not gathered.

UNCULPABLE, ůn-kůl′-påbl. a. Not blameable.

UNCULTIVATED, ůn-kůl′-tẏ-vå-tĭd. a. Not cultivated, not improved by tillage; not inſtructed, not civilized.

UNCUMBERED, ůn-kům′-bůrd. a. Not burdened, not embarraſſed.

UNCURBABLE, ůn-kůr′-båbl. a. That cannot be curbed, or checked.

UNCURBED, ůn-kůrb′d. a. Licentious, not reſtrained.

To UNCURL, ůn-kůrl′. v. a. To

looſe from ringlets, or convolutions.

To **UNCURL**, ùn-kùrl'. v. n. To fall from the ringlets.

UNCURRENT, ùn-kùr'-rènt. a. Not current, not paſſing in common payment.

To **UNCURSE**, ùn-kùrs'. v. a. To free from any execration.

UNCUT, ùn-kùt'. a Not cut.

To **UNDAM**, ùn-dàm'. v. a. To open, to free from the reſtraint of mounds.

UNDAMAGED, ùn-dàm'-ìdzhd. a. Not made worſe, not impaired.

UNDAUNTED, ùn-dà'n-tìd. a. Unſubdued by fear, not depreſſed.

UNDAUNTEDLY, ùn-dà'n-tìd-lỳ. ad. Boldly, intrepidly, without fear.

UNDAZZLED, ùn-dàz'ld. a. Not dimmed, or confuſed by ſplendour.

To **UNDEAF**, ùn-dèf'. v. a. To free from deafneſs.

UNDEBAUCHED, ùn-dè-bà'tſht, a. Not corrupted by debauchery.

UNDECAGON, ùn-dèk'-à-gòn. ſ. A figure of eleven angles or ſides.

UNDECAYED, ùn dè kà'de. a. Not liable to be diminiſhed.

UNDECAYING, ùn-dè-kà'-ìng. a. Not ſuffering diminution or declenſion.

UNDECEIVABLE, ùn-dè-ſè'v-àbl. a. Not liable to deceive.

To **UNDECEIVE**, ùn-dè-ſè'v. v. a. To ſet free from the influence of a fallacy.

UNDECEIVED, ùn-dè-ſè'vd. a. Not cheated, not impoſed on.

UNDECIDED, ùn-dè-ſì'-dìd. a. Not determined, not ſettled.

To **UNDECK**, ùn-dèk'. v. a. To deprive of ornaments.

UNDECKED, ùn-dèkt'. a. Not adorned, not embelliſhed.

UNDECISIVE, ùn-dè-ſì'-ſìv. a. Not deciſive, not concluſive.

UNDECLINED, ùn-dè-klì'nd. a. Not grammatically varied by termination; not deviating, not turned from the right way.

UNDEDICATED, ùn-dèd'-ỳ-kà-tìd. a. Not conſecrated, not devoted; not inſcribed to a patron.

UNDEEDED, ùn-dè'd-ìd. a. Not ſignalized by action.

UNDEFACED, ùn-dè-fà'ſt. a. Not deprived of it's form, not disfigured.

UNDEFEASIBLE, ùn-dè-fè'z-ìbl. a. Not defeaſible, not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFIED, ùn-dè-fì'de. a. Not ſet at defiance, not challenged.

UNDEFILED, ùn-dè-fì'ld. a. Not polluted, not vitiated, not corrupted.

UNDEFINABLE, ùn-dè-fì'n-àbl. a. Not to be marked out, or circumſcribed by a definition.

UNDEFINED, ùn-dè-fì'nd. a. Not circumſcribed, or explained by a definition.

UNDEFORMED, ùn-dè-fà'rmd. a. Not deformed, not disfigured.

UNDELIBERATED, ùn-dè-lìb'-èr-à-tìd. a. Not carefully conſidered.

UNDELIGHTED, ùn-dè-lì'te-ìd. a. Not pleaſed, not touched with pleaſure.

UNDELIGHTFUL, ùn-dè-lì'te-fùl. a. Not giving pleaſure.

UNDEMOLISHED, ùn-dè-mòl'-lìſht. a. Not razed, not thrown down.

UNDEMONSTRABLE, ùn-dè-mòns'-ſtràbl. a. Not capable of fuller evidence.

UNDENIABLE, ùn-dè-nì'-àbl. a Such as cannot be gainſaid.

UNDENIABLY, ùn-dè-nì'-àb-lỳ. ad. So plainly as to admit no contradiction.

UNDEPLORED, ùn-dè-plò'rd. a Not lamented.

UNDEPRAVED, ùn-dè-prà'vd. a Not corrupted.

UNDEPRIVED, ùn-dè-prì'vd. a Not diveſted by authority, not ſtripped of any poſſeſſion.

UNDER, ùn'-dùr. prep. In a ſtate of ſubjection to; in the ſtate of pupillage to; beneath, ſo as to be covered or hidden; below in place; in a leſs degree than; for leſs than; leſs than, below; by the appearance of; with leſs than; in the ſtate of inferiority to, noting rank or order of precedence; in a ſtate of being loaded with; in a ſtate of oppreſſion by, or ſubjection to; in a ſtate of being liable to, or limited by; in a ſtate of depreſſion, or dejection by; in the ſtate of bearing; in the ſtate of; not having reached or arrived to, noting time; repreſented by; in a ſtate of protection; with reſpect to; atteſted by; ſubjected to, being the ſubject of; in a ſtate of relation that claims protection.

UNDER, ùn'-dùr. ad. In a ſtate of ſubjection; leſs, oppoſed to Over or More; it has a ſignification reſembling that of an adjective, inferiour, ſubject, ſubordinate.

UNDERACTION, ùn'-dùr-åk'-ſhùn. ſ. Subordinate action, action not eſſential to the main ſtory.

To UNDERBEAR, ùn-dùr-bè're. v. a. To ſupport, to endure; to line, to guard. In this laſt ſenſe out of uſe.

UNDERBEARER, ùn-dùr-bè're-ùr. ſ. In funerals, thoſe that ſuſtain the weight of the body, diſtinct from thoſe who are bearers of ceremony.

To UNDERBID, ùn'-dùr-bìd'. v. a. To offer for any thing leſs than it's worth.

UNDERCLERK, ùn'-dùr-klå'rk. ſ. A clerk ſubordinate to the principal clerk.

To UNDERDO, ùn'-dùr-dò'. v. n. To act below one's abilities; to do leſs than is requiſite.

UNDERFACTION, ùn'-dùr-fåk'-ſhùn. ſ. Subordinate faction, ſubdiviſion of a faction.

UNDERFELLOW, ùn'-dùr-fèl'-lò. ſ. A mean man, a ſorry wretch.

UNDERFILLING, ùn-dùr-fìl'-lìng. ſ. Lower part of an edifice.

UNDERFOOT, ùn-dùr-fût'. ad. Beneath the feet, at a diſadvantage.

To UNDERFURNISH, ùn'-dùr-fùr'-nìſh. v. a. To ſupply with leſs than enough.

To UNDERGIRD, ùn-dùr-gèrd'. v. a. To bind round the bottom.

To UNDERGO, ùn-dùr-gò'. v. a. To ſuffer, to ſuſtain, to endure evil; to ſupport, to hazard. Not in uſe. To ſuſtain, to be the bearer of, to poſſeſs; to ſuſtain, to endure without fainting; to paſs through.

UNDERGROUND, ùn'-dùr-ground. ſ. Subterraneous ſpace.

UNDERGROWTH, ùn'-dùr-gròth. ſ. That which grows under the tall wood.

UNDERHAND, ùn'-dùr-hånd. ad. By means not apparent, ſecretly; clandeſtinely, with fraudulent ſecrecy.

UNDERHAND, ùn'-dùr-hånd. a. Secret, clandeſtine, ſly.

UNDERIVED, ùn-dè-rì'vd. a. Not borrowed.

UNDERLABOURER, ùn'-dùr-lå'-bùr-ùr. ſ. A ſubordinate workman.

To UNDERLAY, ùn-dùr-lå'. v. a. To ſtrengthen by ſomething laid under.

To UNDERLINE, ùn-dùr-lì'ne. v. a. To mark with lines below the words.

UNDERLING, ùn'-dùr-lìng. ſ. An inferiour agent, a ſorry mean fellow.

To UNDERMINE, ùn-dùr-mì'ne. v. a. To dig cavities under any thing, ſo that it may fall or be blown up, to ſap; to excavate under; to injure by clandeſtine means.

UNDERMINER, ùn-dùr-mì'ne-ùr. ſ. He that ſaps, he that digs away the ſupports; a clandeſtine enemy.

UNDERMOST, ùn'-dùr-mùſt. a. Loweſt in place; loweſt in ſtate or condition.

UNDERNEATH, ùn-dùr-nè'th. ad. In the lower place, below, under, beneath.

UNDERNEATH, ùn-dùr-nè'th. prep. Under.

UNDEROFFICER, ùn-dùr-òf'-fỳ-tùr. ſ. An inferiour officer, one in ſubordinate authority.

UNDEROGATORY, ùn-dè-ròg'-å-tùr-ỳ. a. Not derogatory.

UNDERPART, ùn'-dùr-pårt. ſ. Subordinate, or uneſſential part.

UNDERPETTICOAT, ůn'-důr-pět'-tý-kôte. ſ. The petticoat worn next the body.

To UNDERPIN, ůn-důr-pìn'. v. a. To prop, to ſupport.

UNDERPLOT, ůn'-důr-plòt. ſ. A ſeries of events proceeding collaterally with the main ſtory of a play, and ſubſervient to it; a clandeſtine ſcheme.

To UNDERPRAISE, ůn'-důr-prå'ze. v. a. To praiſe below deſert.

To UNDERPRIZE, ůn'-důr-prí'ze. v. a. To value at leſs than the worth.

To UNDERPROP, ůn-důr-pròp'. v. a. To ſupport, to ſuſtain.

UNDERPROPORTIONED, ůn'-důr-prô-pô'r-ſhůnd. a. Having too little proportion.

To UNDERRATE, ůn'-důr-rå'te. v. a. To rate too low.

UNDERRATE, ůn'-důr-rå'te. ſ. A price leſs than is uſual.

UNDERSECRETARY, ůn'-důr-ſěk'-krê-tèr-ý. ſ. An inferiour or ſubordinate ſecretary.

To UNDERSELL, ůn-důr-ſěl'. v. a. To defeat by ſelling for leſs, to ſell cheaper than another.

UNDERSERVANT, ůn'-důr-ſěr'-vånt. ſ. A ſervant of the lower claſs.

To UNDERSET, ůn-důr-ſět'. v. a. To prop, to ſupport.

UNDERSETTER, ůn-důr-ſět'-tůr. ſ. Prop, pedeſtal, ſupport.

UNDERSETTING, ůn-důr-ſět'-tìng. ſ. Lower part, pedeſtal.

UNDERSHERIFF, ůn'-důr-ſhèr'-ìf. ſ. The deputy of the ſheriff.

UNDERSHERIFFRY, ůn-důr-ſhèr'-ìf-rý. ſ. The buſineſs or office of an underſheriff.

UNDERSHOT, ůn'-důr-ſhòt. part. a. Moved by water paſſing under it.

UNDERSONG, ůn'-důr-ſòng. ſ. Chorus, burden of a ſong.

To UNDERSTAND, ůn-důr-ſtånd'. v. a. To comprehend fully, to have knowledge of; to conceive.

To UNDERSTAND, ůn-důr-ſtånd'. v. a. To have uſe of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conſcious being; to be informed.

UNDERSTANDING, ůn-důr-ſtån'-dìng. ſ. Intellectual powers, faculties of the mind, eſpecially thoſe of knowledge and judgment; ſkill; intelligence, terms of communication.

UNDERSTANDING, ůn-důr-ſtån'-dìng. a. Knowing, ſkilful.

UNDERSTANDINGLY, ůn-důr-ſtån'-dìng-lý. ad. With knowledge.

UNDERSTOOD, ůn-důr-ſtůd'. pret. and part. paſſive of UNDERSTAND.

UNDERSTRAPPER, ůn'-důr-ſtråp'-půr. ſ. A petty fellow, an inferiour agent.

To UNDERTAKE, ůn-důr-tå'ke. v. a. To attempt, to engage in; to aſſume a character; to engage with, to attack; to have the charge of.

To UNDERTAKE, ůn-důr-tå'ke. v. n. To aſſume any buſineſs or province; to venture, to hazard; to promiſe, to ſtand bound to ſome condition.

UNDERTAKEN, ůn-důr-tå'kn. part. paſſ. of UNDERTAKE.

UNDERTAKER, ůn-důr-tå'-kůr. ſ. One who engages in projects and affairs; one who engages to build for another at a certain price; one who manages funerals.

UNDERTAKING, ůn-důr-tå'-kìng. ſ. Attempt, enterprize, engagement.

UNDERTENANT, ůn'-důr-těn'-ènt. ſ. A ſecondary tenant, one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

UNDERTOOK, ůn-důr-tůk'. part. paſſ. of UNDERTAKE.

UNDERVALUATION, ůn'-důr-vål-ů-å'-ſhůn. ſ. Rate, not equal to the worth.

To UNDERVALUE, ůn'-důr-vål'-ů. v. a. To rate low, to eſteem lightly, to treat as of little worth; to depreſs, to make low in eſtimation, to deſpiſe.

UNDERVALUE, ůn'-důr-vål'-ů. ſ. Low rate, vile price.

UNDERVALUER, ůn'-důr-vål'-ů-ůr. ſ. One who eſteems lightly.

UNDERWENT, ùn-dùr-wènt'. pret. of UNDERGO.

UNDERWOOD, ùn'-dùr-wûd. ſ. The low trees that grow among the timber.

UNDERWORK, ùn'-dùr-wùrk. ſ. Subordinate buſineſs, petty affairs.

To UNDERWORK, ùn-dùr-wùrk'. v. a. To deſtroy by clandeſtine meaſures; to labour leſs than enough.

UNDERWORKMAN, ùn'-dùr-wùrk'-màn. ſ. An inferiour or ſubordinate labourer.

To UNDERWRITE, ùn-dùr-rì'te. v. a. To write under ſomething elſe; to inſure.

UNDERWRITER, ùn-dùr-rì'te-ùr. ſ. An inſurer, ſo called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRIBED, ùn-dìſ-krì'bd. a. Not deſcribed.

UNDESCRIED, ùn-dìſ-krì'de. a. Not ſeen. unſeen, undiſcovered.

UNDESERVED, ùn-dè-zèrv'd. a. Not merited, or obtained by merit; not incurred by fault.

UNDESERVEDLY, ùn-dè-zèrvd'-lý. ad. Without deſert, whether of good or ill.

UNDESERVER, ùn-dè zèr'-vùr. ſ. One of no merit.

UNDESERVING, ùn-dè-zèr'-vìng. a. Not having merit, not having any worth; not meriting any particular advantage or hurt.

UNDESIGNED, ùn-dè sì'nd. a. Not intended, not purpoſed.

UNDESIGNING, ùn-dè-sì'-nìng. a. Not acting with any ſet purpoſe; having no artful or fraudulent ſchemes, ſincere.

UNDESIRABLE, ùn-dè-zì're-àbl. a. Not to be wiſhed, not pleaſing.

UNDESIRED, ùn-dè-zì'rd. a. Not wiſhed, not ſolicited.

UNDESIRING, ùn-dè-zì're-ìng. a. Negligent, not wiſhing.

UNDESTROYABLE, ùn-dìſ-troy'-àbl. a. Indeſtructible, not ſuſceptive of deſtruction.

UNDESTROYED, ùn-dìſ-troy'd. a. Not deſtroyed.

UNDETERMINABLE, ùn-dè-tèr'-mìn-àbl. a. Impoſſible to be decided.

UNDETERMINATE, ùn-dè-tèr'-mìn-èt. a. Not ſettled, not decided, contingent; not fixed.

UNDETERMINATENESS, ùn-dè-tèr'-mìn-èt-nès. } ſ.
UNDETERMINATION, ùn-dè-tèr-mìn-â'-ſhùn. }
Uncertainty, indeciſion; the ſtate of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

UNDETERMINED, ùn-dè-tèr'-mìnd. a. Unſettled, undecided; not limited, not regulated.

UNDEVOTED, ùn-dè-vô'-tìd. a. Not devoted.

UNDIAPHANOUS, ùn-dì-àf'-fà-nùs. a. Not pellucid, not tranſparent.

UNDID, ùn-dìd'. the preterite of UNDO.

UNDIGESTED, ùn-dŷ-dzhès'-tìd. a. Not concocted.

UNDILUTED, ùn-dŷ-lû'-tìd. a. Pure, not thinned, not weakened by mixture.

UNDIMINISHED, ùn-dŷ-mìn'-ìſht. a. Not impaired, not leſſened.

UNDINTED, ùn-dìnt'-ìd. a. Not impreſſed by a blow.

UNDIPPED, ùn-dìpt'. a. Not dipped, not plunged.

UNDIRECTED, ùn-dŷ-rèk'-tìd. a. Not directed.

UNDISCERNED, ùn-dìz-zèrnd'. a. Not obſerved, not diſcovered, not deſcried.

UNDISCERNEDLY, ùn-dìz-zèrnd'-lý. ad. So as to be undiſcovered.

UNDISCERNIBLE, ùn-dìz zèrn'-ìbl. a. Not to be diſcerned, inviſible.

UNDISCERNIBLY, ùn-dìz-zèrn'-ìb-lý. ad. Inviſibly, imperceptibly.

UNDISCERNING, ùn-dìz-zèrn'-ìng. a. Injudicious, incapable of making due diſtinction.

UNDISCIPLINED, ùn-dìs'-ſìp-plìnd. a. Not ſubdued to regularity and order; untaught, uninſtructed.

UNDISCORDING, ùn-dìſ-kà'r-dìng.

ding. a. Not diſagreeing, not jarring.

UNDISCOVERABLE, ůn-diſ-kův'-ůr-åbl. a. Not to be found out.

UNDISCOVERED, ůn-diſ-kův'-ůrd. a. Not ſeen, not deſcried.

UNDISCREET, ůn-diſ-krê't. a. Not wiſe, imprudent.

UNDISGUISED, ůn-diſ-gi'zd. a. Open, artleſs, plain.

UNDISHONOURED, ůn-diz-ŏn'-nůrd. a. Not diſhonoured.

UNDISMAYED, ůn-diſ-må'de. a. Not diſcouraged, not depreſſed with fear.

UNDISOBLIGING, ůn-diſ-ô-bli'-dzhing. a. Inoffenſive.

UNDISPERSED, ůn-diſ-pėrſt'. a. Not ſcattered.

UNDISPOSED, ůn-diſ-pô'zd. a. Not beſtowed.

UNDISPUTED, ůn-diſ-pů'-tid. a. Incontrovertible, evident.

UNDISSEMBLED, ůn-diſ-ſėm'bld. a. Openly declared; honeſt, not feigned.

UNDISSIPATED, ůn-dis'-ſŷ-på-tid. a. Not ſcattered, not diſperſed.

UNDISSOLVABLE, ůn-diz-zŏl'-våbl. a. That cannot be diſſolved.

UNDISSOLVING, ůn-diz-zŏl'-ving. a. Never melting.

UNDISTEMPERED, ůn-diſ-tėm'-půrd. a. Free from diſeaſe; free from perturbation.

UNDISTINGUISHABLE, ůn-diſ-ting'-gwiſh-ėbl. a. Not to be diſtinctly ſeen; not to be known by any particular property.

UNDISTINGUISHED, ůn-diſ-ting'-gwiſht. a. Not marked out ſo as to be known from each other; not to be ſeen otherwiſe than confuſedly; not ſeparately and plainly deſcribed; not plainly diſcerned; admitting nothing between, having no intervenient ſpace; not marked by any particular property; not treated with any particular reſpect.

UNDISTINGUISHING, ůn-diſ-ting'-gwiſh-ing. a. Making no difference.

UNDISTRACTED, ůn-diſ-tråk'-tid. a. Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or deſires.

UNDISTRACTEDLY, ůn-diſ-tråk'-tid-lŷ. ad Without diſturbance from contrariety of ſentiments.

UNDISTRACTEDNESS, ůn-diſ-tråk'-tid-nės. ſ. Freedom from interruption by different thoughts.

UNDISTURBED, ůn-diſ-tůrbd'. a. Free from perturbation; not interrupted by any hindrance or moleſtation; not agitated.

UNDISTURBEDLY, ůn-diſ-tůrbd'-lŷ. ad. Calmly, peacefully.

UNDIVIDABLE, ůn-di-vi'-dåbl. a. Not ſeparable.

UNDIVIDED, ůn-di-vi'-did. a. Unbroken, whole, not parted.

UNDIVULGED, ůn-div-vůl'dzhd. a. Secret, not promulgated.

To UNDO, ůn-dô'. v. a. To ruin; to looſe, to open what is ſhut or faſtened, to unravel; to change any thing done to it's former ſtate, to recall or annul any action.

UNDOING, ůn-dô'-ing. a. Ruining, deſtructive.

UNDOING, ůn-dô'-ing. ſ. Ruin, deſtruction, fatal miſchief.

UNDONE, ůn-důn'. a. Not done, not performed; ruined.

UNDONE, ůn-důn'. part. paſſ. of Undo.

UNDOUBTED, ůn-dout'-id. a. Indubitable, unqueſtionable.

UNDOUBTEDLY, ůn-dout'-id-lŷ. ad. Without queſtion, without doubt.

UNDOUBTING, ůn-dout'-ing. a. Admitting no doubt.

UNDRAWN, ůn-drå'n. a. Not pulled by any external force; not eviſcerated.

UNDREADED, ůn-drėd'-id. a. Not feared.

UNDREAMED, ůn-drê'md. a. Not thought of.

To UNDRESS, ůn-drės'. v. a. To diveſt of clothes; to diveſt of ornaments.

UNDRESS, ůn'-drės. ſ. A looſe or negligent dreſs.

UNDRESSED, ůn-drėſt'. a. Not

regulated; not prepared for uſe; not manured.

UNDRIED, ůn-drì'de. a. Not dried.

UNDRIVEN, ůn-drìv'n. a. Not impelled either way.

UNDROSSY, ůn-drôs'-ŷ. a. Free from recrement.

UNDUBITABLE, ůn-dů'-bŷ-tåbl. a. Not admitting doubt.

UNDUE, ůn-dů'. a. Not right, not legal; not agreeable to duty.

UNDULARY, ůn'-dů-lår-ŷ. a. Playing like waves, playing with intermiſſion.

To UNDULATE, ůn'-dů-låte. v. a. To drive backward and forward, to make to play as waves.

To UNDULATE, ůn'-dů-låte. v. n. To play as waves in curls.

UNDULATION, ůn'-dů-lå-ſhůn. ſ. Waving motion.

UNDULATORY, ůn'-dů-lå-tůr-ŷ. a. Moving in the manner of waves.

UNDULY, ůn-dů'-lŷ. ad. Not properly, not according to duty.

UNDUTEOUS, ůn-dů'-tyůs. a. Not performing duty, irreverent, diſobedient.

UNDUTIFUL, ůn-dů'-tŷ-fůl. a. Not obedient, not reverent.

UNDUTIFULLY, ůn-dů'-tŷ-fůl-ŷ. ad. Not according to duty.

UNDUTIFULNESS, ůn-dů'-tŷ-fůl-nês. ſ. Want of reſpect, irreverence, diſobedience.

UNDYING, ůn-dŷ'-ìng. a. Not deſtroyed, not periſhing.

UNEARNED, ůn-êrnd'. a. Not obtained by labour or merit.

UNEARTHED, ůn-êrtht'. a. Driven from the den in the ground.

UNEARTHLY, ůn-êrth'-lŷ. ad. Not terreſtrial.

UNEASILY, ůn-ê'-zŷ-lŷ. ad. Not without pain.

UNEASINESS, ůn-ê'-zŷ-nês. ſ. Trouble, perplexity, ſtate of diſquiet.

UNEASY, ůn-ê'-zŷ. a. Painful, giving diſturbance; diſturbed, not at eaſe; conſtraining, cramping; peeviſh, difficult to pleaſe.

UNEATEN, ůn-ê'tn. a. Not devoured.

UNEATH, ůn-ê'th. ad. Not eaſily. Not in uſe.

UNEDIFYING, ůn-êd'-ŷ-fì-ìng. a. Not improving in good life.

UNELECTED, ůn-ê-lêk'-tìd. a. Not choſen.

UNELIGIBLE, ůn-êl'-ŷ-dzhìbl. a. Not worthy to be choſen.

UNEMPLOYED, ůn-ìm-ploŷ'd. a. Not buſy, at leiſure, idle; not engaged in any particular work.

UNEMPTIABLE, ůn-êmp'-tŷ-êbl. a. Not to be emptied, inexhauſtible.

UNENDOWED, ůn-ìn-dow'd. a. Not inveſted, not graced.

UNENGAGED, ůn-ìn-gå'dzhd. a. Not engaged, not appropriated.

UNENJOYED, ůn-ìn-dzhoy'd. a. Not obtained, not poſſeſſed.

UNENJOYING, ůn-ìn-dzhoy'-ìng. a. Not uſing, having no fruition.

UNENLARGED, ůn-ìn-lå'rdzhd. a. Not enlarged, narrow, contracted.

UNENLIGHTENED, ůn-ìn-lì'tnd. a. Not illuminated.

UNENSLAVED, ůn-ìn-ſlå'vd. a. Free, not enthralled.

UNENTERTAINING, ůn-ên-têr-tå'ne-ìng. a. Giving no delight, giving no entertainment.

UNENVIED, ůn-ên'-vŷd. a. Exempt from envy.

UNEQUABLE, ůn-ê'-kwêbl. a. Different from itſelf, diverſe.

UNEQUAL, ůn-ê'-kwål. a. Not even; not equal, inferiour; partial, not beſtowing on both the ſame advantages; diſproportionate, ill matched; not regular, not uniform.

UNEQUALABLE, ůn-ê'-kwål-êbl. a. Not to be equalled, not to be paralleled.

UNEQUALLED, ůn-ê'-kwåld. a. Unparalleled, unrivalled in excellence.

UNEQUALLY, ůn-ê'-kwål-ŷ. ad. In different degrees, in diſproportion one to the other.

UNEQUALNESS, ůn-ê'-kwål-nês. ſ. Inequality, ſtate of being unequal.

UNEQUITABLE, ůn-êk'-kwŷ-têbl. a. Not impartial, not juſt.

UNEQUIVOCAL, ùn-è-kwìv'-vò-kàl. a. Not equivocal.

UNERRABLENESS, ùn-èr'-ràbl-nèſs. ſ. Incapacity of errour.

UNERRING, ùn-èr'-rìng. a. Committing no miſtake; incapable of failure, certain.

UNERRINGLY, ùn-èr'-rìng-lŷ. ad. Without miſtake.

UNESPIED, ùn-èſ-pỳ'de. a. Not ſeen, undiſcovered, undeſcried.

UNESSENTIAL, ùn-èſ-ſèn'-ſhàl. a. Not being of the laſt importance, not conſtituting eſſence; void of real being.

UNESTABLISHED, ùn-èſ-tàb'-lìſht. a. Not eſtabliſhed.

UNEVEN, ùn-è'vn. a. Not even, not level; not ſuiting each other, not equal.

UNEVENNESS, ùn-è'vn-nèſs. ſ. Surface not level, inequality of ſurface; turbulence, changeable ſtate; not ſmoothneſs.

UNEVITABLE, ùn-èv'-ŷ-tèbl. a. Inevitable, not to be eſcaped.

UNEXACTED, ùn-èg-zàk'-tìd. a. Not exacted, not taken by force.

UNEXAMINED, ùn-èg-zàm'-ìnd. a. Not inquired, not tried, not diſcuſſed.

UNEXAMPLED, ùn-èg-zàmp'ld. a. Not known by any precedent or example.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, ùn-èk-ſèp'-ſhùn-àbl. a. Not liable to any objection.

UNEXCISED, ùn-èk-ſì'zd. a. Not ſubject to the payment of exciſe.

UNEXCOGITABLE, ùn-èkſ-kòdzh'-ìt-àbl. a. Not to be found out.

UNEXECUTED, ùn-èk'-ſè-kù-tìd. a. Not performed, not done.

UNEXEMPLIFIED, ùn-èg-zèm'-plŷ-fìde. a. Not made known by inſtance or example.

UNEXEMPT, ùn-èg-zèmpt'. a. Not free by peculiar privilege.

UNEXERCISED, ùn-èk'-ſèr-sìzd. a. Not practiſed, not experienced.

UNEXHAUSTED, ùn-èkſ-hà'ſ-tìd. a. Not ſpent, not drained to the bottom.

UNEXPANDED, ùn-èkſ-pàn'-dìd. a. Not ſpread out.

UNEXPECTED, ùn-èk-ſpèk'-tìd. a. Not thought on, ſudden, not provided againſt.

UNEXPECTEDLY, ùn-èk-ſpèk'-tìd-lŷ. ad. Suddenly, at a time unthought of.

UNEXPECTEDNESS, ùn-èk-ſpèk'-tìd-nèſs. ſ. Suddenneſs, unthought of time or manner.

UNEXPEDIENT, ùn-èkſ-pè'-dyènt. a. Inconvenient, not fit.

UNEXPERIENCED, ùn-èkſ-pè'-rŷ-ènſt. a. Not verſed, not acquainted by trial or practice.

UNEXPERT, ùn-èkſ-pèrt'. a. Wanting ſkill or knowledge.

UNEXPLORED, ùn-èkſ-plò'rd. a. Not ſearched out; not tried, not known.

UNEXPOSED, ùn-èkſ-pò'zd. a. Not laid open to cenſure.

UNEXPRESSIBLE, ùn-èkſ-prèſ'-ſìbl. a. Ineffable, not to be uttered.

UNEXPRESSIVE, ùn-èkſ-prèſ'-ſìv. a. Not having the power of uttering or expreſſing; inexpreſſible, unutterable, ineffable.

UNEXTENDED, ùn-èkſ-tèn'-dìd. a. Occupying no aſſignable ſpace; having no dimenſions.

UNEXTINGUISHABLE, ùn-èkſ-tìng'-gwìſh-àbl. a. Unquenchable, not to be put out.

UNEXTINGUISHED, ùn-èkſ-tìng'-gwìſht. a. Not quenched, not put out; not extinguiſhable.

UNFADED, ùn-fà'-dìd. a. Not withered.

UNFADING, ùn-fà'-dìng. a. Not liable to wither.

UNFAILING, ùn-fà'-lìng. a. Certain, not miſſing.

UNFAIR, ùn-fà're. a. Diſingenuous, ſubdolous, not honeſt.

UNFAIRLY, ùn-fà're-lŷ. ad. Not in a juſt manner.

UNFAITHFUL, ùn-fà'th-fùl. a. Perfidious, treacherous; impious, infidel.

UNFAITHFULLY, ùn-fà'th-fùl-lŷ. ad. Treacherouſly, perfidiouſly.

UNFAITHFULNESS, ùn-fà'th-fùl-nès. ſ. Treachery, perfidiouſneſs.

UNFALLOWED, ùn-fàl'-lòde. a. Not fallowed.

UNFAMILIAR, ùn-fà-mìl'-yàr. a. Unaccuſtomed, ſuch as is not common.

UNFASHIONABLE, ùn-fàſh'-ùn-àbl. a. Not modiſh, not according to the reigning cuſtom.

UNFASHIONABLENESS, ùn-fàſh'-ùn-àbl-nès. ſ. Deviation from the mode.

UNFASHIONABLY, ùn-fàſh'-ùn-àb-ly. ad. Not according to the faſhion; unartfully.

UNFASHIONED, ùn-fàſh'-ùnd. a. Not modified by art; having no regular form.

To UNFASTEN, ùn-fàs'n. v. a. To looſe, to unfix.

UNFATHERED, ùn-fà'-thùrd. a. Fatherleſs, having no father.

UNFATHOMABLE, ùn-fàth'-ùm-àble. a. Not to be ſounded by a line; that of which the end or extent cannot be ſound.

UNFATHOMABLY, ùn-fàth'-ùm-àb-lỳ. ad. So as not to be ſounded.

UNFATHOMED, ùn-fàth'-ùmd. a. Not to be ſounded.

UNFATIGUED, ùn-fà-tì'gd. a. Unwearied, untired.

UNFAVOURABLE, ùn-fà'-vùr-èbl. a. Not kind, not inclined to countenance.

UNFAVOURABLY, ùn-fà'-vùr-èb-lỳ. ad. Unkindly, unpropitiouſly; ſo as not to countenance or ſupport.

UNFEARED, ùn-fè'rd. a. Not affrighted, intrepid, not terrified; not dreaded, not regarded with terrour.

UNFEASIBLE, ùn-fè'z-ìbl. a. Impracticable.

UNFEATHERED, ùn-fèth'-ùrd. a. Implumous, naked of feathers.

UNFEATURED, ùn-fè'-tùrd. a. Deformed, wanting regularity of features.

UNFED, ùn-fèd'. a. Not ſupplied with food.

UNFEED, ùn-fè'd. a. Unpaid.

UNFEELING, ùn-fè'l-ìng. a. Inſenſible, void of mental ſenſibility.

UNFEELINGLY, ùn-fè'l-ìng-lỳ. ad. Without ſenſibility, without compaſſion.

UNFEIGNED, ùn-fè'nd. a. Not counterfeited, not hypocritical, real; ſincere.

UNFEIGNEDLY, ùn-fè'ne-ìd-lỳ. ad. Really, ſincerely, without hypocriſy.

UNFELT, ùn-fèlt'. a. Not felt, not perceived.

UNFENCED, ùn-fènſt'. a. Naked of fortification; not ſurrounded by any encloſure.

UNFERMENTED, ùn-fèr-mènt'-ìd. a. Not fermented.

UNFERTILE, ùn-fèr'-tìl. a. Not fruitful, not prolifick.

To UNFETTER, ùn-fèt'-tùr. v. a. To unchain, to free from ſhackles.

UNFIGURED, ùn-fìg'-ùrd. a. Repreſenting no animal form.

UNFILIAL, ùn-fìl'-yàl. a. Unſuitable to a ſon.

UNFILLED, ùn-fìld'. a. Not filled, not ſupplied.

UNFINISHED, ùn-fìn'-ìſht. a. Incomplete, not brought to an end, not brought to perfection, imperfect, wanting the laſt hand.

UNFIRM, ùn-fèrm'. a. Weak, feeble, not ſtable.

UNFIT, ùn-fìt'. a. Improper, unſuitable; unqualified.

To UNFIT, ùn-fìt'. v. a. To diſqualify.

UNFITLY, ùn-fìt'-lỳ. ad. Not properly, not ſuitably.

UNFITNESS, ùn-fìt'-nès. ſ. Want of qualifications; want of propriety.

UNFITTING, ùn-fìt'-tìng. a. Not proper.

To UNFIX, ùn-fìks'. v. a. To looſen, to make leſs faſt; to make fluid.

UNFIXED, ùn-fìkſt'. a. Wandering, erratick, inconſtant, vagrant; not determined.

UNFLEDGED, ùn-flèdzhd'. a. That has not yet the full furniture of feathers, young.

UNFLESHED, ùn-flèſht'. a. Not fleſhed, not ſeaſoned to blood.

UNFOILED, ŭn-foi'ld. a. Unſubdued, not put to the worſt.

To UNFOLD, ŭn-fō'ld. v. a. To expand, to ſpread, to open; to tell, to declare; to diſcover, to reveal; to diſplay, to ſet to view.

To UNFOOL, ŭn-fō'l. v. a. To reſtore from folly.

UNFORBID, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd'. } a.
UNFORBIDDEN, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd'n. }
Not prohibited.

UNFORBIDDENNESS, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd'n-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being unforbidden.

UNFORCED, ŭn-fō'rſt. a. Not compelled, not conſtrained; not impelled; not feigned; not violent; not contrary to eaſe.

UNFORCIBLE, ŭn-fō'r-ſĭbl. a. Wanting ſtrength.

UNFOREBODING, ŭn-fōre-bō'-dĭng. a. Giving no omens.

UNFOREKNOWN, ŭn-fōre-nō'ne. a. Not foreſeen by preſcience.

UNFORESEEN, ŭn-fōre-ſē'n. a. Not known before it happened.

UNFORESKINNED, ŭn-fō're-ſkĭnd. a. Circumciſed.

UNFORFEITED, ŭn-fŏr'-fĭt-ĭd. a. Not forfeited.

UNFORGIVING, ŭn-fŏr-gĭv'-ĭng. a. Relentleſs, implacable.

UNFORGOTTEN, ŭn-fŏr-gŏt'n. a. Not loſt to memory.

UNFORMED, ŭn-få'rmd. a. Not modified into regular ſhape.

UNFORSAKEN, ŭn-fŏr-ſå'kn. a. Not deſerted.

UNFORTIFIED, ŭn-få'r-tў-fīde. a. Not ſecured by walls or bulwarks; not ſtrengthened, infirm, weak, feeble; wanting ſecurities.

UNFORTUNATE, ŭn-få'r-tŭ-nĕt. a. Not ſucceſsful, unproſperous, wanting luck.

UNFORTUNATELY, ŭn-få'r-tŭ-nĕt-lў. ad. Unhappily, without good luck.

UNFORTUNATENESS, ŭn-få'r-tŭ-nĕt-nĕs. ſ. Ill luck.

UNFOUGHT, ŭn-få't. a. Not fought.

UNFOULED, ŭn-fou'ld. a. Unpolluted, uncorrupted, not ſoiled.

UNFOUND, ŭn-fou'nd. a. Not found, not met with.

UNFRAMABLE, ŭn-frå'me-åbl. a. Not to be moulded.

UNFRAMABLENESS, ŭn-frå'me-åbl-nĕs. ſ. Incapacity of being faſhioned.

UNFRAMED, ŭn-frå'md. a. Not formed, not faſhioned.

UNFREQUENT, ŭn-frē'-kwĕnt. a. Uncommon, not happening often.

To UNFREQUENT, ŭn-frē-kwĕnt'. v. a. To leave, to ceaſe to frequent.

UNFREQUENTED, ŭn-frē-kwĕnt'-ĭd. a. Rarely viſited, rarely entered.

UNFREQUENTLY, ŭn-frē'-kwĕnt-lў. ad. Not commonly.

UNFRIENDED, ŭn-frĕnd'-ĭd. a. Wanting friends, uncountenanced.

UNFRIENDLINESS, ŭn-frĕnd'-lў-nĕs. ſ. Want of kindneſs, want of favour.

UNFRIENDLY, ŭn-frĕnd'-ly. a. Not benevolent, not kind.

UNFROZEN, ŭn-frō'zn. a. Not congealed to ice.

UNFRUITFUL, ŭn-frō't-fŭl. a. Not prolifick; not fructiferous; not fertile; not producing good effects.

UNFULFILLED, ŭn-fŭl-fĭld'. a. Not fulfilled.

To UNFURL, ŭn-fŭrl'. v. a. To expand, to unfold, to open.

To UNFURNISH, ŭn-fŭr'-nĭſh. v. a. To deprive, to ſtrip, to diveſt; to leave naked.

UNFURNISHED, ŭn-fŭr'-nĭſht. a. Not accommodated with utenſils, or decorated with ornaments; unſupplied.

UNGAIN, ŭn-gå'ne. } a. Awkward,
UNGAINLY, ŭn-gå'ne-lў. }
uncouth.

UNGAINLINESS, ŭn-gå'ne-lў-nĕs. ſ. Awkwardneſs, uncouthneſs.

UNGALLED, ŭngå'ld. a. Unhurt, unwounded.

UNGARTERED, ŭn-gå'r-tŭrd. a. Being without garters.

UNGATHERED, ŭn-gåth'-ŭrd. a. Not cropped; not picked.

UNGENERATED, ún-dzhén'-ér-à-tìd. a. Unbegotten, having no beginning.

UNGENERATIVE, ún-dzhén'-ér-à-tìv. a. Begetting nothing.

UNGENEROUS, ún-dzhén'-ér-ús. a. Not noble, not ingenuous, not liberal; ignominious.

UNGENIAL, ún-dzhé'-nyél. a. Not kind or ſavourable to nature.

UNGENTLE, ún-dzhén'tl. a. Harſh, rude, rugged.

UNGENTLEMANLY, ún-dzhén'tl-màn-lý. a. Illiberal, not becoming a gentleman.

UNGENTLENESS, ún-dzhén'tl-nés. ſ. Harſhneſs, rudeneſs, ſeverity; unkindneſs, incivility.

UNGENTLY, ún-dzhént'-lý. ad. Harſhly, rudely.

UNGEOMETRICAL, ún-dzhé-ò-mét'-trý-kél. a. Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.

UNGILDED, ún-gìl'-dìd. a. Not overlaid with gold.

To **UNGIRD**, ún-gérd'. v. a. To looſe any thing bound with a girdle.

UNGIRT, ún-gért'. a. Looſely dreſſed.

UNGIVING, ún-gìv'-ìng. a. Not bringing gifts.

UNGLORIFIED, ún-glò'-rý-fìde. a. Not honoured, not exalted with praiſe and adoration.

UNGLOVED, ún-glúvd'. a. Having the hand naked.

To **UNGLUE**, ún-glú'. v. a. To looſe any thing cemented.

To **UNGOD**, ún-gòd'. v. a. To diveſt of divinity.

UNGODLILY, ún-gòd'-lì-lý. ad. Impiouſly, wickedly.

UNGODLINESS, ún-gòd'-lý-nés. ſ. Impiety, wickedneſs, neglect of God.

UNGODLY, ún-gòd'-lý. a. Wicked, negligent of God and his laws; polluted by wickedneſs.

UNGORED, ún-gò'rd. a. Unwounded, unhurt.

UNGORGED, ún-gà'rdzhd. a. Not filled, not ſated.

UNGOT, ún-gòt'. a. Not gained, not acquired; not begotten.

UNGOVERNABLE, ún-gúv'-úr-nàbl. a. Not to be ruled, not to be reſtrained; licentious, wild, unbridled.

UNGOVERNED, ún-gúv'-úrnd. a. Being without government; not regulated, unbridled, licentious.

UNGRACEFUL, ún-grà'ſe-fùl. a. Wanting elegance, wanting beauty.

UNGRACEFULNESS, ún-grà'ſe-fùl-nés. ſ. Inelegance, awkwardneſs.

UNGRACIOUS, ún-grà'-ſhús. a. Offenſive, unpleaſing; unacceptable, not favoured.

UNGRACIOUSLY, ún-grà'-ſhúſ-lý. ad. In an ungracious manner.

UNGRAMMATICAL, ún-gràm-màt'-ì-kàl. a. Contrary to the rules of grammar.

UNGRAMMATICALLY, ún-gràm-màt'-ì-kàl-ý. ad. Not according to grammar.

UNGRANTED, ún-grà'nt-ìd. a. Not given, not yielded, not beſtowed.

UNGRATEFUL, ún-grà'te-fùl. a. Making no returns, or making ill returns; making no returns for culture; unpleaſing.

UNGRATEFULLY, ún-grà'te-fùl-ý. ad. With ingratitude; unacceptably, unpleaſingly.

UNGRATEFULNESS, ún-grà'te-fùl-nés. ſ. Ingratitude, ill return for good; unacceptableneſs.

UNGRAVELY, ún-grà've-lý. ad. Without ſeriouſneſs.

UNGROUNDED, ún-grou'n-dìd. a. Having no foundation.

UNGRUDGINGLY, ún-grúdzh'-ìng-lý. ad. Without ill will, willingly, heartily, cheerfully.

UNGUARDED, ún-gà'r-dìd. a. Careleſs, negligent.

UNGUENT, úng'-gwént. ſ. Ointment.

UNGUESSED, ún-géſt'. a. Not attained by conjecture.

UNGUIDED, ún-gì'-dìd. a. Not directed, not regulated.

UNHABITABLE, ún-hàb'-ý-tàbl. a. Not capable to ſupport inhabitants.

UNHACKED, ún-hàkt'. a. Not cut, not hewn, not notched with cuts.

To UNHALLOW, ùn-hàl'-lò. v. a. To profane, to deſecrate.

UNHALLOWED, ùn-hàl'-lòde. a. Unholy, profane.

To UNHAND, ùn-hànd'. v. a. To looſe from the hand.

UNHANDLED, ùn-hàn'dld. a. Not touched with the hand.

UNHANDSOME, ùn-hàn'-ſùm. a. Ungraceful, not beautiful; illiberal, diſingenuous.

UNHANDSOMELY, ùn-hàn'-ſùm-lỳ. ad. Inelegantly, ungracefully; diſingenuouſly, illiberally.

UNHANDSOMENESS, ùn-hàn'-ſùm-nès. ſ. Want of beauty; want of elegance; illiberality, diſingenuity.

UNHANDY, ùn-hànd'-ỳ. a. Awkward, not dexterous.

To UNHANG, ùn-hàng'. v. a. To diveſt of hangings.

UNHANGED, ùn-hàngd'. a. Not put to death on the gallows.

UNHAPPIED, ùn-hàp'-pỳd. part. a. Made unhappy.

UNHAPPILY, ùn-hàp'-pỳ-lỳ. ad. Miſerably, unfortunately, wretchedly, calamitouſly.

UNHAPPINESS, ùn-hàp'-pỳ-nès. ſ. Miſery, infelicity; misfortune, ill luck; miſchievous prank.

UNHAPPY, ùn-hàp'-pỳ. a. Wretched, miſerable, unfortunate, calamitous, diſtreſſed.

To UNHARBOUR, ùn-hà'r-bùr. v. a. To drive from ſhelter.

UNHARBOURED, ùn-hà'r-bùrd. a. Affording no ſhelter.

UNHARDENED, ùn-hà'rdnd. a. Not confirmed, not made hard.

UNHARDY, ùn-hà'r-dỳ. a. Feeble, tender, timorous.

UNHARMED, ùn-hà'rmd. a. Unhurt, not injured.

UNHARMFUL, ùn-hà'rm-fùl. a. Innoxious, innocent.

UNHARMONIOUS, ùn-hàr-mò'-nyùs. a. Not ſymmetrical, diſproportionate; unmuſical, ill ſounding.

To UNHARNESS, ùn-hà'r-nès. v. a. To looſe from the traces; to diſarm, to diveſt of armour.

UNHATCHED, ùn-hàtſht'. a. Not diſcloſed from the egg; not brought to light.

UNHAZARDED, ùn-hàz'-àr-dèd. a. Not adventured, not put in danger.

UNHEALTHFUL, ùn-hèlth'-fùl. a. Morbid, unwholeſome.

UNHEALTHY, ùn-hèlth'-ỳ. a. Sickly, wanting health.

UNHEARD, ùn-hèrd'. a. Not perceived by the ear; not vouchſafed an audience; unknown in celebration; Unheard of, obſcure, not known by fame; unprecedented.

To UNHEART, ùn-hà'rt. v. a. To diſcourage, to depreſs.

UNHEATED, ùn-hè't-ìd. a. Not made hot.

UNHEEDED, ùn-hè'd-ìd. a. Diſregarded, not thought worthy of notice.

UNHEEDFUL, ùn-hè'd-fùl. a. Not cautious.

UNHEEDING, ùn-hè'd-ìng. a. Negligent, careleſs.

UNHEEDY, ùn-hè'd-ỳ. a. Precipitate, ſudden.

UNHELPED, ùn-hèlpt'. a. Unaſſiſted, having no auxiliary, unſupported.

UNHELPFUL, ùn-hèlp'-fùl. a. Giving no aſſiſtance.

UNHEWN, ùn-hù'n. part. a. Not hewn.

UNHIDEBOUND, ùn-hì'de-bound. a. Having the ſkin looſe.

To UNHINGE, ùn-hìndzh'. v. a. To throw from the hinges; to diſplace by violence; to diſcover, to confuſe.

UNHOLINESS, ùn-hò'-lỳ-nès. ſ. Impiety, profaneneſs, wickedneſs.

UNHOLY, ùn-hò'-lỳ. a. Profane, not hallowed; impious, wicked.

UNHONOURED, ùn-òn'-nùrd. a. Not regarded with veneration, not celebrated, not treated with reſpect.

To UNHOOP, ùn-hò'p. v. a. To diveſt of hoops.

UNHOPED, ùn-hò'pt. } a.
UNHOPED FOR, ùn-hò'pt-fòr. }

Not expected, greater than hope had promiſed,

UNHOPEFUL, ůn-hỏ′pe-fůl. a. Such as leaves no room to hope.

To UNHORSE, ůn-hỏrs′. v. a. To beat from a horſe, to throw from the ſaddle.

UNHOSPITABLE, ůn-hỏs′-pỷ-tåbl. a. Affording no kindneſs or entertainment to ſtrangers.

UNHOSTILE, ůn-hỏs′-tĭl. a. Not belonging to an enemy.

To UNHOUSE, ůn-hou′z. v. a. To drive from the habitation.

UNHOUSED, ůn-hou′zd. a. Homeleſs, wanting a houſe; having no ſettled habitation.

UNHOUSELLED, ůn-hỏ′zld. a. Having not the ſacrament.

UNHUMBLED, ůn-ům′bld. a. Not humbled, not touched with ſhame or confuſion.

UNHURT, ůn-hůrt′. a. Free from harm.

UNHURTFUL, ůn-hůrt′-fůl. a. Innoxious, harmleſs, doing no harm.

UNHURTFULLY, ůn-hůrt′-fůl-ỷ. ad. Without harm, innoxiouſly.

UNICORN, ů′-nỷ-kårn. ſ. A beaſt that has only one horn; a bird.

UNICORNOUS, ů-nỷ-kå′r-nůs. a. Having but one horn.

UNIFORM, ů′-nỷ-fårm. a. Keeping it's tenour, ſimilar to itſelf; conforming to one rule.

UNIFORMITY, ů-nỷ-få′r-mĭ-tỷ. ſ. Reſemblance to itſelf, even tenour; conformity to one pattern, reſemblance of one to another.

UNIFORMLY, ů′-nỷ-fårm-lỷ. ad. Without variation, in an even tenour; without diverſity of one from another.

UNIMAGINABLE, ůn-ĭm-mådzh′-ĭn-åbl. a. Not to be imagined by the fancy.

UNIMAGINABLY, ůn-ĭm-mådzh′-ĭn-åb-lỷ. ad. To a degree not to be imagined.

UNIMITABLE, ůn-ĭm′-ỷ-tåbl. a. Not to be imitated.

UNIMMORTAL, ůn-ĭm-må′r-tėl. a. Not immortal, mortal.

UNIMPAIRABLE, ůn-ĭm-pả′re-åbl. a. Not liable to waſte or diminution.

UNIMPAIRED, ůn-ĭm-på′rd. a. Not diminiſhed, not worn out.

UNIMPEACHABLE, ůn-ĭm-pė′tſh-åbl. a. Liable to no accuſation.

UNIMPEACHED, ůn-ĭm-pė′tſht. a. Charged with no crime.

UNIMPLORED, ůn-ĭm-plỏ′rd. a. Not ſolicited.

UNIMPORTANT, ůn-ĭm-på′r-tėnt. a. Not momentous; aſſuming no airs of dignity.

UNIMPORTUNED, ůn-ĭm-pỏr-tů′nd. a. Not ſolicited, not teazed to compliance.

UNIMPROVABLE, ůn-ĭm-prỏ′v-åbl. a. Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPROVABLENESS, ůn-ĭm-prỏ′v-åbl-nės. ſ. Quality of not being improvable.

UNIMPROVED, ůn-ĭm-prỏ′vd. a. Not made more knowing; not taught, not meliorated by inſtruction.

UNINCREASABLE, ůn-ĭn-krė′ſ-åbl. a. Admitting no increaſe.

UNINDIFFERENT, ůn-ĭn-dĭf′-fėr-ėnt. a. Partial, leaning to a ſide.

UNINDUSTRIOUS, ůn-ĭn-důs′-trỷ-ůs. a. Not diligent, not laborious.

UNINFLAMED, ůn-ĭn-flå′md. a. Not ſet on fire.

UNINFLAMMABLE, ůn-ĭn-flåm′-måbl. a. Not capable of being ſet on fire.

UNINFORMED, ůn-ĭn-få′rmd. a. Untaught, uninſtructed; unanimated, not enlivened.

UNINGENUOUS, ůn-ĭn-dzhėn′-ů-ůs. a. Illiberal, diſingenuous.

UNINHABITABLE, ůn-ĭn-håb′-ỷ-tåble. a. Unfit to be inhabited.

UNINHABITABLENESS, ůn-ĭn-håb′-ỷ-tåbl-nės. ſ. Incapacity of being inhabited.

UNINHABITED, ůn-ĭn-håb′-ĭt-ĭd. a. Having no dwellers.

UNINJURED, ůn-ĭn′-dzhůrd. a. Unhurt, ſuffering no harm.

UNINSCRIBED, ůn-ĭn-ſkrỉ′bd. a. Having no inſcription.

UNINSPIRED, ůn-ĭn-ſpỉ′rd. a. Not

having received any ſupernatural inſtruction or illumination.

UNINSTRUCTED, ùn-ìn-ſtrùk'-tìd. a. Not taught, not helped by inſtruction.

UNINSTRUCTIVE, ùn-ìn-ſtrùk'-tìv. a. Not conferring any improvement.

UNINTELLIGENT, ùn-ìn-tèl'-lý-dzhènt. a. Not knowing, not ſkilful.

UNINTELLIGIBILITY, ùn-ìn-tèl'-lý-dzhý-bìl''-ìt-ý. ſ. Quality of not being intelligible.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, ùn-ìn-tèl'-lý-dzhìbl. a. Not ſuch as can be underſtood.

UNINTELLIGIBLY, ùn-ìn-tèl'-lý-dzhìb-lý. ad. In a manner not to be underſtood.

UNINTENTIONAL, ùn-ìn-tèn'-ſhùn-àl. a. Not deſigned, happening without deſign.

UNINTERESTED, ùn-ìn'-tèr-èſ-tìd. a. Not having intereſt.

UNINTERMITTED, ùn-ìn-tèr-mìt'-tìd. a. Continued, not interrupted.

UNINTERMIXED, ùn-ìn-tèr-mìkſt'. a. Not mingled.

UNINTERRUPTED, ùn-ìn-tèr-rùp'-tìd. a. Not broken, not interrupted.

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, ùn-ìn-tèr-rùp'-tìd-lý. ad. Without interruption.

UNINTRENCHED, ùn-ìn-trèntſht'. a. Not intrenched.

UNINVESTIGABLE, ùn-ìn-vèſ'-tý-gàbl. a. Not to be ſearched out.

UNINVITED, ùn-ìn-vì'-tìd. a. Not aſked.

UNJOINTED, ùn-dzhoi'n-tìd. a. Disjointed, ſeparated; having no articulation.

UNION, ù'-nyùn. ſ. The act of joining two or more; concord, conjunction of mind or intereſts; a pearl. Not in uſe in the laſt ſenſe.

UNJOYOUS, ùn-dzhoy'-ùs. a. Not gay, not cheerful.

UNIPAROUS, ù-nìp'-pà-rùs. a. Bringing one at a birth.

UNISON, ù'-ný-ſùn. a. Sounding alone.

UNISON, ù'-ný-ſùn. ſ. A ſtring that has the ſame ſound with another; a ſingle unvaried note.

UNIT, ù'-nìt. ſ. One; the leaſt number, or the root of numbers.

UNITARIAN, ù-nìt-tà'-rý-àn. ſ. One who believes the unity of God, one who denies the doctrine of the Trinity.

UNITARIANISM, ù-nìt-tà'-rý-àn-ìzm. ſ. The doctrine of the unitarians.

To UNITE, ù-nì'te. v. a. To join two or more into one; to make to agree; to make to adhere; to join; to join intereſt.

To UNITE, ù-nì'te. v. n. To join in an act, to concur, to act in concert; to coaleſce, to be cemented, to be conſolidated; to grow into one.

UNITEDLY, ù-nì'te-ìd-lý. ad. With union, ſo as to join.

UNITER, ù-nì'te-ùr. ſ. The perſon or thing that unites.

UNITICALLY, ù-nìt'-ý-kàl-ý. ad. As an unit.

UNITION, ù-nìſh'-ùn. ſ. The act or power of uniting, conjunction.

UNITIVE, ù'-nìt-ìv. a. Having the power of uniting.

UNITY, ù'-nìt-ý. ſ. The ſtate of being one; concord, conjunction; agreement, uniformity; principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the ſtory, and propriety of repreſentation, is preſerved.

UNJUDGED, ùn-dzhùdzhd'. a. Not judicially determined.

UNIVALVE, ù'-ný-vàlv. a. Having one ſhell.

UNIVERSAL, ù-ný-vèr'-ſèl. a. General, extending to all; total, whole; not particular, compriſing all particulars.

UNIVERSAL, ù-ný-vèr'-ſèl. ſ. The whole, the general ſyſtem.

UNIVERSALITY, ù-ný-vèr-ſàl'-ìt-ý. ſ. Not particularity, generality, extenſion to the whole.

UNIVERSALLY, ù-ný-vèr'-ſèl-ý. ad. Throughout the whole, without exception.

UNIVERSE, ù'-ný-vèrs. ſ. The general ſyſtem of things.

UNIVERSITY, ů-ný-vėr′-sìt-ý. ſ. A ſchool where all the arts and faculties are taught and ſtudied.

UNIVOCAL, ů-nìv′-ỏ-kėl. a. Having one meaning; certain, regular, purſuing always one tenour.

UNIVOCALLY, ů-nìv′-ỏ-kėl-ý. ad. In one term, in one ſenſe; in one tenour.

UNJUST, ůn-dzhůſt′. a. Iniquitous, contrary to equity, contrary to juſtice.

UNJUSTIFIABLE, ůn-dzhůs′-tý-fì-åbl. a. Not to be defended, not to be juſtified.

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, ůn-dzhůs′-tý-fì-åbl-nės. ſ. The quality of not being juſtifiable.

UNJUSTIFIABLY, ůn-dzhůs′-tý-fì-åb-lý. ad. In a manner not to be defended.

UNJUSTLY, ůn-dzhůſt′-lý. ad. In a manner contrary to right.

To UNKENNEL, ůn-kėn′-nìl. v. a. To drive from his hole; to rouſe from it's ſecrecy, or retreat.

UNKEPT, ůn-kėpt′. a. Not kept, not retained; unobſerved, unobeyed.

UNKIND, ůn-kỉ′nd. a. Not favourable, not benevolent.

UNKINDLY, ůn-kỉ′nd-lý. a. Unnatural, contrary to nature; malignant, unfavourable.

UNKINDLY, ůn-kỉ′nd-lý. ad. Without kindneſs, without affection.

UNKINDNESS, ůn-kỉ′nd-nės. ſ. Malignity, ill-will, want of affection.

To UNKING, ůn-kìng′. v. a. To deprive of royalty.

UNKISSED, ůn-kìſt′. a. Not kiſſed.

UNKLE, ůngk′l. ſ. The brother of a father or mother.

UNKNIGHTLY, ůn-nỉ′te-lý. a. Unbecoming a knight.

To UNKNIT, ůn-nìt′. v. a. To unweave, to ſeparate; to open.

To UNKNOW, ůn-nỏ′. v. a. To ceaſe to know.

UNKNOWABLE, ůn-nỏ′-åbl. a. Not to be known.

UNKNOWING, ůn-nỏ′-ìng. a. Ignorant, not knowing; not practiſed, not qualified.

UNKNOWINGLY, ůn-nỏ′-ìng-lý. ad. Ignorantly, without knowledge.

UNKNOWN, ůn-nỏ′ne. a. Not known, greater than is imagined; not having cohabitation; without communication.

UNLABOURED, ůn-lå′-bůrd. a. Not produced by labour; not cultivated by labour; ſpontaneous, voluntary.

To UNLACE, ůn-lå′ſe. v. a. To looſe any thing faſtened with ſtrings.

To UNLADE, ůn-lå′de. v. a. To remove from the veſſel which carries; to exonerate that which carries; to put out.

UNLAID, ůn-lå′de. a. Not placed, not fixed; not pacified, not ſtilled.

UNLAMENTED, ůn-lå-mėnt′-ìd. a. Not deplored.

To UNLATCH, ůn-låtſh′. v. a. To open by lifting up the latch.

UNLAWFUL, ůn-lå′-fůl. a. Contrary to law, not permitted by the law.

UNLAWFULLY, ůn-lå′-fůl-ý. ad. In a manner contrary to law or right; illegitimately, not by marriage.

UNLAWFULNESS, ůn-lå′-fůl-nės. ſ. Contrariety to law.

To UNLEARN, ůn-lėrn′. v. a. To forget, to diſuſe what has been learned.

UNLEARNED, ůn-lėr′-nìd. a. Ignorant, not informed, not inſtructed; not gained by ſtudy; not known; not ſuitable to a learned man.

UNLEARNEDLY, ůn-lėr′-nìd-lý. ad. Ignorantly, groſsly.

UNLEAVENED, ůn-lėv′nd. a. Not fermented, not mixed with fermenting matter.

UNLESS, ůn-lės′. conjunct. Except, if not, ſuppoſing that not.

UNLESSONED, ůn-lės′nd. a. Not taught.

UNLETTERED, ůn-lėt′-tůrd. a. Unlearned, untaught.

UNLEVELLED, ůn-lėv′-ìld. a. Not cut even.

UNLIBIDINOUS, ůn-lì-bìd′-ìn-ůs. a. Not luſtful.

UNLICENSED, ùn-lì'-ſènſt. a. Having no regular permiſſion.

UNLICKED, ùn-lìkt'. a. Shapeleſs, not formed.

UNLIGHTED, ùn-lì'-tìd. a. Not kindled, not ſet on fire.

UNLIGHTSOME, ùn-lìte-ſùm. a. Dark, gloomy, wanting light.

UNLIKE, ùn-lì'ke. a. Diſſimilar, having no reſemblance; improbable, unlikely, not likely.

UNLIKELIHOOD, ùn-lì'ke-lỳ-hùd. } ſ.
UNLIKELINESS, ùn-lì'ke-lỳ-nès. }
Improbability.

UNLIKELY, ùn-lì'ke-lỳ. a. Improbable, not ſuch as can be reaſonably expected; not promiſing any particular event.

UNLIKELY, ùn-lì'ke-lỳ. ad. Improbably.

UNLIKENESS, ùn-lì'ke-nès. ſ. Diſſimilitude, want of reſemblance.

UNLIMITABLE, ùn-lìm'-ìt-èbl. a. Admitting no bounds.

UNLIMITED, ùn-lìm'-ìt-ìd. a. Having no bounds, having no limits; undefined, not bounded by proper exceptions; unconfined, not reſtrained.

UNLIMITEDLY, ùn-lìm'-ìt-ìd-lỳ. ad. Boundleſsly, without bounds.

UNLINEAL, ùn-lìn'-yàl. a. Not coming in the order of ſucceſſion.

To UNLINK, ùn-lìngk'. v. a. To untwiſt; to open.

UNLIQUIFIED, ùn-lìk'-wỳ-fìde. a. Unmelted, undiſſolved.

To UNLOAD, ùn-lò'de. v. a. To diſburden, to exonerate; to put off any thing burdenſome.

To UNLOCK, ùn-lòk'. v. a. To open what is ſhut with a lock; to open in general.

UNLOCKED, ùn-lòk't. a. Not faſtened with a lock.

UNLOOKED, ùn-lùk't. } a.
UNLOOKED-FOR, ùn-lùk't-fòr. }
Unexpected, not foreſeen.

To UNLOOSE, ùn-lò's. v. a. To looſe. An improper word.

UNLOVED, ùn-lùv'd. a. Not loved.

UNLOVELINESS, ùn-lùv'-lỳ-nès. ſ. Unamiableneſs, inability to create love.

UNLOVELY, ùn-lùv'-lỳ. a. That cannot excite love.

UNLOVING, ùn-lùv'-ìng. a. Unkind, not fond.

UNLUCKILY, ùn-lùk'-ỳ-lỳ. ad. Unfortunately, by ill luck.

UNLUCKY, ùn-lùk'-ỳ. a. Unfortunate, producing unhappineſs; unhappy, miſerable, ſubject to frequent miſfortunes; ſlightly miſchievous, miſchievouſly waggiſh; ill-omened, inauſpicious.

UNLUSTROUS, ùn-lùs'-trùs. a. Wanting ſplendour, wanting luſtre.

To UNLUTE, ùn-lù't. v. a. To ſeparate veſſels cloſed with chymical cement.

UNMADE, ùn-mà'de. a. Not yet formed, not created; deprived of form or qualities; omitted to be made.

UNMAIMED, ùn-mà'md. a. Not deprived of any eſſential part.

UNMAKABLE, ùn-mà'ke-àbl. a. Not poſſible to be made.

To UNMAKE, ùn-mà'ke. v. a. To deprive of former qualities before poſſeſſed.

To UNMAN, ùn-màn'. v. a. To deprive of the conſtituent qualities of a human being, as reaſon; to emaſculate; to break into irreſolution, to deject.

UNMANAGEABLE, ùn-màn'-nìdzh-àbl. a. Not manageable, not eaſily governed; not eaſily wielded.

UNMANAGED, ùn-màn'-nìdzhd. a. Not broken by horſemanſhip; not tutored, not educated.

UNMANLIKE, ùn-màn'-lìke. } a.
UNMANLY, ùn-màn'-lỳ. }
Unbecoming a human being; unſuitable to a man, effeminate.

UNMANNERED, ùn-màn'-nùrd. a. Rude, brutal, uncivil.

UNMANNERLINESS, ùn-màn'-nèr-lỳ-nès. ſ. Breach of civility, ill behaviour.

UNMANNERLY, ùn-màn'-nèr-lỳ. a. Ill-bred, not civil.

UNMANNERLY, ůn-mån′-nůr-lý. ad. Uncivilly.

UNMANURED, ůn-må-nů′rd. a. Not cultivated.

UNMARKED, ůn-må′rkt. a. Not obſerved, not regarded.

UNMARRIED, ůn-mår′-rýd. a. Having no huſband, or no wife.

To UNMASK, ůn-måſk′. v. a. To ſtrip off a maſk; to ſtrip off any diſguiſe.

To UNMASK, ůn-måſk′. v. n. To put off the maſk.

UNMASKED, ůn-måſkt′. a. Naked, open to the view.

UNMASTERABLE, ůn-mås′-tůr-åbl. a. Unconquerable; not to be ſubdued.

UNMASTERED, ůn-mås′-tůrd. a. Not ſubdued; not conquerable.

UNMATCHABLE, ůn-måtſh′-åbl. a. Unparalleled, unequalled.

UNMATCHED, ůn-måtſht′. a. Matchleſs, having no match or equal.

UNMEANING, ůn-mè′n-ìng. a. Expreſſing no meaning.

UNMEANT, ůn-mènt′. a. Not intended.

UNMEASURABLE, ůn-mèzh′-ůr-èbl a. Boundleſs, unbounded.

UNMEASURED, ůn-mèzh′-ůrd. a. Immenſe, infinite; not meaſured, plentiful.

UNMEDDLED-WITH, ůn-mèd′ld-wìth. a. Not touched, not altered.

UNMEDITATED, ůn-mèd′-ý-tå-tìd. a. Not formed by previous thought.

UNMEET, ůn-mè′t. a. Not fit, not proper, not worthy.

UNMELLOWED, ůn-mèl′-lòde. a. Not fully ripened.

UNMELTED, ůn-mèlt′-ìd. a. Undiſſolved by heat.

UNMENTIONED, ůn-mèn′-ſhůnd. a. Not told, not named.

UNMERCHANTABLE, ůn-mè′-tſhånt-åbl. a. Unſaleable, not vendible.

UNMERCIFUL, ůn-mèr′-ſý-fůl. a. Cruel, ſevere, inclement; unconſcionable, exorbitant.

UNMERCIFULLY, ůn-mèr′-ſý-fůl-ý. ad. Without mercy, without tenderneſs.

UNMERCIFULNESS, ůn-mèr′-ſý-fůl-nès. ſ. Inclemency, cruelty.

UNMERITABLE, ůn-mèr′-ìt-åbl. a. Having no deſert.

UNMERITED, ůn-mèr′-ìt-ìd. a. Not deſerved, not obtained otherwiſe than by favour.

UNMERITEDNESS, ůn-mèr′-ìt-ìd-nès. ſ. State of being undeſerved.

UNMILKED, ůn-mìlkt′. a. Not milked.

UNMINDED, ůn-mì′n-dìd. a. Not heeded, not regarded.

UNMINDFUL, ůn-mì′nd-fůl. a. Not heedful, not regardful, negligent, inattentive.

To UNMINGLE, ůn-mìng′gl. v. a. To ſeparate things mixed.

UNMINGLED, ůn-mìng′gld. a. Pure, not vitiated by any thing mingled.

UNMIRY, ůn-mì′-rý. a. Not fouled with dirt.

UNMITIGATED, ůn-mìt′-ý-gå-tìd. a. Not ſoftened.

UNMIXED, } ůn-mìkſt′. a. Not mingled with any thing, pure.
UNMIXT, }

UNMOANED, ůn-mò′nd. a. Not lamented.

UNMOIST, ůn-moi′ſt. a. Not wet.

UNMOISTENED, ůn-moi′ſnd. a. Not made wet.

UNMOLESTED, ůn-mò-lèſt′-ìd. a. Free from diſturbance.

To UNMOOR, ůn-mò′r. v. a. To looſe from land, by taking up the anchors.

UNMORALIZED, ůn-mòr′-å-lìzd. a. Untutored by morality.

UNMORTGAGED, ůn-må′r-gìdzhd. a. Not mortgaged.

UNMORTIFIED, ůn-må′r-tý-fìde. a. Not ſubdued by ſorrow and ſeverities.

UNMOVEABLE, ůn-mò′v-åbl. a. Such as cannot be removed or altered.

UNMOVED, ůn-mò′vd. a. Not put out of one place into another; not changed in reſolution; not affect-not touched with any paſſion; unaltered by paſſion.

UNMOVING, ůn-mő′-vìng. a. Having no motion; having no power to raiſe the paſſions, unaffecting.

To UNMOULD, ůn-mő′ld. v. a. To change as to the form.

UNMOURNED, ůn-mő′rnd. a. Not lamented, not deplored.

To UNMUFFLE, ůn-můf′l. v. a. To put off a covering from the face.

UNMUSICAL, ůn-mů′-zỳ-kål. a. Not harmonious, not pleaſing by ſound.

To UNMUZZLE, ůn-můz′l. v. a. To looſe from a muzzle.

UNNAMED, ůn-nå′md. a. Not mentioned.

UNNATURAL, ůn-nåt′-tů-rål. a. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common inſtincts; acting without the affections implanted by nature; forced, not agreeable to the real ſtate.

UNNATURALLY, ůn-nåt′-tů-rål-ỳ. ad. In oppoſition to nature.

UNNATURALNESS, ůn-nåt′-tů-rål-nės. ſ. Contrariety to nature.

UNNAVIGABLE, ůn-nåv′-ỳ-gåbl. a. Not to be paſſed by veſſels, not to be navigated.

UNNECESSARILY, ůn-nės′-ſėſ-ſėr-ỳ-lỳ. ad. Without neceſſity, without need.

UNNECESSARINESS, ůn-nės′-ſėſ-ſėr-ỳ-nės. ſ. Needleſſneſs.

UNNECESSARY, ůn-nės′-ſėſ-ſėr-ỳ. a. Needleſs, not wanted, uſeleſs.

UNNEIGHBOURLY, ůn-nå′-bůr-lỳ. a. Not kind, not ſuitable to the duties of a neighbour.

UNNEIGHBOURLY, ůn-nå′-bůr-lỳ. ad. In a manner not ſuitable to a neighbour, with malevolence.

UNNERVATE, ůn-nėr′-vėt. a. Weak, feeble.

To UNNERVE, ůn-nėrv′. v. a. To weaken, to enfeeble.

UNNERVED, ůn-nėrv′d. a. Weak, feeble.

UNNOBLE, ůn-nő′bl. a. Mean, ignominious, ignoble.

UNNOTED, ůn-nő′-tìd. a. Not obſerved, not regarded.

UNNUMBERED, ůn-nům′-bůrd. a. Innumerable.

UNOBEYED, ůn-ő-bė′de. a. Not obeyed.

UNOBJECTED, ůn-ȯb-dzhėk′-tìd. a. Not charged as a fault.

UNOBNOXIOUS, ůn-ȯb-nȯk′-ſhůs. a. Not liable, not expoſed to any hurt.

UNOBSEQUIOUSNESS, ůn-ȯb-ſė′-kwỳ-ůſ-nìs. ſ. Incompliance, diſobedience.

UNOBSERVABLE, ůn-ȯb-zėr′-vėbl. a. Not to be obſerved.

UNOBSERVANT, ůn-ȯb-zėr′-vėnt. a. Not obſequious; not attentive.

UNOBSERVED, ůn-ȯb-zėrv′d. a. Not regarded, not attended to.

UNOBSERVING, ůn-ȯb-zėr′-vìng. a. Inattentive, not heedful.

UNOBSTRUCTED, ůn-ȯb-ſtrůk′-tìd. a. Not hindered, not ſtopped.

UNOBSTRUCTIVE, ůn-ȯb-ſtrůk′-tìv. a. Not raiſing any obſtacle.

UNOBTAINED, ůn-ȯb-tå′nd. a. Not gained, not acquired.

UNOBVIOUS, ůn-ȯb′-vyůs. a. Not readily occurring.

UNOCCUPIED, ůn-ȯk′-ků-pìde. a. Unpoſſeſſed.

UNOFFENDING, ůn-ȯf-fėnd′-ìng. a. Harmleſs, innocent; ſinleſs, pure from fault.

UNOFFERED, ůn-ȯf′-fůrd. a. Not propoſed to acceptance.

To UNOIL, ůn-oi′l. v. a. To free from oil.

UNOPENING, ůn-ő′p-nìng. a. Not opening.

UNOPERATIVE, ůn-ȯp′-ėr-å-tìv. a. Producing no effects.

UNOPPOSED, ůn-ȯp-pő′zd. a. Not encountered by any hoſtility or obſtruction.

UNORDERLY, ůn-å′r-dėr-lỳ. a. Diſordered, irregular.

UNORDINARY, ůn-å′r-dìn-ėr-ỳ. a. Uncommon, unuſual.

UNORGANIZED, ůn-å′r-gån-ìzd. a. Having no parts inſtrumental to the nouriſhment of the reſt.

UNORIGINAL, ůn-ô-rldzh'-ln-él. } a.
UNORIGINATED, ůn-ô-rldzh'-ln-à-tld. } a.
Having no birth, ungenerated.

UNORTHODOX, ůn-å'r-thô-dôks. a. Not holding pure doctrine.

UNOWED, ůn-ô'de. a. Having no owner. Out of uſe.

UNOWNED, ůn ô'nd. a. Having no owner; not acknowledged.

To UNPACK, ůn-påk'. v. a. To diſburden, to exonerate; to open any thing bound together.

UNPACKED, ůn-påk't. a. Not collected by unlawful artifices.

UNPAID, ůn-på'de. a. Not diſcharged; not receiving dues or debts; Unpaid for, that for which the price is not yet given.

UNPAINED, ůn-på'nd. a. Suffering no pain.

UNPAINFUL, ůn-på'ne-fůl. a. Giving no pain.

UNPALATABLE, ůn-pål'-å-têbl. a. Nauſeous, diſguſting.

UNPARAGONED, ůn-pår'-å-gůnd. a. Unequalled, unmatched.

UNPARALLELED, ůn-pår'-ål-lêld. a. Not matched, not to be matched, having no equal.

UNPARDONABLE, ůn-på'rdn-êbl. a. Irremiſſible.

UNPARDONABLY, ůn-på'rdn-êb-lý. ad. Beyond forgiveneſs.

UNPARDONED, ůn-på'rdnd. a. Not forgiven; not diſcharged, not cancelled by a legal pardon.

UNPARDONING, ůn-på'rd-nîng. a. Not forgiving.

UNPARLIAMENTARINESS, ůn-pår-lå-mênt'-têr-ý-nês. ſ. Contrariety to the uſage or conſtitution of parliament.

UNPARLIAMENTARY, ůn-pår-lå-mênt'-êr-ý. a. Contrary to the rules of parliament.

UNPARTED, ůn-på'r-tîd. a. Undivided, not ſeparated.

UNPARTIAL, ůn-på'r-ſhål. a. Equal, honeſt.

UNPARTIALLY, ůn-på'r-ſhål-ý. ad. Equally, indifferently.

UNPASSABLE, ůn-pås'-ſåbl. a. Admitting no paſſage.

UNPASSIONATE, ůn-påſh'-ůn-êt. a. Free from paſſion, calm, impartial.

UNPASSIONATELY, ůn-påſh'-ůn-êt-lý. ad. Without paſſion.

UNPATHED, ůn-på'thd. a. Untracked, unmarked by paſſage.

UNPAWNED, ůn-på'nd. a. Not given to pledge.

UNPEACEABLE, ůn-pê'ſ-åbl. a. Quarrelſome, inclined to diſturb the tranquility of others.

To UNPEG, ůn-pêg', v. a. To open any thing cloſed with a peg.

UNPENSIONED, ůn-pên'-ſhůnd. a. Without a penſion.

To UNPEOPLE, ůn-pê'pl. v. a. To depopulate, to deprive of inhabitants.

UNPERCEIVED, ůn-pêr-ſê'vd. a. Not obſerved, not heeded, not ſenſibly diſcovered, not known.

UNPERCEIVEDLY, ůn-pêr-ſê'vd-lý. ad. So as not to be perceived.

UNPERFECT, ůn-pêr'-fêkt. a. Incomplete.

UNPERFECTNESS, ůn-pêr'-fêkt-nês. ſ. Imperfection, incompleteneſs.

UNPERFORMED, ůn-pêr-få'rmd. a. Laſting to perpetuity.

UNPERJURED, ůn-pêr'-dzhůrd. a. Free from perjury.

UNPERPLEXED, ůn-pêr-plêkſt'. a. Diſentangled, not embarraſſed.

UNPERSPIRABLE, ůn-pêr-ſpî'-rêbl. a. Not to be emitted through the pores of the ſkin.

UNPERSUADABLE, ůn-pêr-ſwå'-dêbl. a. Inexorable, not to be perſuaded.

UNPETRIFIED, ůn-pêt'-trý-fîde. a. Not turned to ſtone.

UNPHILOSOPHICAL, ůn-fîl-lô-ſôf'-ý-kêl. a. Unſuitable to the rules of philoſophy or right reaſon.

UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, ůn-fîl-lô-ſôf'-ý-kêl-ý. ad. In a manner contrary to the rules of right reaſon.

UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, ůn-fîlfĭl-ŏ-ſŏf'-ỳ-kĕl-nĕs. ſ. Incongruity with philoſophy.

To UNPHILOSOPHIZE, ŭn-fĭl-lŏs'-ŏ-fīze. v. a. To degrade from the character of a philoſopher.

UNPIERCED, ŭn-pĕrſt'. a. Not penetrated, not pierced.

UNPILLARED, ŭn-pĭl'-lĕrd. a. Diveſted of pillars.

UNPILLOWED, ŭn-pĭl'-lōde. a. Wanting a pillow.

To UNPIN, ŭn-pĭn'. v. a. To open what is ſhut or faſtened with a pin.

UNPINKED, ŭn-pĭngkt'. a. Not marked with eyelet holes.

UNPITIED, ŭn-pĭt'-ỳd. a. Not compaſſionated, not regarded with ſympathetical ſorrow.

UNPITIFULLY, ŭn-pĭt'-ỳ-fŭl-ỳ. ad. Unmercifully, without mercy.

UNPITYING, ŭn-pĭt'-tỳ-ĭng. a. Having no compaſſion.

UNPLACED, ŭn-plā'ſt. a. Having no place of dependance.

UNPLAGUED, ŭn-plā'gd. a. Not tormented.

UNPLANTED, ŭn-plăn'-tĭd. a. Not planted, ſpontaneous.

UNPLAUSIBLE, ŭn-plā'-zĭbl. a. Not plauſible, not ſuch as has a fair appearance.

UNPLAUSIVE, ŭn-plā'-ſĭv. a. Not approving.

UNPLEASANT, ŭn-plĕz'-ĕnt. a. Not delighting, troubleſome, uneaſy.

UNPLEASANTLY, ŭn-plĕz'-ĕnt-lỳ. ad. Not delightfully, uneaſily.

UNPLEASANTNESS, ŭn-plĕz'-ĕnt-nĕs. ſ. Want of qualities to give delight.

UNPLEASED, ŭn-plē'zd. a. Not pleaſed, not delighted.

UNPLEASING, ŭn-plē'-zĭng. a. Offenſive, diſguſting, giving no delight.

UNPLIANT, ŭn-plī'-ĕnt. a. Not eaſily bent, not conforming to the will.

UNPLOUGHED, ŭn-plow'd. a. Not plowed.

To UNPLUMB, ŭn-plŭm'. v. a. To ſtrip of lead.

To UNPLUME, ŭn-plū'm. v. a. To ſtrip of plumes, to degrade.

UNPOETICAL, ŭn-pō-ĕt'-ỳ-kĕl. } a.
UNPOETICK, ŭn-pō-ĕt'-ĭk. }
Not ſuch as becomes a poet.

UNPOLISHED, ŭn-pŏl'-ĭſht. a. Not ſmoothed, not brightened by attrition; not civilized, not refined.

UNPOLITE, ŭn-pō-līte. a. Not elegant, not refined, not civil.

UNPOLLUTED, ŭn-pŏl-lū'-tĭd. a. Not corrupted, not defiled.

UNPOPULAR, ŭn-pŏp'-ū-lĕr. a. Not fitted to pleaſe the people.

UNPORTABLE, ŭn-pō'rt-ĕbl. a. Not to be carried.

UNPOSSESSED, ŭn-pŭz-zĕſſ'. a. Not had, not obtained.

UNPOSSESSING, ŭn-pŭz-zĕs'-sĭng. a. Having no poſſeſſion.

UNPRACTICABLE, ŭn-prăk'-tỳ-kĕbl. a. Not feaſible.

UNPRACTISED, ŭn-prăk'-tĭſt. a. Not ſkilful by uſe and experience.

UNPRAISED, ŭn-prā'zd. a. Not celebrated, not praiſed.

UNPRECARIOUS, ŭn-prē-kā'-rỳ-ŭs. a. Not dependant on another.

UNPRECEDENTED, ŭn-prĕs'-ỳ-dĕn-tĭd. a. Not juſtifiable by any example.

To UNPREDICT, ŭn-prē-dĭkt'. v. a. To retract prediction.

UNPREFERRED, ŭn-prē-fĕrd'. a. Not advanced.

UNPREGNANT, ŭn-prĕg'-nĕnt. a. Not prolifick.

UNPREJUDICATE, ŭn-prē-dzhō'-dỳ-kĕt. a. Not prepoſſeſſed by any ſettled notions.

UNPREJUDICED, ŭn-prĕd'-dzhū-dĭſt. a. Free from prejudice.

UNPRELATICAL, ŭn-prē-lăt'-ỳ-kĕl. a. Unſuitable to a prelate.

UNPREMEDITATED, ŭn-prē-mĕd'-ỳ-tā-tĭd. a. Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

UNPREPARED, ŭn-prē-pā'rd. a. Not fitted by previous meaſures; not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

UNPREPAREDNESS, ŭn-prē-pā'rd-nĕs. ſ. State of being unprepared.

UNPREPOSSESSED, ŭn-prē-pŏz-zĕſt'.

zèſt″. a. Not prepoſſeſſed, not pre-occupied by notions.

UNPRESSED, ùn-prèſt′. a. Not preſſed, not inforced.

UNPRETENDING, ùn-prè-tèn′-dìng. a. Not claiming any diſtinctions.

UNPREVAILING, ùn-prè-vá′-lìng. a. Being of no force.

UNPREVENTED, ùn-prè-vènt′-ìd. a. Not previouſly hindered; not preceded by any thing.

UNPRINCELY, ùn-prìns′-lý. a. Unſuitable to a prince.

UNPRINCIPLED, ùn-prìn′-sìpld. a. Not ſettled in tenets or opinions.

UNPRINTED, ùn-prìnt′-ìd. a. Not printed.

UNPRISABLE, ùn-prí′ze-èbl. a. Not valued, not of eſtimation.

UNPRISONED, ùn-prìz′nd. a. Set free from confinement.

UNPRIZED, ùn-prí′zd. a. Not valued.

UNPROCLAIMED, ùn-prò-klá′md. a. Not notified by a publick declaration.

UNPROFANED, ùn-prò-fá′nd. a. Not violated.

UNPROFITABLE, ùn-pròf′-fìt-èbl. a. Uſeleſs, ſerving no purpoſe.

UNPROFITABLENESS, ùn-pròf′-fìt-èbl-nès. ſ. Uſeleſſneſs.

UNPROFITABLY, ùn-pròf′-fìt-èb-lý. ad. Uſeleſsly, without advantage.

UNPROFITED, ùn-pròf′-fìt-ìd. a. Having no gain.

UNPROLIFICK, ùn-prò-lìf′-ìk. a. Barren, not productive.

UNPROMISING, ùn-pròm′-mìſ-ìng. a. Giving no promiſe of excellence; having no appearance of value.

UNPRONOUNCED, ùn-prò-nou′nſt. a. Not uttered, not ſpoken.

UNPROPER, ùn-pròp′-èr. a. Not peculiar.

UNPROPERLY, ùn-pròp′-èr-lý. ad. Contrarily to propriety, improperly.

UNPROPITIOUS, ùn-prò-pìſh′-ùs. a. Not favourable, inauſpicious.

UNPROPORTIONED, ùn-prò-pò′r-ſhùnd. a. Not ſuited to ſomething elſe.

UNPROPOSED, ùn-prò-pò′zd. a. Not propoſed.

UNPROPPED, ùn-pròpt′. a. Not ſupported, not upheld.

UNPROSPEROUS, ùn-pròs′-pèr-ùs. a. Unfortunate, not proſperous.

UNPROSPEROUSLY, ùn-pròs′-pèr-ùſ-lý. ad. Unſucceſsfully.

UNPROTECTED, ùn-prò-tèk′-tìd. a. Not protected, not ſupported.

UNPROVED, ùn-prò′vd. a. Not evinced by arguments.

To UNPROVIDE, ùn-prò-ví′de. v. a. To diveſt of reſolution or qualifications.

UNPROVIDED, ùn-prò-ví′-dìd. a. Not ſecured or qualified by previous meaſures; not furniſhed.

UNPROVOKED, ùn-prò-vò′kt. a. Not provoked.

UNPRUNED, ùn-prò′nd. a. Not cut, not lopped.

UNPUBLICK, ùn-pùb′-lìk. a. Private, not generally known.

UNPUBLISHED, ùn-pùb′-lìſht. a. Secret, unknown; not given to the publick.

UNPUNISHED, ùn-pùn′-ìſht. a. Not puniſhed, ſuffered to continue in impunity.

UNPURCHASED, ùn-pùr′-tſhèſt. a. Unbought.

UNPURGED, ùn-pùrdzhd′. a. Not purged.

UNPURIFIED, ùn-pù′-rý-fíde. a. Not freed from recrement; not cleanſed from ſin.

UNPURPOSED, ùn-pùr′-pùſt. a. Not deſigned, not intentional.

UNPURSUED, ùn-pùr-ſù′d. a. Not purſued.

UNPUTRIFIED, ùn-pù′-trý-fíde. a. Not corrupted by rottenneſs.

UNQUALIFIED, ùn-kwòl′-lý-fíde. a. Not fit.

To UNQUALIFY, ùn-kwòl′-lý-fý. v. a. To diſqualify, to diveſt of qualification.

UNQUARRELABLE, ùn-kwòr′-rìl-èbl. a. Such as cannot be impugned.

To UNQUEEN, ŭn-kwē′n. v. a. To diveſt of the dignity of queen.

UNQUENCHABLE, ŭn-kwĕntſh′-ĕbl. a. Unextinguiſhable.

UNQUENCHABLENESS, ŭn-kwĕntſh′-ĕbl-nĕs. ſ. Unextinguiſhableneſs.

UNQUENCHED, ŭn-kwĕnſht′. a. Not extinguiſhed; not extinguiſhable.

UNQUESTIONABLE, ŭn-kwĕs′-tſhŭn-ĕbl. a. Indubitable, not to be doubted; ſuch as cannot bear to be queſtioned without impatience.

UNQUESTIONABLY, ŭn-kwĕs′-tſhŭn-ĕb-lŷ. ad. Indubitably, without doubt.

UNQUESTIONED, ŭn-kwĕs′-tſhŭnd. a. Not doubted, paſſed without doubt; indiſputable, not to be oppoſed; not interrogated, not examined.

UNQUICK, ŭn-kwĭk′. a. Motionleſs.

UNQUICKENED, ŭn-kwĭk′nd. a. Not animated, not ripened to vitality.

UNQUIET, ŭn-kwī′-ĕt. a. Moved with perpetual agitation, not calm, not ſtill; diſturbed, full of perturbation, not at peace; reſtleſs, unſatisfied.

UNQUIETLY, ŭn-kwī′-ĕt-lŷ. ad. Without reſt.

UNQUIETNESS, ŭn-kwī′-ĕt-nĕs. ſ. Want of tranquillity; want of peace; reſtleſſneſs, turbulence; perturbation, uneaſineſs.

UNRACKED, ŭn-răkt′. a. Not poured from the lees.

UNRAKED, ŭn-rā′kt. a. Not thrown together and covered.

UNRANSACKED, ŭn-răn′-ſăkt. a. Not pillaged.

UNRANSOMED, ŭn-răn′-ſŭmd. a. Not ſet free by payment for liberty.

To UNRAVEL, ŭn-răv′l. v. a. To diſentangle, to extricate, to clear; to diſorder, to throw out of the preſent conſtitution; to clear up the intrigue of a play.

UNRAZORED, ŭn-rā′-zŭrd. a. Unſhaven.

UNREACHED, ŭn-rē′tſht. a. Not attained.

UNREAD, ŭn-rĕd′. a. Not read, not publickly pronounced; untaught, not learned in books.

UNREADINESS, ŭn-rĕd′-ŷ-nĕs. ſ. Want of readineſs, want of promptneſs; want of preparation.

UNREADY, ŭn-rĕd′-ŷ. a. Not prepared, not fit; not prompt, not quick; awkward, ungain.

UNREAL, ŭn-rē′-ĕl. a. Unſubſtantial.

UNREASONABLE, ŭn-rē′zn-ĕbl. a. Exorbitant, claiming or inſiſting on more than is fit; not agreeable to reaſon; greater than is fit, immoderate.

UNREASONABLENESS, ŭn-rē′zn-ĕbl-nĕs. ſ. Exorbitance, exceſſive demand; inconſiſtency with reaſon.

UNREASONABLY, ŭn-rē′zn-ĕb-lŷ. ad. In a manner contrary to reaſon; more than enough.

UNREBATED, ŭn-rē-bā′-tĭd. a. Not blunted.

UNREBUKABLE, ŭn-rē-bū′k-ĕbl. a. Obnoxious to no cenſure.

UNRECEIVED, ŭn-rē-ſē′vd. a. Not received.

UNRECLAIMED, ŭn-rē-klā′md. a. Not turned; not reformed.

UNRECONCILEABLE, ŭn-rĕk-ŭn-ſī′le-ĕbl. a. Not to be appeaſed, implacable; not to be made conſiſtent with.

UNRECONCILED, ŭn-rĕk′-ŭn-sīld. a. Not reconciled.

UNRECORDED, ŭn-rē-kā′r-dĭd. a. Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments.

UNRECOUNTED, ŭn-rē-kount′-ĭd. a. Not told, not related.

UNRECRUITABLE, ŭn-rē-krōʹt-ĕbl. a. Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.

UNRECURING, ŭn-rē-kū′-rĭng. a. Irremediable.

UNREDUCED, ŭn-rē-dū′ſt. a. Not reduced.

UNREFORMABLE, ŭn-rē-fā′rm-ĕbl. a. Not to be put into a new form.

UNREFORMED, ůn-rè-få'rmd. a. Not amended, not corrected; not brought to newneſs of life.

UNREFRACTED, ůn-rè-fråk'-tìd. a. Not refracted.

UNREFRESHED, ůn-rè-frèſht'. a. Not cheered, not relieved.

UNREGARDED, ůn-rè-gå'r-dìd. a. Not heeded, not reſpected.

UNREGENERATE, ůn-rè-dzhèn'-èr-èt. a. Not brought to a new life.

UNREGISTERED, ůn-rèdzh'-ìſ-tůrd. a. Not recorded.

UNREINED, ůn-rè'nd. a. Not reſtrained by the bridle.

UNRELENTING, ůn-rè-lènt'-ìng. a. Hard, cruel, feeling no pity.

UNRELIEVABLE, ůn-rè-lè'v-èbl. a. Admitting no ſuccour.

UNRELIEVED, ůn-rè-lè'vd. a. Not ſuccoured; not eaſed.

UNREMARKABLE, ůn-rè-må'rk-èbl. a. Not capable of being obſerved; not worthy of notice.

UNREMEDIABLE, ůn-rè-mè'-dyèbl. a. Admitting no remedy.

UNREMEMBERED, ůn-rè-mèm'-bůrd. a. Not retained in the mind, not recollected.

UNREMEMBERING, ůn-rè-mèm'-brìng. a. Having no memory.

UNREMEMBRANCE, ůn-rè-mèm'-brèns. ſ. Forgetfulneſs, want of remembrance.

UNREMOVEABLE, ůn-rè-mô'v-èbl. a. Not to be taken away.

UNREMOVEABLY, ůn-rè-mô'v-èb-lý. ad. In a manner that admits no removal.

UNREMOVED, ůn-rè-mô'vd. a. Not taken away; not capable of being removed.

UNREPAID, ůn-rè-på'de. a. Not recompenſed, not compenſated.

UNREPEALED, ůn-rè-pè'ld. a. Not revoked, not abrogated.

UNREPENTED, ůn-rè-pènt'-ìd. a. Not regarded with penitential ſorrow.

UNREPENTING, ůn-rè-pènt'-ìng. }
UNREPENTANT, ůn-rè-pènt'-ènt. } a.
Not repenting, not penitent.

UNREPINING, ůn-rè-pì'ne-ìng. a. Not peeviſhly complaining.

UNREPLENISHED, ůn-rè-plèn'-ìſht. a. Not filled.

UNREPRIEVABLE, ůn-rè-prè'v-èbl. a. Not to be reſpited from penal death.

UNREPROACHED, ůn-rè-prô'tſht. a. Not upbraided, not cenſured.

UNREPROVABLE, ůn-rè-prô'v-èbl. a. Not liable to blame.

UNREPROVED, ůn-rè-prô'vd. a. Not cenſured; not liable to cenſure.

UNREPUGNANT, ůn-rè-půg'-nènt. a. Not oppoſite.

UNREPUTABLE, ůn-rèp'-ů-tèbl. a. Not creditable.

UNREQUESTED, ůn-rè-kwèſt'-ìd. a. Not aſked.

UNREQUITABLE, ůn-rè-kwì'-tèbl. a. Not to be retaliated.

UNRESENTED, ůn-rè-zènt'-ìd. a. Not regarded with anger.

UNRESERVED, ůn-rè-zèrvd'. a. Not limited by any private convenience; open, frank, concealing nothing.

UNRESERVEDLY, ůn-rè-zèrvd'-lý. ad. Without limitations; without concealment, openly.

UNRESERVEDNESS, ůn-rè-zèrvd'-nès. ſ. Openneſs, frankneſs.

UNRESISTED, ůn-rè-zìs'-tìd. a. Not oppoſed; reſiſtleſs, ſuch as cannot be oppoſed.

UNRESISTING, ůn-rè-zìs'-tìng. a. Not oppoſing, not making reſiſtance.

UNRESOLVABLE, ůn-rè-zå'l-vèbl. a. Not to be ſolved, inſoluble.

UNRESOLVED, ůn-rè-zå'lvd. a. Not determined, having made no reſolution; not ſolved, not cleared.

UNRESOLVING, ůn-rè-zå'l-vìng. a. Not reſolving.

UNRESPECTIVE, ůn-rè-ſpèk'-tìv. a. Inattentive, taking little notice.

UNREST, ůn-rèſt'. ſ. Diſquiet, want of tranquillity, unquietneſs.

UNRESTORED, ůn-rèſ-tô'rd. a. Not reſtored; not cleared from an attainder.

UNRESTRAINED, ůn-rěſ-trå'nd. a. Not confined, not hindered; licentious, looſe; not limited.

UNRETRACTED, ůn-rė-tråk'-tid. a. Not revoked, not recalled.

UNREVEALED, ůn-rė-vė'ld. a. Not told, not diſcovered.

UNREVENGED, ůn-rė-vėndzhd'. a. Not revenged.

UNREVEREND, ůn-rėv'-ėr-ėnd. a. Irreverent, diſreſpectful.

UNREVERENDLY, ůn-rėv'-ėr-ėnd-lý. ad. Diſreſpectfully.

UNREVERSED, ůn-rė-vėrſt'. a. Not revoked, not repealed.

UNREVOKED, ůn-rė-vô'kt. a. Not recalled.

UNREWARDED, ůn-rė-wå'rd-id. a. Not rewarded, not recompenſed.

To UNRIDDLE, ůn-rid'l. v. a. To ſolve an enigma, to explain a problem.

UNRIDICULOUS, ůn-rid-dik'-ů-lůs. a. Not ridiculous.

To UNRIG, ůn-rig'. v. a. To ſtrip of the tackle.

UNRIGHT, ůn-rî'te. a. Wrong.

UNRIGHTEOUS, ůn-rî'-tſhůs. a. Unjuſt, wicked, ſinful, bad.

UNRIGHTEOUSLY, ůn-rî'-tſhůſ-lý. ad. Unjuſtly, wickedly, ſinfully.

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, ůn-rî'-tſhůſ-nės. ſ. Wickedneſs, injuſtice.

UNRIGHTFUL, ůn-rî'te-fůl. a. Not rightful, not juſt.

To UNRING, ůn-ring'. v. a. To deprive of a ring.

To UNRIP, ůn-rip'. v. a. To cut open. An improper word.

UNRIPE, ůn-rî'pe. a. Immature, not fully concocted; too early.

UNRIPENED, ůn-rî'pnd. a. Not matured.

UNRIPENESS, ůn-rî'pe-nės. ſ. Immaturity, want of ripeneſs.

UNRIVALLED, ůn-rî'-vėld. a. Having no competitor; having no peer or equal.

To UNROL, ůn-rô'le. v. a. To open what is rolled or convolved.

UNROMANTICK, ůn-rô-mån'-tik. a. Contrary to romance.

To UNROOF, ůn-rô'f. v. a. To ſtrip off the roof or covering of houſes.

UNROOSTED, ůn-rôſt'-id. a. Driven from the rooſt.

To UNROOT, ůn-rô't. v. a. To tear from the roots, to extirpate.

UNROUGH, ůn-růf'. a. Smooth.

UNROUNDED, ůn-rou'n-did. a. Not ſhaped, not cut to a round.

UNROYAL, ůn-roy'-ėl. a. Unprincely, not royal.

To UNRUFFLE, ůn-růf'l. v. a. To ceaſe from commotion, or agitation.

UNRUFFLED, ůn-růf'ld. a. Calm, tranquil, not tumultuous.

UNRULED, ůn-rô'ld. a. Not directed by any ſuperiour power.

UNRULINESS, ůn-rô'-lý-nės. ſ. Turbulence, tumultuouſneſs.

UNRULY, ůn-rô'-lý. a. Turbulent, ungovernable, licentious.

UNSAFE, ůn-ſå'fe. a. Not ſecure, hazardous, dangerous.

UNSAFELY, ůn-ſå'fe-lý. ad. Not ſecurely, dangerouſly.

UNSAID, ůn-ſėd'. a. Not uttered, not mentioned.

UNSALTED, ůn-ſå'l-tid. a. Not pickled, or ſeaſoned with ſalt.

UNSALUTED, ůn-ſå-lů't-id. a. Not ſaluted.

UNSANCTIFIED, ůn-ſångk'-tý-fîde. a. Unholy, not conſecrated.

UNSATIABLE, ůn-ſå'-ſhėbl. a. Not to be ſatisfied.

UNSATISFACTORINESS, ůn-ſåt-tiſ-fåk'-tůr-ý-nės. ſ. Failure of giving ſatisfaction.

UNSATISFACTORY, ůn-ſåt-tiſ-fåk'-tůr-ý. a. Not giving ſatisfaction, not clearing the difficulty.

UNSATISFIED, ůn-ſåt'-tiſ-fîde. a. Not contented, not pleaſed; not filled, not gratified to the full.

UNSATISFIEDNESS, ůn-ſåt'-tiſ-fîde-nės. ſ. The ſtate of being not ſatisfied, want of fulneſs.

UNSATISFYING, ůn-ſåt'-tiſ-fî-ing. a. Unable to gratify to the full.

UNSAVOURINESS, ůn-ſå'-vůr-ý-nės. ſ. Bad taſte; bad ſmell.

UNSAVOURY, ůn-ſå'-vůr-ý. a. Taſteleſs; having a bad taſte; having an ill ſmell, fetid; unpleaſing, diſguſting.

To UNSAY, ůn-ſá'. v. a. To retract, to recant.

UNSCALY, ůn-ſká'-lý. a. Having no ſcales.

UNSCARRED, ůn-ſká'rd. a. Not marked with wounds.

UNSCHOLASTICK, ůn-ſkő-lás'-tìk. a. Not bred to literature.

UNSCHOOLED, ůn-ſkő'ld. a. Uneducated, not learned.

UNSCORCHED, ůn-ſká'rtſht. a. Not touched by fire.

UNSCREENED, ůn-ſkré'nd. a. Not covered, not protected.

UNSCRIPTURAL, ůn-ſkrìp'-tů-rél. a. Not defenſible by ſcripture.

UNSCRUPULOUS, ůn-ſkró'-pů-lůs. a. Void of ſcruples.

To UNSEAL, ůn-ſé'l. v. a. To open any thing ſealed.

UNSEALED, ůn-ſé'ld. a. Wanting a ſeal; having the ſeal broken.

To UNSEAM, ůn-ſé'm. v. a. To rip, to cut open.

UNSEARCHABLE, ůn-ſér'-tſhébl. a. Inſcrutable, not to be explored.

UNSEARCHABLENESS, ůn-ſér'-tſhébl-nés. ſ. Impoſſibility to be explored.

UNSEASONABLE, ůn-ſé'zn-ébl. a. Not ſuitable to time or occaſion, unfit, untimely, ill-timed; not agreeable to the time of the year; late, as an Unſeaſonable time of night.

UNSEASONABLENESS, ůn-ſé'zn-ébl-nés. ſ. Diſagreement with time or place.

UNSEASONABLY, ůn-ſé'zn-ébl-lý. ad. Not ſeaſonably, not agreeably to time or occaſion.

UNSEASONED, ůn-ſé'znd. a. Unſeaſonable, untimely, ill-timed. Out of uſe. Unformed, not qualified by uſe; irregular, inordinate; not kept till fit for uſe; not ſalted, as Unſeaſoned meat.

UNSECONDED, ůn-ſék'-ůn-dìd. a. Not ſupported; not exemplified a ſecond time.

UNSECRET, ůn-ſé'-krìt. a. Not cloſe, not truſty.

UNSECURE, ůn-ſé-ků'r. a. Not ſafe.

UNSEDUCED, ůn-ſé-dů'ſt. a. Not drawn to ill.

UNSEEING, ůn-ſé'-ìng. a. Wanting the power of viſion.

To UNSEEM, ůn-ſé'm. v. a. Not to ſeem.

UNSEEMLINESS, ůn-ſé'm-lý-nés. ſ. Indecency, indecorum, uncomelineſs.

UNSEEMLY, ůn-ſé'm-lý. a. Indecent, uncomely, unbecoming.

UNSEEMLY, ůn-ſé'm-lý. ad. Indecently, unbecomingly.

UNSEEN, ůn-ſé'n. a. Not ſeen, not diſcovered; inviſible, undiſcoverable; unſkilled, unexperienced.

UNSELFISH, ůn-ſélf'-ìſh. a. Not addicted to private intereſt.

UNSENT, ůn-ſént'. a. Not ſent; Unſent for, not called by letter or meſſenger.

UNSEPARABLE, ůn-ſép'-ér-ébl. a. Not to be parted, not to be divided.

UNSEPARATED, ůn-ſép'-ér-å-tìd. a. Not parted.

UNSERVICEABLE, ůn-ſér'-vìſ-ébl. a. Uſeleſs, bringing no advantage.

UNSERVICEABLY, ůn-ſér'-vìſ-éb-lý. ad. Without uſe, without advantage.

UNSET, ůn-ſét'. a. Not ſet, not placed.

To UNSETTLE, ůn-ſét'l. v. a. To make uncertain; to move from a place; to overthrow.

UNSETTLED, ůn-ſét'ld. a. Not fixed in reſolution, not determined, not ſteady; unequable, not regular, changeable; not eſtabliſhed, not fixed in a place of abode.

UNSETTLEDNESS, ůn-ſét'ld-nés. ſ. Irreſolution, undetermined ſtate of mind; uncertainty, fluctuation.

UNSEVERED, ůn-ſév'-érd. a. Not parted, not divided.

To UNSEX, ůn-ſéks'. v. a. To make otherways than the ſex commonly is.

To UNSHACKLE, ůn-ſhák'l. v. a. To looſe from bonds.

UNSHADOWED, ůn-ſhád'-ődе. a. Not clouded, not darkened.

UNSHAKEABLE, ůn-ſhá'ke-ébl. a. Not ſubject to concuſſion.

UNSHAKED, ùn-ſhà'kt. a. Not ſhaken.

UNSHAKEN, ùn-ſhà'kn. a. Not agitated, not moved; not ſubject to concuſſion; not weakened in reſolution, not moved.

UNSHAMED, ùn-ſhà'md. a. Not ſhamed.

UNSHAPEN, ùn-ſhà'pn. a. Miſſhapen, deformed.

UNSHARED, ùn-ſhà'rd. a. Not partaken, not had in common.

To UNSHEATH, ùn-ſhè'th. v. a. To draw from the ſcabbard.

UNSHED, ùn-ſhèd'. a. Not ſpilt.

UNSHELTERED, ùn-ſhèl'-tùrd. a. Wanting protection.

UNSHIELDED, ùn-ſhè'l-dìd. a. Not guarded by the ſhield.

To UNSHIP, ùn-ſhìp'. v. a. To take out of a ſhip.

UNSHOCKED, ùn-ſhòkt'. a. Not diſguſted, not offended.

UNSHOD, ùn-ſhòd'. a. Having no ſhoes.

UNSHOOK, ùn-ſhòk'. part. a. Not ſhaken.

UNSHORN, ùn-ſhà'rn. a. Not clipped.

UNSHOT, ùn-ſhò' . part. a. Not hit by ſhot.

To UNSHOUT, ùn-ſhou't. v. a. To annihilate or retract a ſhout.

UNSHOWERED, ùn-ſhow'rd. a. Not watered by ſhowers.

UNSHRINKING, ùn-ſhrìngk'-ìng. a. Not recoiling.

UNSHUNNABLE, ùn-ſhùn nèbl. a. Inevitable.

UNSIFTED, ùn-ſìf'-tìd. a. Not parted by a ſieve; not tried.

UNSIGHT, ùn-sì'te. a. Not ſeeing.

UNSIGHTED, ùn-sì'te-ìd. a. Inviſible, not ſeen.

UNSIGHTLINESS, ùn-sì'te-lỳ-nès. ſ. Deformity, diſagreeableneſs to the eye.

UNSIGHTLY, ùn-sì'te-lỳ. a. Diſagreeable to the ſight.

UNSINCERE, ùn-sìn-ſè'r. a. Not hearty, not faithful; not genuine; impure, adulterated; not ſound, not ſolid.

UNSINCERITY, ùn-sìn-ſèr'-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Adulteration, cheat.

To UNSINEW, ùn-sìn'-ù. v. a. To deprive of ſtrength.

UNSINEWED, ùn-sìn'-ùd. a. Nerveleſs, weak.

UNSINGED, ùn-sìndzhd'. a. Not ſcorched, not touched by fire.

UNSINKING, ùn-sìngk'-ìng. a. Not ſinking.

UNSINNING, ùn-sìn'-nìng. a. Impeccable.

UNSCANNED, ùn-ſkànd'. a. Not meaſured, not computed.

UNSKILFUL, ùn-ſkìl'-fùl. a. Wanting art, wanting knowledge.

UNSKILFULLY, ùn-ſkìl'-fùl-ỳ. ad. Without knowledge, without art.

UNSKILFULNESS, ùn-ſkìl'-fùl-nès. ſ. Want of art, want of knowledge.

UNSKILLED, ùn ſkìld'. a. Wanting ſkill, wanting knowledge.

UNSLAIN, ùn-ſlà'ne. a. Not killed.

UNSLAKED, ùn-ſlà'kt. a. Not quenched.

UNSLEEPING, ùn-ſlè'p-ìng. a. Ever wakeful.

UNSLIPPING, ùn-ſlìp'-ìng. a. Not liable to ſlip, faſt.

UNSMIRCHED, ùn-ſmèrtſht'. a. Unpolluted, not ſtained.

UNSMOKED, ùn-ſmò'kt. a. Not ſmoked.

UNSOCIABLE, ùn-ſò'-ſhàbl. a. Not kind, not communicative of good.

UNSOCIABLY, ùn-ſò'-ſhàb-lỳ. ad. Not kindly.

UNSOILED, ùn-ſoi'ld. a. Not polluted, not tainted, not ſtained.

UNSOLD, ùn-ſò'ld. a. Not exchanged for money.

UNSOLDIERLIKE, ùn-ſò'l-dzhèr-lìke. a. Unbecoming a ſoldier.

UNSOLID, ùn-ſòl'-ìd. a. Fluid, not coherent.

UNSOLVED, ùn-ſòlvd'. a. Not ſolved.

UNSOPHISTICATED, ùn-ſò-fìs'-tỳ-kà-tìd. a. Not adulterated.

UNSORTED, ùn-ſòr'-tìd. a. Not diſtributed by proper ſeparation.

UNSOUGHT, ùn-ſà't. a. Had without ſeeking; not ſearched.

UNSOUND, ún-ſou'nd. a. Sickly, wanting health; not free from cracks; rotten, corrupted; not orthodox; not honeſt, not upright; not ſincere, not faithful; erroneous, wrong; not faſt under foot.

UNSOUNDED, ún-ſou'n-dîd. a. Not tried by the plummet.

UNSOUNDNESS, ún-ſou'nd-nés. ſ. Erroneouſneſs of belief, want of orthodoxy; corruptneſs of any kind; want of ſtrength, want of ſolidity.

UNSOURED, ún-ſou'rd. a. Not made ſour; not made moroſe.

UNSOWN, ún-ſo'ne. a. Not propagated by ſcattering ſeed.

UNSPARED, ún-ſpå'rd. a. Not ſpared.

UNSPARING, ún-ſpå'-rîng. a. Not ſparing, not parſimonious.

To UNSPEAK, ún-ſpé'k. v. a. To retract, to recant.

UNSPEAKABLE, ún-ſpé'k-ébl. a. Not to be expreſſed.

UNSPEAKABLY, ún-ſpé'k-éb-lý. ad. Inexpreſſibly, ineffably.

UNSPECIFIED, ún-ſpés'-ſý-fîde. a. Not particularly mentioned.

UNSPECULATIVE, ún-ſpék'-û-lå-tîv. a. Not theoretical.

UNSPED, ún-ſpéd'. a. Not diſpatched, not performed.

UNSPENT, ún-ſpént'. a. Not waſted, not diminiſhed, not weakened.

To UNSPHERE, ún-ſfé'r. v. a. To remove from it's orb.

UNSPIED, ún-ſpî'de. a. Not diſcovered, not ſeen.

UNSPILT, ún-ſpîlt'. a. Not ſhed; not ſpoiled.

To UNSPIRIT, ún-ſpîr'-ît. v. a. To diſpirit, to depreſs, to deject.

UNSPOILED, ún-ſpoi'ld. a. Not plundered, not pillaged; not marred.

UNSPOTTED, ún-ſpót'-tîd. a. Not marked with any ſtain; immaculate, not tainted with guilt.

UNSQUARED, ún-ſkwå'rd. a. Not formed, irregular.

UNSTABLE, ún-ſtå'bl. a. Not fixed, not faſt; inconſtant, irreſolute.

UNSTAID, ún-ſtå'de. a. Not cool, not prudent, not ſettled into diſcretion, not ſteady, mutable.

UNSTAIDNESS, ún-ſtå'de-nés. ſ. Indiſcretion, volatile mind.

UNSTAINED, ún-ſtå'nd. a. Not ſtained, not died, not diſcoloured.

UNSTANCHED, ún-ſtåntſht'. a. Not ſtopped, not ſtayed.

To UNSTATE, ún-ſtå'te. v. a. To put out of ſtate.

UNSTATUTABLE, ún-ſtåt'-tû-tébl. a. Contrary to ſtatute.

UNSTEADFAST, ún-ſtéd'-fåſt. a. Not fixed, not faſt.

UNSTEADILY, ún-ſtéd'-dý-lý. ad. Without any certainty; inconſtantly, not conſiſtently.

UNSTEADINESS, ún-ſtéd'-dý-nés. ſ. Want of conſtancy, irreſolution, mutability.

UNSTEADY, ún-ſtéd'-dý. a. Inconſtant, irreſolute; mutable, variable, changeable; not fixed, not ſettled.

UNSTEEPED, ún-ſté'pt. a. Not ſoaked.

To UNSTING, ún-ſtîng'. v. a. To diſarm of a ſting.

UNSTINTED, ún-ſtîn'-tîd. a. Not limited.

UNSTIRRED, ún-ſtûrd'. a. Not ſtirred, not agitated.

To UNSTITCH, ún-ſtîtſh'. v. a. To open by picking the ſtitches.

UNSTOOPING, ún-ſtô'-pîng. a. Not bending, not yielding.

To UNSTOP, ún-ſtóp'. v. a. To free from ſtop or obſtruction.

UNSTOPPED, ún-ſtópt'. a. Meeting no reſiſtance.

UNSTRAINED, ún-ſtrå'nd. a. Eaſy, not forced.

UNSTRAITENED, ún-ſtrå'tnd. a. Not contracted.

UNSTRENGTHENED, ún-ſtréngkth'nd. a. Not ſupported, not aſſiſted.

To UNSTRING, ún-ſtrîng'. v. a. To relax any thing ſtrung, to deprive of ſtrings; to looſe, to untie.

UNSTRUCK, ún-ſtrûk'. a. Not moved, not affected.

UNSTUDIED, ún-ſtûd'-ýd. a. Not premeditated, not laboured.

UNSTUFFED, ún-ſtûft'. a. Unfilled, unfurniſhed.

UNSUBSTANTIAL, ùn-ſùb-ſtàn'-ſhèl. a. Not ſolid, not palpable; not real.

UNSUCCEEDED, ùn-ſùk-ſè'-dìd. a. Not ſucceeded.

UNSUCCESSFUL, ùn-ſùk-ſès'-fùl. a. Not having the wiſhed event.

UNSUCCESSFULLY, ùn-ſùk-ſès'-fùl-ŷ. ad. Unfortunately, without ſucceſs.

UNSUCCESSFULNESS, ùn-ſùk-ſès'-fùl-nès. ſ. Want of ſucceſs, event contrary to wiſh.

UNSUCCESSIVE, ùn-ſùk-ſès'-sìv. a. Not proceeding by flux of parts.

UNSUCKED, ùn-ſùkt'. a. Not having the breaſts drawn.

UNSUFFERABLE, ùn-ſùf'-fèr-èbl. a. Not ſupportable, intolerable.

UNSUFFICIENCE, ùn-ſùf-fìſh'-èns. ſ. Inability to anſwer the end propoſed.

UNSUFFICIENT, ùn-ſùf-fìſh'-ènt. a. Unable, inadequate.

UNSUGARED, ùn-ſhùg'-ùrd. a. Not ſweetened with ſugar.

UNSUITABLE, ùn-ſù't-èbl. a. Not congruous, not equal, not proportionate.

UNSUITABLENESS, ùn-ſù't-èbl-nès. ſ. Incongruity, unfitneſs.

UNSUITING, ùn-ſù't-ìng. a. Not fitting, not becoming.

UNSULLIED, ùn-ſùl'-lŷd. a. Not fouled, not diſgraced, pure.

UNSUNG, ùn-ſùng'. a. Not celebrated in verſe, not recited in verſe.

UNSUNNED, ùn-ſùnd'. a. Not expoſed to the ſun.

UNSUPERFLUOUS, ùn-ſù-pèr'-flù-ùs. a. Not more than enough.

UNSUPPLANTED, ùn-ſùp-plànt'-ìd. a. Not forced, or thrown from under that which it ſupports; not defeated by ſtratagem.

UNSUPPLIED, ùn-ſùp-plì'de. a. Not ſupplied, not accommodated with ſomething neceſſary.

UNSUPPORTABLE, ùn-ſùp-pò'rt-èbl. a. Intolerable, ſuch as cannot be endured.

UNSUPPORTED, ùn-ſùp-pò'rt-ìd. a. Not ſuſtained, not held up; not aſſiſted.

UNSURE, ùn-ſhò'r. a. Not fixed, not certain.

UNSURMOUNTABLE, ùn-ſùr-mou'nt-èbl. a. Inſuperable, not to be overcome.

UNSUSCEPTIBLE, ùn-ſùſ-ſèp'-tìbl. a. Incapable, not liable to admit.

UNSUSPECT, ùn-ſùſ-pèkt'.
UNSUSPECTED, ùn-ſùſ-pèk'-tìd. } a.
Not conſidered as likely to do or mean ill.

UNSUSPECTING, ùn-ſùſ-pèk'-tìng. a. Not imagining that any ill is deſigned.

UNSUSPICIOUS, ùn-ſùſ-pìſh'-ùs. a. Having no ſuſpicion.

UNSUSTAINED, ùn-ſùſ-tà'nd. a. Not ſupported, not held up.

UNSWATHE, ùn-ſwà'the. v. a. To free from convolutions of bandage.

UNSWAYABLE, ùn-ſwà'-èbl. a. Not to be governed or influenced by another.

UNSWAYED, ùn-ſwà'de. a. Not wielded.

To **UNSWEAR**, ùn-ſwè're. v. a. Not to ſwear, to recant any thing ſworn.

To **UNSWEAT**, ùn-ſwèt'. v. a. To eaſe after fatigue.

UNSWEATING, ùn-ſwèt'-tìng. a. Not ſweating.

UNSWEET, ùn-ſwè't. a. Not ſweet, diſagreeable.

UNSWEPT, ùn-ſwèpt'. a. Not bruſhed away; not cleaned by ſweeping.

UNSWORN, ùn-ſwò'rn. a. Not bound by an oath.

UNTAINTED, ùn-tà'nt-ìd. a. Not ſullied, not polluted; not charged with any crime; not corrupted by mixture.

UNTAKEN, ùn-tà'kn. a. Not taken.

UNTALKED OF, ùn-tà'kt-òv. a. Not mentioned in the world.

UNTAMEABLE, ùn-tà'me-èbl. a. Not to be tamed, not to be ſubdued.

UNTAMED, ùn-tà'md. a. Not ſubdued, not ſuppreſſed.

To **UNTANGLE**, ùn-tàng'gl. v. a. To looſe from intricacy or convolution.

UNTASTED, ůn-tå′ſte-ìd. a. Not taſted, not tried by the palate.

UNTASTING, ůn-tå′ſte-ìng. a. Not perceiving any taſte; not trying by the palate.

UNTAUGHT, ůn-tå′t. a. Uninſtructed, uneducated, ignorant, unlettered; debarred from inſtruction; unſkilled, new, not having uſe or practice.

To **UNTEACH**, ůn-tě′tſh. v. a. To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.

UNTEACHABLE, ůn-tě′tſh-åbl. a. That cannot be taught.

UNTEMPERED, ůn-tém′-půrd. a. Not tempered.

UNTEMPTED, ůn-témp′-tìd. a. Not embarraſſed by temptation; not invited by any thing alluring.

UNTENABLE, ůn-tén′-åbl. a. Not to be held in poſſeſſion; not capable of defence.

UNTENANTED, ůn-tén′-én-tìd. a. Having no tenant.

UNTENDED, ůn-ténd′-ìd. a. Not having any attendance.

UNTENDER, ůn-tén′-důr. a. Wanting ſoftneſs, wanting affection.

UNTENDERED, ůn-tén′-důrd. a. Not offered.

To **UNTENT**, ůn-tént′. v. a. To bring out of a tent.

UNTENTED, ůn-tént′-ìd. a. Having no medicaments applied.

UNTERRIFIED, ůn-tér′-rỳ-fìde. a. Not affrighted, not ſtruck with fear.

UNTHANKED, ůn-thångkt′. a. Not repaid with acknowledgment of a kindneſs; not received with thankfulneſs.

UNTHANKFUL, ůn-thångk′-fůl. a. Ungrateful, returning no acknowledgment.

UNTHANKFULLY, ůn-thångk′-fůl-ỳ. ad. Without thanks.

UNTHANKFULNESS, ůn-thångk′-fůl-nés. ſ. Neglect or omiſſion of acknowledgment for good received.

UNTHAWED, ůn-thå′d. a. Not diſſolved after froſt.

To **UNTHINK**, ůn-thìngk′. v. a. To recal, or diſmiſs a thought.

UNTHINKING, ůn-thìngk′-ìng. a. Thoughtleſs, not given to reflection.

UNTHORNY, ůn-thå′r-nỳ. a. Not obſtructed by prickles.

UNTHOUGHT OF, ůn-thå′t-ǒv. a. Not regarded, not heeded.

To **UNTHREAD**, ůn-thréd′. v. a. To looſe.

UNTHREATENED, ůn-thrét′nd. a. Not menaced.

UNTHRIFT, ůn′-thrìft. ſ. An extravagant, a prodigal.

UNTHRIFT, ůn′-thrìft. a. Profuſe, waſteful, extravagant.

UNTHRIFTILY, ůn-thrìf′-tìl-ỳ. ad. Without frugality.

UNTHRIFTINESS, ůn-thrìf′-tỳ-nés. ſ. Waſte, prodigality, profuſion.

UNTHRIFTY, ůn-thrìf′-tỳ. a. Prodigal, profuſe, laviſh, waſteful; not eaſily made to thrive or fatten.

URTHRIVING, ůn-thrì′-vìng. a. Not thriving, not proſpering.

To **UNTHRONE**, ůn-thrò′ne. v. a. To pull down from a throne.

To **UNTIE**, ůn-tỳ′. v. a. To unbind, to free from bonds; to looſen from convolution or knot; to ſet free from any obſtruction; to reſolve, to clear.

UNTIED, ůn-tì′de. a. Not bound, not gathered in a knot; not faſtened by any binding or knot.

UNTIL, ůn-tìl′. ad. To the time that; to the place that.

UNTIL, ůn-tìl′. prep. To: uſed of time.

To **UNTILE**, ůn-tì′le. v. a. To take off the tiles.

UNTILLED, ůn-tìld′. a. Not cultivated.

UNTIMBERED, ůn-tìm′-bůrd. a. Not furniſhed with timber; weak.

UNTIMELY, ůn-tì′me-lỳ. a. Happening before the natural time.

UNTIMELY, ůn-tì′me-lỳ. ad. Before the natural time.

UNTINGED, ůn-tìndzhd′. a. Not ſtained, not diſcoloured; not infected.

UNTIRABLE, ůn-tì′r-ébl. a. Indefatigable, unwearied.

UNTIRED, ůn-tì′rd. a. Not made weary.

UNTITLED, ůn-tì′tld. a. Having no title.

UNTO, ŭn'-tô. prep. To. It was the old word for To, now obſolete.

UNTOLD, ŭn-tỏ'ld. a. Not related; not revealed.

UNTOUCHED, ŭn-tŭtſht'. a. Not touched, not reached; not moved, not affected; not meddled with.

UNTOWARD, ŭn-tỏ'-wėrd. a. Froward, perverſe, vexatious, not eaſily guided or taught; awkward, ungraceful.

UNTOWARDLY, ŭn-tỏ'-wėrd-lẏ. a. Awkward, perverſe, froward.

UNTOWARDLY, ŭn-tỏ'-wėrd-lẏ. ad. Awkwardly, perverſely.

UNTRACEABLE, ŭn-trå'ſe-ėbl. a. Not to be traced.

UNTRACED, ŭn-trå'ſt. a. Not marked by any footſteps.

UNTRACTABLE, ŭn-tråk'-tåbl. a. Not yielding to common meaſures and management; rough, difficult.

UNTRACTABLENESS, ŭn-tråk'-tåbl-nės. ſ. Unwillingneſs, or unfitneſs to be regulated or managed.

UNTRADING, ŭn-trå'-dĭng. a. Not engaged in commerce.

UNTRAINED, ŭn-trå'nd. a. Not educated, not inſtructed, not diſciplined; irregular, ungovernable.

UNTRANSFERRABLE, ŭn-trånſ-fėr'-rėbl. a. Incapable of being given from one to another.

UNTRANSPARENT, ŭn-trånſ-på'-rėnt. a. Not diaphanous, opaque.

UNTRAVELLED, ŭn-tråv'-ĭld. a. Never trodden by paſſengers; having never ſeen foreign countries.

To **UNTREAD**, ŭn-trėd'. v. a. To tread back, to go back in the ſame ſteps.

UNTREASURED, ŭn-trėzh'-ŭrd. a. Not laid up, not repoſited.

UNTREATABLE, ŭn-trė't-ėbl. a. Not treatable, not practicable.

UNTRIED, ŭn-trī'de. a. Not yet attempted; not yet experienced; not having paſſed trial.

UNTRIUMPHABLE, ŭn-trī'-ŭmf-ėbl. a. Which allows no triumph.

UNTROD, ŭn-trŏd'. } a. Not
UNTRODDEN, ŭn-trŏd'n. } paſſed, not marked by the foot.

UNTROLLED, ŭn-trỏ'ld. a. Not bowled, not rolled along.

UNTROUBLED, ŭn-trŭb'ld. a. Not diſturbed by care, ſorrow, or guilt; not agitated, not confuſed; not interrupted in the natural courſe; tranſparent, clear.

UNTRUE, ŭn-trô'. a. Falſe, contrary to reality; falſe, not faithful.

UNTRULY, ŭn-trô'-ly. ad. Falſely, not according to truth.

UNTRUSTINESS, ŭn-trŭs'-tẏ-nės. ſ. Unfaithfulneſs.

UNTRUTH, ŭn-trô'th. ſ. Falſehood, contrariety to reality; moral falſehood, not veracity; treachery, want of fidelity; falſe aſſertion.

UNTUNABLE, ŭn-tŭ'n-ėbl. a. Unharmonious, not muſical.

To **UNTUNE**, ŭn-tŭ'n. v. a. To make incapable of harmony; to diſorder.

UNTURNED, ŭn-tŭrnd'. a. Not turned.

UNTUTORED, ŭn-tŭ'-tŭrd. a. Uninſtructed, untaught.

To **UNTWINE**, ŭn-twī'ne. v. a. To open what is held together by convolution; to open what is wrapped on itſelf; to ſeparate that which claſps round any thing.

To **UNTWIST**, ŭn-twĭſt'. v. a. To ſeparate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themſelves.

To **UNTY**, ŭn-tẏ'. v. a. To looſe. See Untie.

To **UNVAIL**, ŭn-vå'le. v. a. To uncover, to ſtrip of a veil.

UNVALUABLE, ŭn-vål'-ŭ-ėbl. a. Ineſtimable, being above price.

UNVALUED, ŭn-vål'-ŭd. a. Not prized, neglected; ineſtimable, above price.

UNVANQUISHED, ŭn-vång'-kwĭſht. a. Not conquered, not overcome.

UNVARIABLE, ŭn-vå'-rẏ-åbl. a. Not changeable, not mutable.

UNVARIED, ŭn-vå'-rẏd. a. Not changed, not diverſified.

UNVARNISHED, ŭn-vå'r-nĭſht. a. Not overlaid with varniſh; not adorned, not decorated.

UNVARYING, ůn-vå´-rý-ìng. a. Not liable to change.

To UNVEIL, ůn-vé´le. v. a. To diſcloſe, to ſhow.

UNVEILEDLY, ůn-vē´le-ìd-lý. ad. Plainly, without diſguiſe.

UNVENTILATED, ůn-vėn´-tý-lå-tìd. a. Not fanned by the wind.

UNVERITABLE, ůn-vėr´-ý-tåbl. a. Not true.

UNVERSED, ůn-vėrſt´. a. Unacquainted, unſkilled.

UNVEXED, ůn-vėkſt´. a. Untroubled, undiſturbed.

UNVIOLATED, ůn-vì´-ô-lå-tìd. a. Not injured, not broken.

UNVIRTUOUS, ůn-vėr´-tů-ůs. a. Wanting virtue.

UNVISITED, ůn-vìz´-ìt-ìd. a. Not reſorted to.

UNUNIFORM, ůn-ů´-ný-fårm. a. Wanting uniformity.

UNVOYAGEABLE, ůn-voy´ ė-dzhėbl. a. Not to be paſſed over or voyaged.

UNURGED, ůn-ůrdzhd´. a. Not incited, not preſſed.

UNUSED, ůn-ů´zd. a. Not put to uſe, unemployed; not accuſtomed.

UNUSEFUL, ůn-ů´ſ-fůl. a. Uſeleſs, ſerving no purpoſe.

UNUSUAL, ůn-ů´-zhů-ėl. a. Not common, not frequent, rare.

UNUSUALLY, ůn-ů´-zhů-ėl-ý. ad. Not in the uſual manner.

UNUSUALNESS, ůn-ů´-zhů-ėl-nės. ſ. Uncommonneſs, infrequency.

UNUTTERABLE, ůn-ůt´-tůr-ėbl. a. Ineffable, inexpreſſible.

UNVULNERABLE, ůn-vůl´-nėr-ėbl. a. Exempt from wound, not vulnerable.

UNWAKENED, ůn-wå´knd. a. Not rouſed from ſleep.

UNWALLED, ůn-wå´ld. a. Having no walls.

UNWARES, ůn-wå´rz. ad. Unexpectedly, before any caution.

UNWARILY, ůn-wå´-rìl-ý. ad. Without caution, careleſsly.

UNWARINESS, ůn-wå´-rý-nės. ſ. Want of caution, careleſſneſs.

UNWARLIKE, ůn-wå´r-like. a. Not fit for war, not uſed to war.

UNWARNED, ůn-wå´rnd. a. Not cautioned, not made wary.

UNWARRANTABLE, ůn-wŏr´-rėn-tėbl. a. Not defenſible, not to be juſtified, not allowed.

UNWARRANTABLY, ůn-wŏr´-rėn-tėb-lý. ad. Not juſtifiably, not defenſibly.

UNWARRANTED, ůn-wŏr´-rėn-tìd. a. Not aſcertained, uncertain.

UNWARY, ůn-wå´-rý. a. Wanting caution, imprudent, haſty, precipitate; unexpected.

UNWASHED, ůn-wŏſht´. a. Not waſhed, not cleanſed by waſhing.

UNWASTED, ůn-wå´ſ-tìd. a. Not conſumed, not diminiſhed.

UNWASTING, ůn-wå´ſ-tìng. a. Not growing leſs.

UNWAYED, ůn-wå´de. a. Not uſed to travel.

UNWEAKENED, ůn-wė´knd. a. Not weakened.

UNWEAPONED, ůn-wė´pnd. a. Not furniſhed with offenſive arms.

UNWEARIABLE, ůn-wė´-rý ėbl. a. Not to be tired.

UNWEARIED, ůn-wė´-rýd. a. Not tired, not fatigued; indefatigable, continual, not to be ſpent.

To UNWEARY, ůn-wė´-rý. v. a. To refreſh after wearineſs.

UNWED, ůn-wėd´. a. Unmarried.

UNWEDGEABLE, ůn-wėdzh´-ėbl. a. Not to be cloven.

UNWEEDED, ůn-wė´d-ìd. a. Not cleared from weeds.

UNWEEPED, ůn-wė´pt. a. Not lamented. Now UNWEPT.

UNWEETING, ůn-wė´-tìng. a. Ignorant, unknowing.

UNWEIGHED, ůn-wå´de. a. Not examined by the balance; not conſidered, negligent.

UNWEIGHING, ůn-wå´-ìng. a. Inconſiderate, thoughtleſs.

UNWELCOME, ůn-wėl´-kům. a. Not pleaſing, not grateful.

UNWEPT, ůn-wėpt´. a. Not lamented, not bemoaned.

UNWET, ůn-wėt´. a. Not moiſt.

UNWHIPT, ůn-hwìpt´. a. Not puniſhed, not corrected.

UNWHOLESOME, ůn-hō´le-ſům. a.

Inſalubrious, miſchievous to health; corrupt, tainted.

UNWIELDILY, ŭn-wė́'l-dŷ-lŷ. ad. Heavily, with difficult motion.

UNWIELDINESS, ŭn-wė́'l-dŷ-nės. ſ. Heavineſs; difficulty to move, or be moved.

UNWIELDY, ŭn-wė́'l-dŷ. a. Unmanageable, not eaſily moving or moved, bulky, weighty, ponderous.

UNWILLING, ŭn-wĭl'-lĭng. a. Loath, not contented, not inclined, not complying by inclination.

UNWILLINGLY, ŭn-wĭl'-lĭng-lŷ. ad. Not with good-will, not without loathneſs.

UNWILLINGNESS, ŭn-wĭl'-lĭng-nės. ſ. Loathneſs, diſinclination.

To UNWIND, ŭn-wī'nd. v. a. To ſeparate any thing convolved, to untwiſt, to untwine; to diſentangle, to looſe from entanglement.

To UNWIND, ŭn-wī'nd. v. n. To admit evolution.

UNWIPED, ŭn-wī'pt. a. Not cleared.

UNWISE, ŭn-wī'ze. a. Weak, defective in wiſdom.

UNWISELY, ŭn-wī'ze-lŷ. ad. Weakly, not prudently, not wiſely.

To UNWISH, ŭn-wĭſh'. v. a. To wiſh that which is, not to be.

UNWISHED, ŭn-wĭſht'. a. Not ſought, not deſired.

To UNWIT, ŭn-wĭt'. v. a. To deprive of underſtanding.

UNWITHDRAWING, ŭn-wĭth-drå'-ĭng. a. Continually liberal.

UNWITHSTOOD, ŭn-wĭth-ſtŭd'. a. Not oppoſed.

UNWITNESSED, ŭn-wĭt'-nėſt. a. Wanting evidence, wanting notice.

UNWITTINGLY, ŭn-wĭt'-tĭng-lŷ. ad. Without knowledge, without conſciouſneſs.

UNWONTED, ŭn-wŭn'-tĭd. a. Uncommon, unuſual, rare, infrequent; unaccuſtomed, unuſed.

UNWORKING, ŭn-wŭrk'-ĭng. a. Living without labour.

UNWORSHIPPED, ŭn-wŭr'-ſhĭpt. a. Not adored.

UNWORTHILY, ŭn-wŭr'-thŷ-lŷ. ad. Not according to deſert.

UNWORTHINESS, ŭn-wŭr'-thŷ-nės. ſ. Want of worth, want of merit.

UNWORTHY, ŭn-wŭr'-thŷ. a. Not deſerving; want of merit; mean; not ſuitable, not adequate; unbecoming, vile.

UNWOUND, ŭn-wou'nd. part. paſſ. and pret. of Unwind. Untwiſted.

UNWOUNDED, ŭn-wô'n-dĭd. a. Not wounded; not hurt.

To UNWRAP, ŭn-răp'. v. a. To open what is folded.

To UNWREATH, ŭn-rė́'th. v. a. To untwine.

UNWRITING, ŭn-rī'-tĭng. a. Not aſſuming the character of an author.

UNWRITTEN, ŭn-rĭt'n. a. Not conveyed by writing, oral, traditional.

UNWROUGHT, ŭn-rå't. a. Not laboured, not manufactured.

UNWRUNG, ŭn-rŭng'. a. Not pinched.

UNYIELDED, ŭn-yė́'ld-ĭd. a. Not given up.

To UNYOKE, ŭn-yô'ke. v. a. To looſe from the yoke, to part, to diſjoin.

UNYOKED, ŭn-yô'kt. a. Having never worn a yoke; licentious, unreſtrained.

UNZONED, ŭn-zô'nd. a. Not bound with a girdle.

VOCABLE, vô'-kėbl. ſ. A word.

VOCABULARY, vô-kăb'-ŭ-lėr-ŷ. ſ. A dictionary, a lexicon, a word book.

VOCAL, vô'-kėl. a. Having a voice, uttered or modulated by the voice.

VOCALITY, vô-kăl'-ĭt-ŷ. ſ. Power of utterance, quality of being utterable by the voice.

To VOCALIZE, vô'-kå-līze. v. a. To form into voice.

VOCALLY, vô'-kėl-ŷ. ad. In words, articulately.

VOCATION, vô-kå'-ſhŭn. ſ. Calling by the will of God; ſummons, trade; employment.

VOCATIVE, vŏk'-å-tĭv. ſ. The grammatical caſe uſed in calling or ſpeaking to.

VOCIFERATION, vô-ſĭf-ėr-å'-ſhŭn. ſ. Clamour, outcry.

VOCIFEROUS, vŏ-sĭf'-ĕr-ŭs. a. Clamorous, noiſy.

VOGUE, vŏ'ge. ſ. Faſhion, mode.

VOICE, voi's. ſ. Sound emitted by the mouth; ſound of the mouth, as diſtinguiſhed from that uttered by another mouth; any ſound made by breath; vote, ſuffrage, opinion expreſſed.

VOICED, voi'ſt. a. Furniſhed with a voice.

VOID, voi'd. a. Empty, vacant; vain, ineffectual, null; unſupplied, unoccupied; wanting, unfurniſhed, empty, unſubſtantial, unreal.

VOID, voi'd. ſ. An empty ſpace, vacuum, vacancy.

To VOID, voi'd. v. a. To quit, to leave empty; to emit, to pour out; to emit as excrement; to vacate, to nullify, to annul.

To VOID, voi'd. v. n. To be emitted; to receive what is emitted.

VOIDABLE, voi'd-ĕbl. a. Such as may be annulled.

VOIDANCE, voi'-dăns. ſ. The act of emptying; ejection from a benefice.

VOIDER, voi'd-ŭr. ſ. A baſket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

VOIDNESS, voi'd-nĕs. ſ. Emptineſs, vacuity; nullity, inefficacy; want of ſubſtantiality.

VOITURE, voi'-tŭr. ſ. Carriage.

VOLANT, vŏ'-lănt. a. Flying, paſſing through the air; nimble, active.

VOLATICK, vŏ-lăt'-ĭk. a. Flying, fleeting, inconſtant.

VOLATILE, vŏl'-ă-tĭl. a. Flying through the air; having the power to paſs off by ſpontaneous evaporation; lively, fickle, changeable of mind.

VOLATILE, vŏl'-ă-tĭl. ſ. A winged animal.

VOLATILENESS, vŏl'-ă-tĭl-nĕs. } ſ.
VOLATILITY, vŏl-ă-tĭl'-ĭt-ŷ. }
The quality of flying away by evaporation, not fixity; mutability of mind.

VOLATILIZATION, vŏl'-ă-tĭl-ĭ-ză"-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making volatile.

To VOLATILIZE, vŏl'-ă-tĭl-ĭze. v. a. To make volatile, to ſubtilize to the higheſt degree.

VOLCANO, vŏl-kă'-nŏ ſ. A burning mountain.

VOLE, vŏ'le. ſ. A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

VOLERY, vŏ'-lĕ-rŷ. ſ. A flight of birds.

VOLITATION, vŏl-ŷ-tă'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or power of flying.

VOLITION, vŏ-lĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of willing, the power of choice exerted.

VOLITIVE, vŏl'-ĭt-ĭv. a. Having the power to will.

VOLLEY, vŏl'-lŷ. ſ. A flight of ſhot; a burſt, an emiſſion of many at once.

To VOLLEY, vŏl'-lŷ. v. n. To throw out.

VOLLIED, vŏl'-lŷd. a. Diſploded, diſcharged with a volley.

VOLT, vŏ'lt. ſ. A round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horſe going ſideways round a centre.

VOLUBILITY, vŏl-ŭ-bĭl'-ĭt-ŷ. ſ. The act or power of rolling; activity of tongue, fluency of ſpeech; mutability; liableneſs to revolution.

VOLUBLE, vŏl'-ŭbl. a. Formed ſo as to roll eaſily, formed ſo as to be eaſily put in motion; rolling, having quick motion; nimble, active; fluent of words.

VOLUBLY, vŏl'-ŭ-blŷ. ad. In a rolling eaſy manner, with volubility.

VOLUME, vŏl'-yŭm. ſ. Something rolled, or convolved; as much as ſeems convolved at once; a book.

VOLUMINOUS, vŏ-lŭ'-mĭn-ŭs. a. Conſiſting of many complications; conſiſting in many volumes or books; copious, diffuſive.

VOLUMINOUSLY, vŏ-lŭ'-mĭn-ŭſ-lŷ. ad. In many volumes or books.

VOLUNTARILY, vŏl'-ŭn-tĕr-ĭl-ŷ. ad. Spontaneouſly, of one's own accord, without compulſion.

VOLUNTARY, vŏl'-ŭn-tĕr-ŷ. a. Acting without compulſion, acting by choice; willing, acting with willingneſs;

ingneſs; done without compulſion; acting of it's own accord.

VOLUNTARY, vòl'-ùn-tèr-ỳ. ſ. A piece of muſick played at will.

VOLUNTEER, vòl-ùn-tè'r. ſ. A ſoldier who enters into the ſervice of his own accord.

To VOLUNTEER, vòl-ùn-tè'r. v. n. To go for a ſoldier.

VOLUPTUARY, vò-lùp'-tù-èr-ỳ. ſ. A man given up to pleaſure, and luxury.

VOLUPTUOUS, vò-lùp'-tù-ùs. a. Given to exceſs of pleaſure, luxurious.

VOLUPTUOUSLY, vò-lùp'-tù-ùſ-lỳ. ad. Luxuriouſly, with indulgence of exceſſive pleaſure.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, vò-lùp'-tù-ùſ-nès. ſ. Luxuriouſneſs, addictedneſs to exceſs of pleaſure.

VOLUTATION, vò'-ù-tà'-ſhùn. ſ. Wallowing, rolling.

VOLUTE, vò-lù't. ſ. A member of a column.

VOMICA, vòm'-ỳ-kà. ſ. An encyſted tumour in the lungs.

VOMICK-NUT, vòm'-ìk-nùt. ſ. A kind of poiſon that kills by exceſſive vomiting.

To VOMIT, vòm'-ìt. v. n. To caſt up the contents of the ſtomach.

To VOMIT, vòm'-ìt. v. a. To throw up from the ſtomach; to throw up with violence from any hollow.

VOMIT, vòm'-ìt. ſ. The matter thrown up from the ſtomach; an emetick medicine, a medicine that cauſes vomiting.

VOMITION, vò-mìſh'-ùn. ſ. The act or power of vomiting.

VOMITIVE, vòm'-ìt-ìv. a. Emetick, cauſing vomits.

VOMITORY, vòm'-ỳ-tùr-ỳ. a. Procuring vomits, emetick.

VORACIOUS, vò-rà'-ſhùs. a. Greedy to eat, ravenous.

VORACIOUSLY, vò-rà'-ſhùſ-lỳ. ad. Greedily, ravenouſly.

VORACIOUSNESS, vò-rà'-ſhùſ-nès. } ſ.
VORACITY, vò-ràs'-ìt-ỳ. }
Greedineſs, ravenouſneſs.

VORTEX, vå'r-tèks. ſ. Any thing whirled round.

VORTICAL, vå'r-tỳ-kèl. a. Having a whirling motion.

VORTICES, vå'r-tỳ-sèz. plur. of Vortex.

VOTARESS, vò'-tèr-ès. ſ. A woman devoted to any worſhip or ſtate.

VOTARIST, vò'-tèr-ìſt. ſ. One devoted to any perſon or thing.

VOTARY, vò'-tèr-ỳ. ſ. One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular ſervice, worſhip, ſtudy, or ſtate of life.

VOTARY, vò'-tèr-ỳ. a. Conſequent to a vow.

VOTE, vò'te. ſ. Suffrage, voice given and numbered.

To VOTE, vò'te. v. a. To chooſe by ſuffrage, to determine by ſuffrage; to give by vote.

VOTER, vò'-tùr. ſ. One who has the right of giving his voice or ſuffrage.

VOTIVE, vò'-tìv. a. Given by vow.

To VOUCH, vou'tſh. v. a. To call to witneſs, to obteſt; to atteſt, to warrant to maintain.

To VOUCH, vou'tſh. v. n. To bear witneſs, to appear as a witneſs.

VOUCH, vou'tſh. ſ. Warrant, atteſtation. Not in uſe.

VOUCHER, vou'tſh-ùr. ſ. One who gives witneſs to any thing; a writing by which any thing is avouched; a receipt for money paid on account of another.

To VOUCHSAFE, voutſh-ſà'fe. v. a. To permit any thing to be done without danger; to condeſcend to grant.

VOUCHSAFEMENT, voutſh-ſà'fe-mènt. ſ. Grant, condeſcenſion.

VOW, vow'. ſ. Any promiſe made to a divine power, an act of devotion; a ſolemn promiſe, commonly uſed for a promiſe of love or matrimony.

To VOW, vow'. v. a. To conſecrate by a ſolemn dedication, to give to a divine power.

To VOW, vow'. v. n. To make vows or ſolemn promiſes.

VOWEL, vow'-ll. ſ. A letter which can be uttered by itſelf.

VOWFELLOW, vow'-fėl-lō. ſ. One bound by the ſame vow.

VOYAGE, voy'-ėdzh. ſ. A travel by ſea.

To **VOYAGE**, voy'-ėdzh. v. n. To travel by ſea.

To **VOYAGE**, voy'-ėdzh. v. a. To travel, to paſs over.

VOYAGER, voy'-ėdzh-ůr. ſ. One who travels by ſea.

UP, ůp'. ad. Aloft, on high, not down; out of bed, in the ſtate of being riſen from reſt; in the ſtate of being riſen from a ſeat; from a ſtate of decumbiture or concealment; in a ſtate of being built; above the horizon; to a ſtate of advancement; in a ſtate of climbing; in a ſtate of inſurrection; in a ſtate of being increaſed or raiſed; from a remoter place, coming to any perſon or place; from younger to elder years; Up and down, diſperſedly, here and there; backward and forward; Up to, to an equal height with; adequately to; Up with, a phraſe that ſignifies the act of raiſing any thing to give a blow.

Up, ůp'. interj. A word exhorting to riſe from bed; a word of exhortation exciting or rouſing to action.

UP, ůp'. prep. From a lower to a higher part, not down.

To **UPBEAR**, ůp-bėre. v. a. To ſuſtain aloft, to ſupport in elevation; to raiſe aloft; to ſupport from falling.

UPBORE, ůp-bōre. pret. of UPBEAR.

UPBORN, ůp-bōrn. part. paſſ. of UPBEAR.

To **UPBRAID**, ůp-brāde. v. a. To charge contemptuouſly with any thing diſgraceful; to object as matter of reproach; to urge with reproach; to reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher; to treat with contempt.

UPBRAIDER, ůp-brāde-ůr. ſ. One that reproaches.

UPBRAIDINGLY, ůp-brāde-ing-lý. ad. By way of reproach.

UPBROUGHT, ůp-brāt, part. paſſ. of UPBRING. Educated, nurtured.

UPCAST, ůp-kāſt'. part. a. Thrown upwards.

UPCAST, ůp'-kāſt. ſ. A term of bowling, a throw, a caſt.

To **UPGATHER**, ůp-gāth'-ůr. v. a. To contract.

UPHELD, ůp-hėld'. pret. and part. paſſ. of UPHOLD. Maintained, ſuſtained.

UPHILL, ůp'-hīl. a. Difficult, like the labour of climbing a hill.

To **UPHOARD**, ůp-hōrd. v. a. To treaſure, to ſtore, to accumulate in private places.

To **UPHOLD**, ůp-hōld. v. a. To lift on high; to ſupport, to ſuſtain, to keep from falling; to keep from declenſion; to ſupport in any ſtate of life; to continue, to keep from defeat; to continue without failing.

UPHOLDEN, ůp-hōldn. part. paſſ. of UPHOLD.

UPHOLDER, ůp-hōl-důr. ſ. A ſupporter; an undertaker, one who provides for funerals.

UPHOLSTERER, ůp-hōlſ-tėr-ůr. ſ. One who furniſhes houſes, one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

UPLAND, ůp'-lānd. ſ. Higher ground.

UPLAND, ůp'-lānd. a. Higher in ſituation.

UPLANDISH, ůp-lānd'-iſh. a. Mountainous, inhabiting mountains.

To **UPLAY**, ůp-lā'. v. a. To hoard, to lay up.

To **UPLIFT**, ůp-lift'. v. a. To raiſe aloft.

UPMOST, ůp'-mōſt. a. Higheſt, topmoſt.

UPON, ůp-pōn'. prep. Not under, noting being on the top or outſide; thrown over the body, as clothes; by way of imprecation or infliction; it expreſſes obteſtation, or proteſtation; in immediate conſequence of; with reſpect to; in, noting a particular day; noting reliance or truſt; near to, noting ſituation; on pain of; by inference from; exactly, according to; by, noting the means of ſupport.

UPPER, ůp'-pėr. a. Superiour in place, higher; higher in power.

UPPERHAND, ůp-pėr-hå'nd. ſ. The advantage.

UPPERMOST, ůp'-pėr-můſt. a. Higheſt in place; higheſt in power or authority; predominant, moſt powerful.

UPPISH, ůp'-piſh. a. Proud, arrogant.

To **UPRAISE**, ůp-rå'ze. v. a. To raiſe up, exalt.

To **UPREAR**, ůp-rė'r. v. a. To rear on high.

UPRIGHT, ůp'-rite. a. Straight up, perpendicularly erect; erected, picked up; honeſt, not declining from the right.

UPRIGHT, ůp'-rite. ſ. Elevation; any thing erect.

UPRIGHTLY, ůp'-rite-lý. ad. Perpendicularly to the horizon; honeſtly, without deviation from the right.

UPRIGHTNESS, ůp'-rite-nės. ſ. Perpendicular erection; honeſty, integrity.

To **UPRISE**, ůp-ri'ze. v. n. To riſe from decumbiture; to riſe from below the horizon; to riſe with acclivity.

UPRISE, ůp'-rize. ſ. Appearance above the horizon.

UPROAR, ůp'-rôre. ſ. Tumult, buſtle, diſturbance, confuſion.

To **UPROAR**, ůp-rő're. v. a. To throw into confuſion.

To **UPROOT**, ůp-rő't. v. a. To tear up by the root.

To **UPROUSE**, ůp-rou'z. v. a. To waken from ſleep, to excite to action.

UPSHOT, ůp'-ſhôt. ſ. Concluſion, end, laſt amount, final event.

UPSIDE-DOWN, ůp'-ſide-dow"n. An adverbial form of ſpeech. With total reverſement, in complete diſorder.

To **UPSTAND**, ůp-ſtånd'. v. n. To be erect.

To **UPSTAY**, ůp-ſtå'. v. a. To ſuſtain, to ſupport.

To **UPSTART**, ůp-ſtå'rt. v. n. To ſpring up ſuddenly.

UPSTART, ůp'-ſtårt. ſ. One ſuddenly raiſed to wealth, power, or honour.

To **UPSTAY**, ůp-ſtå'. v. a. To ſuſtain, to ſupport.

To **UPSWARM**, ůp-ſwå'rm. v. a. To raiſe in a ſwarm.

To **UPTURN**, ůp-tůrn'. v. a. To throw up, to furrow.

UPWARD, ůp'-wėrd. a. Directed to a higher part.

UPWARD, ůp'-wėrd. } ad. Towards a
UPWARDS, ůp'-wėrdz. } higher place; towards Heaven and God; with reſpect to the higher part; more than, with tendency to a higher or greater number; towards the ſource.

URANOSCOPIST, ů-rå-nôs'-kô-piſt. ſ. One who contemplates the heavenly bodies.

URANOSCOPY, ů-rå-nôs'-kô-pý. ſ. The contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

URBAN, ůr'-bån. a. Belonging or relating to the town.

URBANE, ůr-bå'ne. a. Civil, elegant, polite.

URBANITY, ůr-bån'-it-ý. ſ. Civility, elegance, politeneſs; facetiouſneſs.

URCHIN, ůr'-tſhin. ſ. A hedge-hog; a name of ſlight anger to a child.

URE, ů'r. ſ. Practice, uſe.

URETER, ů'-rė-tůr. ſ. A long and ſmall canal to carry the urine from the baſon of the kidney to the bladder.

URETHRA, ů-rė'-thrå. ſ. The paſſage of the urine from the bladder.

To **URGE**, ůrdzh'. v. a. To incite, to puſh; to provoke, to exaſperate; to follow cloſe ſo as to impel; to preſs, to enforce; to importune; to ſolicit.

To **URGE**, ůrdzh'. v. n. To preſs forward.

URGENCY, ůr'-dzhėn-ſý. ſ. Preſſure of difficulty.

URGENT, ůr'-dzhėnt. a. Cogent, preſſing, violent; importunate, vehement in ſolicitation.

URGENTLY, ůr′-dzhènt-lý. ad. Cogently, violently, vehemently, importunately.

URGER, ůrdzh′-ůr. ſ. One who preſſes.

URINAL, ů′-rý-nèl, ſ. A bottle in which water is kept for inſpection.

URINARY, ů′-rý-nèr-ý. a. Relating to the urine.

URINATIVE, ů′-rý-nå-tìv. a. Working by urine, provoking urine.

URINE, ů′-rìn. ſ. Animal water.

To URINE, ů′-rìn. v. n. To make water.

URINOUS, ů′-rìn-ůs. a. Partaking of urine.

URN, ůrn′. ſ. Any veſſel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body; a water-pot; the veſſel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

UROSCOPY, ů-ròs′-kò-pý. ſ. Inſpection of urine.

US, ůs′. The oblique caſe of We.

USAGE, ů′-zìdzh. ſ. Treatment; cuſtom; practice long continued; manners, behaviour.

USAGER, ů′-zìdzh-ůr. ſ. One who has the uſe of any thing in truſt for another.

USANCE, ů′-ſèns. ſ. Uſe, proper employment; uſury, intereſt paid for money.

USE, ů′s. ſ. The act of employing any thing to any purpoſe; qualities that make a thing proper for any purpoſe; need of, occaſion on which a thing can be employed; advantage received, power of receiving advantage; convenience, help; practice, habit; cuſtom, common occurrence; intereſt, money paid for the uſe of money.

To USE, ů′z. v. a. To employ to any purpoſe; to accuſtom, to habituate; to treat; to practiſe; to behave.

To USE, ů′z. v. n. To be accuſtomed, to practiſe cuſtomarily; to be cuſtomarily in any manner, to be wont.

USEFUL, ů′ſ-fůl. a. Convenient, profitable to any end, conducive or helpful to any purpoſe.

USEFULLY, ů′ſ-fůl-ý. ad. In ſuch a manner as to help forward ſome end.

USEFULNESS, ů′ſ-fůl-nès. ſ. Conduciveneſs or helpfulneſs to ſome end.

USELESSLY, ů′ſ-lèſ-lý. ad. Without the quality of anſwering any purpoſe.

USELESSNESS, ů′ſ-lèſ-nès. ſ. Unfitneſs to any end.

USELESS, ů′ſ-lès. a. Anſwering no purpoſe, having no end.

USER, ů′-zůr. ſ. One who uſes.

USHER, ůſh′-ůr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to introduce ſtrangers, or walk before a perſon of high rank; an under-teacher.

To USHER, ůſh′-ůr. v. a. To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger, to forerun.

USQUEBAUGH, ůſ-kwè-bå′. ſ. A compounded diſtilled ſpirit, being drawn on aromaticks.

USTION, ůs′-tſhůn, ſ. The act of burning, the ſtate of being burned.

USTORIOUS, ůſ-tò′-rý-ůs. a. Having the quality of burning.

USUAL, ů′-zhů-èl. a. Common, frequent, cuſtomary.

USUALLY, ů′-zhů-èl-ý. ad. Commonly, frequently, cuſtomarily.

USUALNESS, ů′-zhů-èl-nès. ſ. Commonneſs, frequency.

USUFRUCT, ů′-ſů-frůkt. ſ. The temporary uſe of any thing, the enjoyment of property without power to alienate.

USUFRUCTUARY, ů-ſů-frůk′-tů-èr-ý. ſ. One who has the uſe or temporary enjoyment of any thing without the power of alienation.

To USURE, ů′-zhůr. v. n. To practiſe uſury, to take intereſt for money.

USURER, ů′-zhèr-ůr. ſ. One who puts money out at intereſt.

USURIOUS, ů-zů′-rý-ůs. a. Given to the practice of uſury, exorbitantly greedy of profit.

USURIOUSLY, ů-zů′-rý-ůſ-lý. ad. In an uſurious manner.

To USURP, ů-zůrp′. v. a. To poſſeſs by force or intruſion, to ſeize or poſſeſs without right.

USURPATION, ů-zůr-på′-ſhůn. ſ.

Forcible, unjuſt, illegal ſeizure or poſſeſſion.

USURPER, ů-zŭrp′-ŭr. ſ. One who ſeizes or poſſeſſes that to which he has no right.

USURPINGLY, ů-zŭrp′-ĭng-lỳ. ad. Without juſt claim.

USURY, ů′-zhŭr-ỳ. ſ. Money paid for the uſe of money, intereſt; the practice of taking intereſt.

UTENSIL, ů′-tĕn-sĭl. ſ. An inſtrument for any uſe, ſuch as the veſſels of a kitchen, or tools of a trade.

UTERINE, ů′-tĕr-ĭne. a. Belonging to the womb.

UTERUS, ů′-tĕr-ŭs. ſ. The womb.

UTILITY, ů-tĭl′-ĭt-ỳ. ſ. Uſefulneſs, profit, convenience, advantageouſneſs.

UTMOST, ŭt′-mŭſt. a. Extreme, placed at the extremity; being in the higheſt degree.

UTMOST, ŭt′-mŭſt. ſ. The moſt that can be, the greateſt power.

UTOPIAN, ů-tŏ′-pyăn. a. Chimerical.

UTTER, ŭt′-tŭr. a. Situate on the outſide, or remote from the centre; placed without any compaſs, out of any place; extreme, exceſſive, utmoſt; complete, irrevocable.

To UTTER, ŭt′-tŭr. v. a. To ſpeak, to pronounce, to expreſs; to diſcloſe, to diſcover, to publiſh; to ſell, to vend; to diſperſe, to emit at large.

UTTERABLE, ŭt′-tŭr-ĕbl. a. Expreſſible, ſuch as may be uttered.

UTTERANCE, ŭt′-tŭr-ĕns. ſ. Pronunciation, manner of ſpeaking; extremity, terms of extreme hoſtility; vocal expreſſion, emiſſion from the mouth.

UTTERER, ŭt′-tĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who pronounces; a divulger, a diſcloſer; a ſeller, a vender.

UTTERLY, ŭt′-tĕr-lỳ. ad. Fully, completely, perfectly.

UTTERMOST, ŭt′-tĕr-mŭſt. a. Extreme, being in the higheſt degree; moſt remote.

UTTERMOST, ŭt′-tĕr-mŭſt. ſ. The greateſt degree.

UVIFEROUS, ů-vĭf′-ĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing grapes.

VULCANO, vŏl-kā′-nŏ. ſ. A burning mountain, volcano.

VULGAR, vŭl′-gŭr. a. Plebeian, ſuited to the common people, practiſed among the common people; mean, low, being of the common rate; publick, commonly bruited.

VULGAR, vŭl′-gŭr. ſ. The common people.

VULGARISM, vŭl′-gă-rĭzm. ſ. Groſsneſs, meanneſs, vulgarity.

VULGARITY, vŭl-găr′-ĭt-ỳ. ſ. Meanneſs, ſtate of the loweſt people; particular inſtance or ſpecimen of meanneſs.

VULGARLY, vŭl′-gĕr-lỳ. ad. Commonly, in the ordinary manner, among the common people.

VULGATE, vŭl′-gĕt. ſ. A noted Latin verſion of the Old and New Teſtament; this is the only verſion which the Roman church acknowledges as authentic.

VULNERABLE, vŭl′-nĕr-ĕbl. a. Suſceptive of wounds, liable to external injuries.

VULNERARY, vŭl′-nĕr-ĕr-ỳ. a. Uſeful in the cure of wounds.

To VULNERATE, vŭl′-nĕr-āte. v. a. To wound, to hurt.

VULPINE, vŭl′-pĭne. a. Belonging to a fox.

VULTURE, vŭl′-tŭr. ſ. A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.

VULTURINE, vŭl′-tů-rĭne. a. Belonging to a vulture.

UVULA, ů′-vů-lā. ſ. A round ſoft ſpongeous body, ſuſpended from the palate near the foramina of the noſtrils over the glottis.

UXORIOUS, ŭg-zŏ′-rỳ-ŭs. a. Submiſſively fond of a wife, infected with connubial dotage.

UXORIOUSLY, ŭg-zŏ′-rỳ-ŭſ-lỳ. ad. With fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

UXORIOUSNESS, ŭg-zŏ′-rỳ-ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Connubial dotage, fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

W.

TO WABBLE, wŏb'l. v. n. To ſhake, to move from ſide to ſide. A low, barbarous word.

WAD, wŏd'. ſ. A bundle of ſtraw, or other matter thruſt cloſe together; Wadd, or black lead, is a mineral of great uſe and value.

WADDING, wŏd'-dĭng. ſ. A kind of ſoft ſtuff looſely woven, with which the ſkirts of coats were formerly ſtuffed out; that which is rammed into a gun to keep the powder ſeparate from the ſhot, and to prevent the ſhot from falling out.

To WADDLE, wŏd'l. v. n. To ſhake in walking from ſide to ſide, to deviate in motion from a right line.

To WADE, wà'de. v. n. To walk through a fluid, to paſs water without ſwimming; to paſs difficultly and laboriouſly.

WAFER, wà'-fŭr. ſ. A thin cake; the bread given in the euchariſt by the Romaniſts; paſte made to cloſe letters.

To WAFT, wàft'. v. a. To carry through the air, or on the water; to beckon, to inform by a ſign of any thing moving.

To WAFT, wàft'. v. n. To float.

WAFT, wàft'. ſ. A floating body; motion of a ſtreamer.

WAFTAGE, wàf'-tĭdzh. ſ. Carriage by water or air.

WAFTURE, wàf'-tŭr. ſ. The act of waving.

To WAG, wăg'. v. a. To move lightly, to ſhake lightly.

To WAG, wăg'. v. n. To be in quick or ludicrous motion; to go, to be moved.

WAG, wăg'. ſ. Any one ludicrouſly miſchievous, a merry droll.

To WAGE, wà'dzh. v. a. To attempt, to venture; to make, to carry on.

WAGER, wà'-dzhŭr. ſ. A bet, any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.

To WAGER, wà'-dzhŭr. v. a. To lay to pledge as a bet.

WAGES, wà'-dzhĭz. ſ. Pay given for ſervice.

WAGGERY, wăg'-gĕr-ỳ. ſ. Miſchievous merriment, roguiſh trick, ſarcaſtical gaiety.

WAGGISH, wăg'-gĭſh. a. Knaviſhly merry, merrily miſchievous, frolickſome.

WAGGISHLY, wăg'-gĭſh-lỳ. ad. With ſarcaſtical merriment, with waggery.

WAGGISHNESS, wăg'-gĭſh-nĕs. ſ. Merry miſchief.

To WAGGLE, wăg'l. v. n. To waddle, to move from ſide to ſide.

WAGON, wăg'-ŭn. ſ. A heavy carriage for burdens; a chariot.

WAGONAGE, wăg'-ŭn-ĭdzh. ſ. Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WAGONNER, wăg'-ŭn-ŭr. ſ. One who drives a wagon.

WAGTAIL, wăg'-tàle. ſ. A bird.

WAID, wà'de. a. Cruſhed. Not in uſe.

WAIF, wà'fe. ſ. Goods found, but claimed by nobody.

To WAIL, wà'le. v. a. To moan, to lament, to bewail.

To WAIL, wà'le. v. n. To grieve audibly, to expreſs ſorrow.

WAIL, wà'le. ſ. Audible ſorrow.

WAILING, wà'le-ĭng. ſ. Lamentation, moan, audible ſorrow.

WAILFUL, wà'le-fŭl. a. Sorrowful, mournful.

WAIN, wà'ne. ſ. A carriage.

WAINROPE, wà'ne-rōpe. ſ. A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon.

WAINSCOT, wĕn'-ſkŭt. ſ. The inner wooden covering of a wall; oak.

To WAINSCOT, wen'-ſkut. v. a. To line walls with boards; to line in general.

WAIST, wa'ſte. ſ. The ſmalleſt part of the body, the part below the ribs; the middle of the upper deck of a ſhip.

WAISTCOAT, wes'-kut. ſ. A garment worn about the waiſt, the garment worn by men under the coat.

To WAIT, wa'te. v. a. To expect, to ſtay for; to attend, to accompany with ſubmiſſion or reſpect; to attend as a conſequence of ſomething.

To WAIT, wa'te. v. n. To expect, to ſtay in expectation; to pay ſervile or ſubmiſſive attendance; to attend; to ſtay, not to depart from; to follow as a conſequence.

WAIT, wa'te. ſ. Ambuſh, inſidious and ſecret attempts.

WAITER, wa'-tur. ſ. An attendant, one who attends for the accommodation of others; a ſalver.

WAITES, wa'ts. ſ. A kind of muſick, a ſet of muſicians who attend at the door to go about the ſtreets on particular occaſions.

WAITING-MAID, wa'te ing-made. } ſ.
WAITING-WOMAN, wa'te-ing-wum-un. }

An upper ſervant who attends upon a lady in her chamber.

To WAKE, wa'ke. v. n. To watch, not to ſleep; to be rouſed from ſleep; to ceaſe to ſleep; to be put in action, to be excited.

To WAKE, wa'ke. v. a. To rouſe from ſleep; to excite, to put in motion or action; to bring to life again as if from the ſleep of death.

WAKE, wa'ke. ſ. The feaſt of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night; vigils, ſtate of forbearing ſleep.

WAKEFUL, wa'ke-ful. a. Not ſleeping, vigilant.

WAKEFULNESS, wa'ke-ful-nes. ſ. Want of ſleep, forbearance of ſleep.

To WAKEN, wa'kn. v. n. To wake, to ceaſe from ſleep; to be rouſed from ſleep.

To WAKEN, wa'kn. v. a. To rouſe from ſleep; to excite to action; to produce, to bring forth.

WALE, wa'le. ſ. A riſing part in cloth.

To WALK, wa'k. v. n. To move by leiſurely ſteps, ſo that one foot is ſet down before the other is taken up; it is uſed in the ceremonious language of invitation for Come or Go; to move for exerciſe or amuſement; to move the ſloweſt pace, not to trot, gallop, or amble; to appear as a ſpectre; to act in ſleep; to act in any particular manner.

To WALK, wa'k. v. a. To paſs through.

WALK, wa'k. ſ. Act of walking for air or exerciſe; gait, ſtep, manner of moving; a length of ſpace, or circuit through which one walks; an avenue ſet with trees; way, road, range, place of wandering; a fiſh; Walk is the ſloweſt or leaſt raiſed pace, or going of a horſe.

WALKER, wa'k-ur. ſ. One that walks.

WALKINGSTAFF, wa'k-ing-ſtaf. ſ. A ſtick which a man holds to ſupport himſelf in walking.

WALL, wa'l. ſ. A ſeries of brick or ſtone carried upwards and cemented with mortar, the ſides of a building; fortification, works built for defence; To take the Wall, to take the upper place, not to give place.

To WALL, wa'l. v. a. To encloſe with walls; to defend by walls.

WALLCREEPER, wa'l-krep-ur. ſ. A bird.

WALLET, wol'-lit. ſ. A bag in which the neceſſaries of a traveller are put, a knapſack; any thing protuberant and ſwagging.

WALLEYED, wa'l-ide. a. Having white eyes.

WALLFLOWER, wa'l-flow-ur. ſ. A ſpecies of Stock gillyflower.

WALLFRUIT, wa'l-frot. ſ. Fruit which, to be ripened, muſt be planted againſt a wall.

To **WALLOP**, wôl'-lŭp. v. n. To boil.

WALLOUSE, wå'l-lous. ſ. An inſect, the bug.

To **WALLOW**, wôl'-lô. v. n. To move heavily and clumſily; to roll himſelf in mire or any thing filthy; to live in any ſtate of filth or groſs vice.

WALLOW, wôl'-lô. ſ. A kind of rolling walk.

WALLRUE, wå'l-rô. ſ. A herb.

WALLWORT, wå'l-wŭrt. ſ. A plant, the ſame with dwarf-elder, or danewort.

WALNUT, wå'l-nŭt. ſ. The name of a tree; the fruit, and wood of the tree.

WALLPEPPER, wå'l-pĕp-pŭr. ſ. Houſeleek.

WALTRON, wå'l-trŭn. ſ. The ſea-horſe.

To **WAMBLE**, wômb'l. v. n. To roll with nauſea and ſickneſs. It is uſed of the ſtomach.

WAN, wôn'. a. Pale as with ſickneſs, languid of look.

WAN, wån'. Old pret. of Win.

WAND, wônd'. ſ. A ſmall ſtick or twig, a long rod; any ſtaff of authority or uſe; a charming rod.

o **WANDER**, wôn'-dŭr. v. n. To rove, to ramble here and there, to go without any certain courſe; to deviate, to go aſtray.

o **WANDER**, wôn'-dŭr. v. a. To travel over without a certain courſe.

ANDERER, wôn'-dĕr-ŭr. ſ. Rover, rambler.

ANDERING, wôn'-dĕr-ĭng. ſ. Uncertain peregrination; aberration, miſtaken way; incertainty, want of being fixed.

WANE, wå'ne. v. n. To grow es, to decreaſe; to decline, to ink.

ANE, wå'ne. ſ. Decreaſe of the moon; decline, diminution, declenion.

ANNED, wônd'. a. Turned pale nd faint coloured.

NNESS, wôn'-nĕs. ſ. Paleneſs, nguor.

WANT, wônt'. v. a. To be without ſomething fit or neceſſary; to be defective in ſomething; to fall ſhort of, not to contain; to need, to have need of, to lack; to wiſh for, to long for.

To **WANT**, wônt'. v. n. To be wanted, to be improperly abſent; to fail, to be deficient.

WANT, wônt'. ſ. Need; deficiency; the ſtate of not having; poverty, penury, indigence.

WANTON, wôn'-tŭn. a. Laſcivious, libidinous; licentious, diſſolute; frolickſome, gay, ſportive, airy; looſe, unreſtrained; quick and irregular of motion; luxuriant, ſuperfluous; not regular, turned fortuitouſly.

WANTON, wôn'-tŭn. ſ. A laſcivious perſon, a ſtrumpet, a whoremonger; a trifler, an inſignificant flatterer; a word of ſlight endearment.

To **WANTON**, wôn'-tŭn. v. n. To play laſciviouſly; to revel, to play; to move nimbly and irregularly.

WANTONLY, wôn'-tŭn-lŷ. ad. Laſciviouſly, frolickſomely, gayly, ſportively.

WANTONNESS, wôn'-tŭn-nĕs. ſ. Laſciviouſneſs, lechery; ſportiveneſs, frolick, humour; licentiouſneſs, negligence of reſtraint.

WANTWIT, wônt'-wĭt. ſ. A fool, an idiot.

WAPED, wå'-pĕd. a. Dejected, cruſhed by miſery. Obſolete.

WAPENTAKE, wåp'-ĕn-tåke. ſ. A diviſion of a county, a hundred.

WAR, wå'r. ſ. The exerciſe of violence under ſovereign command; the inſtruments of war, in poetical language; forces, army; the profeſſion of arms; hoſtility, ſtate of oppoſition, act of oppoſition.

To **WAR**, wå'r. v. n. To make war, to be in a ſtate of hoſtility.

To **WARBLE**, wå'rbl. v. a. To quaver any ſound; to cauſe to quaver; to utter muſically.

To **WARBLE**, wå'rbl. v. n. To be quavered; to be uttered melodiouſly; to ſing.

WARBLER, wå'r-blůr. ſ. A ſinger, a ſongſter.

To **WARD**, wå'rd. v. a. To guard, to watch; to defend, to protect; to fence off, to obſtruct, or turn aſide any thing miſchievous.

To **WARD**, wå'rd. v. n. To be vigilant, to keep guard; to act upon the defenſive with a weapon.

WARD, wå'rd. ſ. Watch, act of guarding; guard made by a weapon in fencing; fortreſs, ſtrong hold; diſtrict of a town; cuſtody, confinement; the part of a lock which correſponding to the proper key hinders any other; one in the hands of a guardian; the ſtate of a child under a guardian; guardianſhip, right over orphans.

WARDEN, wå'rdn. ſ. A keeper, a guardian; a head officer; a large pear.

WARDER, wå'r-důr. ſ. A keeper, a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

WARDMOTE, wå'rd-môte. ſ. A meeting, a court held in each ward or diſtrict in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDROBE, wå'rd-rôbe. ſ. A room where clothes are kept.

WARDSHIP, wå'rd-ſhip. ſ. Guardianſhip; pupillage, ſtate of being under ward.

WARE, wå're. The pret. of WEAR; more frequently WORE.

WARE, wå're. a. For this we commonly ſay AWARE; being in expectation of, being provided againſt; cautious, wary.

To **WARE**, wå're. v. n. To take heed of, to beware.

WARE, wå're. ſ. Commonly ſomething to be ſold.

WAREHOUSE, wå're-hous. ſ. A ſtorehouſe of merchandiſe.

WARELESS, wå're-lės. a. Uncautious, unwary.

WARFARE, wå'r-fåre. ſ. Military ſervice, military life.

WARILY, wå'-rîl-ŷ. ad. Cautiouſly, with timorous prudence, with wiſe forethought.

WARINESS, wå'-rŷ-nės. ſ. Caution, prudent forethought, timorous ſcrupulouſneſs.

WARLIKE, wå'r-like. a. Fit for war, diſpoſed to war; military, relating to war.

WARLUCK, wå'r-lůk. ſ. A witch, a wizzard.

WARM, wå'rm. a. Not cold, though not hot, heated to a ſmall degree; zealous, ardent; violent, furious, vehement; buſy in action; fanciful, enthuſiaſtick.

To **WARM**, wå'rm. v. a. To free from cold, to heat in a gentle degree; to heat mentally, to make vehement.

To **WARM**, wå'rm. v. n. To grow leſs cold.

WARMINGPAN, wå'r-ming-pån. ſ. A covered braſs pan for warming a bed, by means of hot coals.

WARMINGSTONE, wå'r-ming-ſtône. ſ. A ſtone digged in Cornwall, which being once well heated at the fire retains it's warmth a great while.

WARMLY, wå'rm-lŷ. ad. With gentle heat; eagerly, ardently.

WARMNESS, wå'rm-nės. } ſ. Gentle heat;
WARMTH, wå'rmth. } zeal, paſſion, fervour of mind; fancifulneſs, enthuſiaſm.

To **WARN**, wå'rn. v. a. To caution againſt any fault or danger, to give previous notice of ill; to admoniſh to any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forſaken; to notify previouſly good or bad.

WARNING, wå'r-ning. ſ. Caution againſt faults or dangers, previous notice of ill.

WARP, wå'rp. ſ. That order of thread in a thing woven that croſſes the woof.

To **WARP**, wå'rp. v. n. To change from the true ſituation by inteſtine motion; to contract; to loſe it's proper courſe or direction.

To **WARP**, wå'rp. v. a. To contract, to ſhrivel, to turn aſide from the true direction.

To **WARRANT**, wår'-rėnt. v. n. To ſupport or maintain, to atteſt; to give authority; to juſtify; to exempt, to privilege, to ſecure; to declare upon ſurety.

WARRANT, wór'-rént. ſ. A writ conferring ſome right or authority; a writ giving the officer of juſtice the power of caption; a juſtificatory commiſſion or teſtimony; right, legality.

WARRANTABLE, wór'-rént-ébl. a. Juſtifiable, defenſible.

WARRANTABLENESS, wór'-rént-ébl-nés. ſ. Juſtifiableneſs.

WARRANTABLY, wór'-rént-éb-lý. ad. Juſtifiably.

WARRANTER, wór'-rént-ŭr. ſ. One who gives authority; one who gives ſecurity.

WARRANTISE, wór'-rén-tize. ſ. Authority, ſecurity. Not uſed.

WARRANTY, wór'-rént-ý. ſ. Authority, juſtificatory mandate; ſecurity.

WARREN, wór'-rĭn. ſ. A kind of park for rabbits.

WARRENER, wór'-rĭn-ŭr. ſ. The keeper of a warren.

WARRIOUR, wá'r-yŭr. ſ. A ſoldier, a military man.

WART, wá'rt. ſ. A corneous excreſcence, a ſmall protuberance on the fleſh.

WARTWORT, wá'rt-wŭrt. ſ. Spurge.

WARTY, wá'r-tý. a. Grown over with warts.

WARWORN, wá'r-wórn. a. Worn with war.

WARY, wá'-rý. a. Cautious, ſcrupulous, timorouſly prudent.

WAS, wóz'. The preterite of To Be.

To WASH, wóſh'. v. a. To cleanſe by ablution; to moiſten; to affect, by ablution; to colour by waſhing.

To WASH, wóſh'. v. n. To perform the act of ablution; to cleanſe clothes.

WASH, wóſh'. ſ. Alluvion, any thing collected by water; a bog, a marſh, a fen, a quagmire; a medical or coſmetick lotion; a ſuperficial ſtain or colour; the feed of hogs gathered from waſhed diſhes; the act of waſhing the clothes of a family, the linen waſhed at once.

WASHBALL, wóſh'-bål. ſ. A ball made of ſoap.

WASHEN, wóſh'n. Old irr. part. of Wash.

WASHER, wóſh'-ŭr. ſ. One that waſhes.

WASHERWOMAN, wóſh'-ŭr-wŭm-ŭn. ſ. A woman who waſhes clothes for hire.

WASHPOT, wóſh'-pót. ſ. A veſſel in which any thing is waſhed.

WASHY, wóſh'-ý. a. Watry, damp; weak, not ſolid.

WASP, wóſp'. ſ. A briſk ſtinging inſect, in form reſembling a bee.

WASPISH, wós'-piſh. a. Peeviſh, malignant, irritable.

WASPISHLY, wós'-piſh-lý. ad. Peeviſhly.

WASPISHNESS, wós'-piſh-nés. ſ. Peeviſhneſs, irritability.

WASSAIL, wós'-ſél. ſ. A liquor made of apples, ſugar, and ale, anciently much uſed by Engliſh good-fellows; a drunken bout.

WAISSAILER, wós'-ſél-ŭr. ſ. A toper, a drunkard.

WAST, wóſt'. The ſecond perſon of Was, from To Be.

To WASTE, wá'ſte. v. a. To diminiſh; to deſtroy wantonly and luxuriouſly; to deſtroy, to deſolate; to wear out; to ſpend, to conſume.

To WASTE, wá'ſte. v. n. To dwindle, to be in a ſtate of conſumption.

WASTE, wá'ſte. a. Deſtroyed, ruined; deſolate, uncultivated; ſuperfluous, exuberant, loſt for want of occupiers; worthleſs, that of which none but vile uſes can be made; that of which no account is taken or value found.

WASTE, wá'ſte. ſ. Wanton or luxurious deſtruction, conſumption, loſs; uſeleſs expenſe; deſolate or uncultivated ground; ground, place, or ſpace unoccupied; region ruined and deſerted; miſchief, deſtruction.

WASTEFUL, wá'ſte-fŭl. a. Deſtructive, ruinous; wantonly or diſſolutely ly conſumptive; laviſh, prodigal, luxuriantly liberal.

WASTFULLY, wà´ſte-fůl-ỳ. ad. With vain and diſſolute conſumption.

WASTEFULNESS, wà´ſte-fůl-nès. ſ. Prodigality.

WASTENESS, wà´ſte-nès. ſ. Deſolation; ſolitude.

WASTER, wà´s-tůr. ſ. One that conſumes diſſolutely and extravagantly, a ſquanderer, vain conſumer.

WATCH, wòtſh´. ſ. Forbearance of ſleep; attendance without ſleep; attention, cloſe obſervation; guard, vigilant keep; watchmen, men ſet to guard; place where a guard is ſet; a period of the night; a pocket-clock, a ſmall clock moved by a ſpring.

To **WATCH**, wòtſh´. v. n. Not to ſleep, to wake; to keep guard; to look with expectation; to be attentive, to be vigilant; to be cautiouſly obſervant; to be inſidiouſly attentive.

To **WATCH**, wòtſh´. v. a. To guard, to have in keep; to obſerve in ambuſh; to tend; to obſerve in order to detect or prevent.

WATCHER, wòtſh´-ůr. ſ. One who watches; diligent overlooker or obſerver.

WATCHET, wòtſh´-ìt. a. Blue, pale blue.

WATCHFUL, wòtſh´-fůl. a. Vigilant, attentive, cautious, nicely obſervant.

WATCHFULLY, wòtſh´-fůl-ỳ. ad. Vigilantly, cautiouſly, attentively, with cautious obſervation.

WATCHFULNESS, wòtſh´-fůl-nès. ſ. Vigilance, heed, ſuſpicious attention, cautious regard; inability to ſleep.

WATCHOUSE, wòtſh´-hòuſe. ſ. Place where the watch is ſet.

WATCHING, wòtſh´-ìng. ſ. Inability to ſleep.

WATCHLIGHT, wòtſh´-lìte. ſ. A candle with a ruſh wick to burn in the night; a lantern ſet up at the poop of a ſhip to prevent accidents in the night.

WATCHMAKER, wòtſh´-må-kůr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.

WATCHMAN, wòtſh´-màn. ſ. Guard, centinel, one ſet to keep ward.

WATCHTOWER, wòtſh´-tòwr. ſ. Tower on which a centinel was placed for the ſake of proſpect.

WATCHWORD, wòtſh´-wůrd. ſ. The word given to the centinels to know their friends.

WATER, wà´-tůr. ſ. One of the four elements; the ſea; urine; To hold Water, to be ſound, to be tight; it is uſed for the luſtre of a diamond.

To **WATER**, wà´-tůr. v. a. To irrigate, to ſupply with moiſture; to ſupply with water for drink; to fertilize or accommodate with ſtreams; to diverſify as with water.

To **WATER**, wà´-tůr. v. n. To ſhed moiſture; to get or take in water, to be uſed in ſupplying water; The mouth Waters, the man longs.

WATERBROOK, wà´-tůr-bròk. ſ. A ſmall ſtream of water.

WATERCOLOURS, wà´-tůr-kůl-ůrz. ſ. Colours ground with water inſtead of oil.

WATERCOURSE, wà´-tůr-kòrs. ſ. A channel or paſſage for water.

WATERCRESSES, wà´-tůr-krès-ſìz. ſ. A plant. There are five ſpecies.

WATERER, wà´-tůr-ůr. ſ. One who waters.

WATERFAL, wà´-tůr-fàl. ſ. Cataract, caſcade.

WATERFOWL, wà´-tůr-fòwl. ſ. Food that live or get their food in water.

WATERGRUEL, wà´-tůr-grò´-ìl. ſ. Food made with oatmeal and water.

WATURINESS, wà´-tůr-ỳ-nès. ſ. Humidity, moiſture.

WATERISH, wà´-tůr-ìſh. a. Reſembling water; moiſt, inſipid.

WATERISHNESS, wà´-tůr-ìſh-nès. ſ. Thinneſs, reſemblance of water.

WATERLEAF, wà´-tůr-lèf. ſ. A plant.

WATERLILLY, wå'-tůr-lil'-ly. ſ. A plant.

WATERMAN, wå'-tůr-mån. ſ. A ferryman, a boatman.

WATERMARK, wå'-tůr-mårk. ſ. The limit of the riſe and fall of the tide; a ſemitranſparent mark in paper.

WATERMELON, wå'-tůr-měl'-ůn. ſ. A plant.

WATERMILL, wå'-tůr-mil. ſ. Mill turned by water.

WATERMINT, wå'-tůr-mint. ſ. A plant.

WATERRADISH, wå'-tůr-råd'-iſh. ſ. A ſpecies of watercreſſes.

WATERRAT, wå'-tůr-råt. ſ. A rat that frequents the water.

WATERROCKET, wå'-tůr-rok'-it. ſ. A ſpecies of watercreſſes.

WATERSAPPHIRE, wå'-tůr-ſåf-fyr. ſ. The occidental ſapphire.

WATERSPOUT, wå'-tůr-ſpout. ſ. An extraordinary meteor, conſiſting of a moving column of water, attracted by a cloud.

WATERVIOLET, wå'-tůr-vi'-ô-lět. ſ. A plant.

WATERWITH, wå'-tůr-with. ſ. A plant of Jamaica growing on dry hills where no water is to be met with; it's trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords plentifully water, or ſap, to the droughty traveller.

WATERWORK, wå'-tůr-wůrk. ſ. Play of fountains, a hydraulick performance.

WATERY, wå'-tůr-ý. a. Thin, liquid, like water; taſteleſs, inſipid, vapid, ſpiritleſs; wet, abounding with water; relating to the water; conſiſting of water.

WATTLE, wŏt'l. ſ. The barbs, or looſe red fleſh that hangs below the cock's bill; a hurdle.

To WATTLE, wŏt'l. v. a. To bind with twigs, to form, by platting twigs.

WAVE, wå've. ſ. Water raiſed above the level of the ſurface, billow; unevenneſs, inequality.

To WAVE, wå've. v. n. To play looſely, to float; to be moved as a ſignal.

To WAVE, wå've. v. a. To raiſe into inequalities of ſurface; to move looſely; to waft, to remove any thing floating; to beckon, to direct by a waft or motion of any thing; to put off; to put aſide for the preſent.

To WAVER, wå'-vůr. v. n. To play to and fro, to move looſely; to be unſettled; to be uncertain or inconſtant, to fluctuate, not to be determined.

WAVERER, wå'-vĕr-ůr. ſ. One unſettled and irreſolute.

WAVY, wå'-vý. a. Riſing in waves; playing to and fro, as in undulations.

To WAWL, wål. v. n. To cry, to howl.

WAX, wåks'. ſ. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bees; any tenacious maſs, ſuch as is uſed to faſten letters; the ſubſtance that exudes from the ear.

To WAX, wåks'. v. a. To ſmear, to join with wax.

To WAX, wåks'. v. n. To grow, to increaſe, to become bigger or more; to paſs into any ſtate, to become, to grow.

WAXCHANDLER, wåks'-tſhånd-lůr. ſ. A maker of wax candles.

WAXEN, wåks'n. Irr. part. of WAX.

WAXEN, wåks'n. a. Made of wax.

WAY, wå'. ſ. The road in which one travels; a length of journey; courſe, direction of motion; advance in life; paſſage, power of progreſſion made or given; local tendency; courſe, regular progreſſion; ſituation where a thing may probably be found; a ſituation or courſe obſtructive and obviating; tendency to any meaning or act; acceſs, means of attendance; ſphere of obſervation; means, mediate inſtrument, intermediate ſtep; method, means of management; private determination; manner, mode; method or plan of life, conduct, or action; right method to act or know; general ſcheme of acting; By the Way, without any neceſſary connexion with the main deſign; To go or come one's Way or Ways, to come along, or depart.

WAYFARER, wå'-fåre-ůr. ſ. Paſſenger, traveller.

WAYFARING, wå'-fåre-ing. a. Travelling, paſſing, being on a journey.

To **WAYLAY**, wå'-lå. v. a. To watch inſidiouſly in the way, to beſet by ambuſh.

WAYLAYER, wå'-lå-ůr. ſ. One who waits in ambuſh for another.

WAYLESS, wå'-lės. a. Pathleſs, untracked.

WAYMARK, wå'-mårk. ſ. Mark to guide in travelling.

WAYWARD, wå'-wėrd. a. Froward, peeviſh, moroſe, vexatious.

WAYWARDLY, wå'-wėrd-ly. ad. Frowardly, perverſely.

WAYWARDNESS, wå'-wėrd-nės. ſ. Frowardneſs, perverſeneſs.

WAYZGOOSE or **Waygoose**, wå'-gôs. ſ. A ſtubble gooſe; an entertainment given to journeymen at the beginning of winter.

WE, wė'. pronoun. The plural of I.

WEAK, wė'k. a. Feeble, not ſtrong; infirm not healthy; ſoft, pliant, not ſtiff; low of ſound; feeble of mind; wanting ſpirit; not much impregnated with any ingredient; not powerful, not potent; not well ſupported by argument; unfortified.

To **WEAKEN**, wė'kn. v. a. To debilitate, to enfeeble.

WEAKLING, wė'k-ling. ſ. A feeble creature.

WEAKLY, wė'k-ly. ad. Feebly, with want of ſtrength.

WEAKLY, wė'k'-ly. a. Not ſtrong, not healthy.

WEAKNESS, wė'k-nės. ſ. Want of ſtrength, want of force, feebleneſs; infirmity, unhealthineſs; want of cogency; want of judgment, want of reſolution, fooliſhneſs of mind; defect, failing.

WEAKSIDE, wė'k-ſide. ſ. Foible, deficiency, infirmity.

WEAL, wė'l. ſ. Happineſs, proſperity, flouriſhing ſtate; republick, ſtate, publick intereſt; the mark of a ſtripe.

WEALTH, wėlth'. ſ. Riches, money, or precious goods.

WEALTHILY, wėlth'-ỳ-lỳ. ad. Richly.

WEALTHINESS, wėlth'-ỳ-nės. ſ. Richneſs.

WEALTHY, wėlth'-ỳ. a. Rich, opulent, abundant.

To **WEAN**, wė'n. v. a. To put from the breaſt; to withdraw from any habit or deſire.

WEANLING, wė'n-ling. ſ. An animal newly weaned; a child newly weaned.

WEANLING, wė'n-ling. a. Newly weaned.

WEAPON, wėp'n. ſ. Inſtrument of offence.

WEAPONED, wėp'nd. a. Armed for offence, furniſhed with arms.

WEAPONLESS, wėp'n-lės. a. Having no weapon, unarmed.

WEAPONSALVE, wėp'n-ſålv. ſ. A ſalve which was ſuppoſed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.

To **WEAR**, wė're. v. a. To waſte with uſe or time; to conſume tediouſly; to carry appendant to the body; to uſe as clothes; to exhibit in appearance; to affect by degrees; To Wear out, to haraſs; to waſte or deſtroy by uſe.

To **WEAR**, wė're. v. n. To be waſted with uſe or time; to be tediouſly ſpent; to paſs by degrees.

WEAR, wė're. ſ. The act of wearing, the thing worn; a dam to ſhut up and raiſe the water, often written Weir or Wier.

WEARER, wė're-ůr. ſ. One who has any thing appendant to his perſon.

WEARINESS, wė'-rỳ-nės. ſ. Laſſitude, ſtate of being ſpent with labour; fatigue, cauſe of laſſitude; impatience of any thing; tediousneſs.

WEARING, wė're-ing. ſ. Clothes.

WEARISOME, wė'-rỳ-ſům. a. Troubleſome, tedious, cauſing weariness.

WEARISOMELY, wė'-rỳ-ſům-lỳ. ad.

ed. Tediouſly, ſo as to cauſe wearineſs.

WEARISOMENESS, wé'-rý-ſům-nés. ſ. The quality of tiring; the ſtate of being eaſily tired.

To WEARY, wé'-rý. v. a. To tire, to fatigue, to haraſs, to ſubdue by labour; to make impatient of continuance; to ſubdue or haraſs by any thing irkſome.

WEARY, wé'-rý. a. Subdued by fatigue, tired with labour; impatient of the continuance of any thing painful; deſirous to diſcontinue; cauſing wearineſs, tireſome.

WEASAND, wé'zn. ſ. The windpipe, the paſſage through which the breath is drawn and emitted.

WEASEL, wé'zl. ſ. A ſmall animal that eats corn and kills mice.

WEATHER, wéth'-ůr. ſ. State of air, reſpecting either cold or heat, wet or drineſs; the change of the ſtate of the air; tempeſt, ſtorm.

To WEATHER, wéth'-ůr. v. a. To expoſe to the air; to paſs with difficulty; To Weather a point, to gain a point againſt the wind; To Weather out, to endure.

WEATHERBEATEN, wéth'-èr-bétn. a. Haraſſed and ſeaſoned by hard weather.

WEATHERCOCK, wéth'-èr-kők. ſ. An artificial cock ſet on the top of a ſpire, which by turning ſhows the point from which the wind blows; any thing fickle and inconſtant.

WEATHERDRIVEN, wéth'-èr-drìvn. part. Forced by ſtorms or contrary winds.

WEATHERGAGE, wéth'-èr-gádzh. ſ. The part from which the wind blows.

WEATHERGLASS, wéth'-èr-glàs. ſ. A barometer.

WEATHERSPY, wéth'-èr-ſpý. ſ. A ſtargazer, an aſtrologer.

WEATHERWISE, wéth'-èr-wìze. a. Skilful in foretelling the weather.

WEATHERWISER, wéth'-èr-wì-zůr. ſ. Any thing that foreſhows the weather.

To WEAVE, wé'v. v. a. To form by texture; to unite by intermixture; to interpoſe, to inſert.

To WEAVE, wé'v. v. n. To work with a loom.

WEAVER, wé'v-ůr. ſ. One who makes threads into cloth.

WEB, wéb'. ſ. Texture, any thing woven; a kind of duſky film that hinders the ſight.

WEBBED, wéb'd. a. Joined by a film.

WEBFOOTED, wéb'-fůt-ìd. a. Having films between the toes.

To WED, wéd'. v. a. To marry, to take for huſband or wife; to join in marriage; to unite for ever; to take for ever; to unite by love or fondneſs.

To WED, wéd'. v. n. To contract matrimony.

WEDDING, wéd'-dìng. ſ. Marriage, nuptials; the nuptial ceremony.

WEDGE, wédzh'. ſ. A body, which having a ſharp edge, continually growing thicker, is uſed to cleave timber; a maſs of metal; any thing in the form of a wedge.

To WEDGE, wédzh'. v. a. To faſten with wedges, to ſtraiten with wedges, to cleave with wedges.

WEDLOCK, wéd'-lők. ſ. Marriage, matrimony.

WEDNESDAY, wénz'-dè. ſ. The fourth day of the week, ſo named by the Gothick nations from Woden or Odin.

WEE, wé'. a. Little, ſmall.

WEECHELM, wìtſh'-élm. ſ. A ſpecies of elm.

WEED, wé'd. ſ. A herb noxious or uſeleſs; a garment, clothes, habit.

To WEED, wé'd. v. a. To rid of noxious plants; to take away noxious plants; to free from any thing hurtful; to root out vice.

WEEDER, wé'd-ůr. ſ. One that takes away any thing noxious.

WEEDHOOK, wé'd-hők. ſ. A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

WEEDLESS, wé'd-lés. a. Free from weeds, free from any thing uſeleſs or noxious.

WEEDY, wè'd-ẏ. a. Conſiſting of weeds; abounding with weeds.

WEEK, wè'k. ſ. The ſpace of ſeven days.

WEEKDAY, wè'k-dà. ſ. Any day not Sunday.

WEEKLY, wè'k-lẏ. a. Happening, produced, or done once a week, hebdomadary.

WEEKLY, wè'k-lẏ. ad. Once a week, by hebdomadal periods.

To **WEEN**, wè'n. v. n. To imagine, to form a notion, to fancy.

To **WEEP**, wè'p. v. n. To ſhow ſorrow by tears; to ſhed tears from any paſſion; to lament, to complain.

To **WEEP**, wè'p. v. a. To lament with tears; to bewail, to bemoan; to ſhed moiſture; to abound with wet.

WEEPER, wè'p-ůr. ſ. One who ſheds tears, a mourner; a white border on the ſleeve of a mourning coat.

To **WEET**, wè't. v. n. To know, to be informed, to have knowledge.

WEETLESS, wè't-lès. a. Unknowing.

WEEVIL, wè'vl. ſ. A grub.

WEEZEL, wè'zl. ſ. See WEASEL.

WEFT, wèſt'. The old pret. and part. paſſ. of WAVE.

WEFT, wèſt'. ſ. The woof of cloth; waif.

WEFTAGE, wèf'-tìdzh. ſ. Texture.

To **WEIGH**, wà'. v. a. To examine by the balance; to be equivalent to in weight; to pay, allot, or take by weight; to raiſe, to take up the anchor; to examine, to balance in the mind; To Weigh down, to overbalance; to overburden, to oppreſs with weight.

To **WEIGH**, wà'. v. n. To have weight; to be conſidered as important; to raiſe the anchor; to bear heavily, to preſs hard.

WEIGHED, wà'de. a. Experienced.

WEIGHER, wà'-ůr. ſ. He who weighs.

WEIGHT, wà'te. ſ. Quantity meaſured by the balance; a maſs by which, as the ſtandard, other bodies are examined; ponderous maſs; gravity, heavineſs, tendency to the centre; preſſure, burden, overwhelming power; importance, power, influence, efficacy.

WEIGHTILY, wà'-tìl-ẏ. ad. Heavily, ponderouſly, ſolidly, importantly.

WEIGHTINESS, wà'-tẏ-nès. ſ. Ponderoſity, gravity, heavineſs; ſolidity, force; importance.

WEIGHTLESS, wà'te-lès. a. Light, having no gravity.

WEIGHTY, wà'-tẏ. a. Heavy, ponderous; important, momentous, efficacious; rigorous, ſevere.

WEIRD, wè'rd. ſ. A wizzard, a witch.

WELAWAY, wèl'-à-wà. int. Alas.

WELCOME, wèl'-kům. a. Received with gladneſs, admitted willingly, grateful, pleaſing; To bid Welcome, to receive with profeſſions of kindneſs.

WELCOME, wèl'-kům. interj. A form of ſalutation uſed to a new comer.

WELCOME, wèl'-kům. ſ. Salutation of a new comer; kind reception of a new comer.

To **WELCOME**, wèl'-kům. v. a. To ſalute a new comer with kindneſs.

WELCOMENESS, wèl'-kům-nès. ſ. Gratefulneſs.

WELCOMER, wèl'-kům-ůr. ſ. The ſaluter or receiver of a new comer.

WELD, wèld'. ſ. Yellow weed, or dyers weed.

To **WELD**, wèld'. v. a. To beat one maſs of metal into another.

WELFARE, wèl'-fàre. ſ. Happineſs, ſucceſs, proſperity.

WELKED, wèlkt'. a. Wrinkled, wreathed.

WELKIN, wèl'-kìn. ſ. The viſible regions of the air.

WELL, wèl'. ſ. A ſpring, a fountain, a ſource; a deep narrow pit of water; the cavity in which ſtairs are placed.

To **WELL**, wèl'. v. n. To ſpring, to iſſue as from a ſpring.

WELL, wel'. a. Not ſick, not unhappy; convenient, happy; being in favour; recovered from any ſickneſs or misfortune.

WELL, wel'. ad. Not ill, not unhappily; not ill, not wickedly; ſkilfully, properly; not amiſs, not unſucceſsfully; with praiſe, favourably; As Well as, together with, not leſs than; Well is him or me, he is or I am happy; Well nigh, nearly, almoſt; It is uſed much in compoſition, to expreſs any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

WELLADAY, wel'-à-dà. interject. Alas.

WELLBEING, wel-bè'-ing. ſ. Happineſs, proſperity.

WELLBORN, wel-bàrn'. a. Not meanly deſcended.

WELLBRED, wel-bred'. a. Elegant of manners, polite.

WELLDONE, wel'-dun'. interject. A word of praiſe.

WELLFAVOURED, wel-fà'-vurd. a. Beautiful, pleaſing to the eye.

WELLMET, wel-met'. interj. A term of ſalutation.

WELLNATURED, wel-nà'-turd. a. Goodnatured, kind.

WELLNIGH, wel-nì'. ad. Almoſt.

WELLSPENT, wel'-ſpent. a. Paſſed with virtue.

WELLSPRING, wel'-ſpring. ſ. Fountain, ſource.

WELLWILLER, wel'-wil-lur. ſ. One who means kindly.

WELLWISH, wel-wiſh'. ſ. A wiſh of happineſs.

WELLWISHER, wel-wiſh'-ur. ſ. One who wiſhes the good of another.

WELT, welt'. ſ. A border, a guard, an edging.

To WELT, welt'. v. a. To ſew any thing with a border.

To WELTER, welt'-ur. v. n. To roll in water or mire; to roll voluntarily, to wallow.

WEN, wen'. ſ. A fleſhy or callous excreſcence or protuberance.

WENCH, wentſh'. ſ. A young woman; a young woman in contempt; a ſtrumpet.

To WENCH, wentſh'. v. n. To frequent looſe women.

WENCHER, wentſh'-ur. ſ. A fornicator.

To WEND, wend'. v. n. To go, to paſs to or from; to turn round.

WENNY, wen'-ny. a. Having the nature of a wen.

WENT, went'. pret. of Wend, and generally uſed as the pret. of Go.

WEPT, wept'. pret. and part. of Weep.

WERE, wer'. pret. of the verb To Be.

WERT, wert'. The ſecond perſon ſingular of the preterite of To Be.

WEST, weſt'. ſ. The region where the ſun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

WEST, weſt'. a. Being towards, or coming from, the region of the ſetting ſun.

WEST, weſt'. ad. To the weſt of any place.

WESTERING, weſt'-ur-ing. a. Paſſing to the weſt.

WESTERLY, weſt'-ur-ly. a. Tending to, being towards the weſt.

WESTERN, weſt'-urn. a. Being in the weſt, or toward the part where the ſun ſets.

WESTWARD, weſt'-wurd. ad. Towards the weſt.

WESTWARDLY, weſt'-wurd-ly. ad. With tendency to the weſt.

WET, wet'. a. Humid, having ſome moiſture adhering; rainy, watery.

WET, wet'. ſ. Water, humidity, moiſture.

To WET, wet'. v. a. To moiſten; to drench with drink.

WETHER, weth'-ur. ſ. A ram caſtrated.

WETNESS, wet'-nes. ſ. The ſtate of being wet, moiſture.

WETTISH, wet'-iſh. a. Somewhat wet.

To WEX, weks'. v. a. To grow, to increaſe.

WEZAND, we'zn. ſ. The windpipe.

WHALE, hwà'le. ſ. The largeſt of fiſh, the largeſt of the animals that inhabit this globe.

WHALEBONE, hwà'le-bòne. ſ. An

elaſtick ſubſtance taken from the mouth of the whale.

WHALY, hwå'-ly. a. Marked in ſtreaks.

WHARF, hwå'rf. ſ. A perpendicular bank or mole, raiſed for the convenience of lading or emptying veſſels.

WHARFAGE, hwå'rf-idzh. ſ. Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHARFINGER, hwå'rf-in-dzhur. ſ. One who attends a wharf.

WHAT, hwôt'. pronoun. That which; which part; ſomething that is in one's mind indefinitely; which of ſeveral; an interjection by way of ſurpriſe or queſtion; What though, What imports it though, notwithſtanding; What time, What day, at the time when, on the day when; which of many? interrogatively; to how great a degree; it is uſed adverbially for partly, in part; What ho, an interjection of calling.

WHATEVER, hwôt-ev'-ur.
WHATSOEVER, hwôt-ſo-ev'-ur. } pronouns.

Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, ſpecifically, or numerically; any thing, be it what it will; the ſame, be it this or that; all that, the whole that, all particulars that.

WHEAL, hwe'l. ſ. A puſtule, a ſmall ſwelling filled with matter.

WHEAT, hwe't. ſ. The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

WHEATEN, hwe'tn. a. Made of wheat.

WHEATEAR, hwit'-yer. ſ. A ſmall bird very delicate.

WHEEDLE, hwe'dl. ſ. A flattering expreſſion.

To **WHEEDLE**, hwe'dl. v. a. To entice by ſoft words, to flatter, to perſuade by kind words.

WHEEL, hwe'l. ſ. A circular body that turns round upon an axis; a circular body; an inſtrument on which criminals are tortured; the inſtrument of ſpinning; rotation, revolution; a compaſs about, a track approaching to circularity.

To **WHEEL**, hwe'l. v. n. To move on wheels; to turn on an axis; to revolve, to have a rotatory motion; to turn, to have viciſſitudes; to fetch a compaſs; to roll forward.

To **WHEEL**, hwe'l. v. a. To put into a rotatory motion, to make to whirl round.

WHEELBARROW, hwe'l-bar-ro. ſ. A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

WHEELCARRIAGE, hwe'l-kar-ridzh. ſ. A carriage that moves upon wheels.

WHEELER, hwe'l-ur. ſ. A maker of wheels.

WHEELWRIGHT, hwe'l-rite. ſ. A maker of wheel carriages.

WHEELY, hwe'l-y. a. Circular, ſuitable to rotation.

To **WHEEZE**, hwe'z. v. n. To breathe with noiſe.

WHELK, hwelk'. ſ. An inequality, a protuberance; a puſtule.

To **WHELM**, hwelm'. v. a. To cover with ſomething not to be thrown off, to bury; to throw upon ſomething ſo as to cover or bury it.

WHELP, hwelp'. ſ. The young of a dog, a puppy; the young of any beaſt of prey; a ſon; a young man.

To **WHELP**, hwelp'. v. n. To bring young.

WHEN, hwen'. ad. At the time that; at what time; what time; at which time; after the time that; at what particular time; When as, at the time when, what time.

WHENCE, hwens'. ad. From what place; from what perſon; from what premiſes; from which place or perſon; for which cauſe; from what ſource; From Whence, a vicious mode of ſpeech; Of Whence, another barbariſm.

WHENCESOEVER, hwens-ſo-ev'-ur. ad. From what place ſoever.

WHENEVER, hwen-ev'-ur.
WHENSOEVER, hwen-ſo-ev'-ur. } ad.

At whatſoever time.

WHERE, hwa're. ad. At which place or places; at what place; at the place in which; Any Where, at any place; Where, like Here, has in compoſition a kind of pronominal ſignification.

WHEREABOUT, hwère-à-bout' ad. Near what place; near which place; concerning which.

WHEREAS, hwère-àz'. ad. When on the contrary; at which place; the thing being ſo that.

WHEREAT, hwère-àt'. ad. At which.

WHEREBY, hwère-bỳ'. ad. By which.

WHEREVER, hwère-èv'-ùr. ad. At whatever place.

WHEREFORE, hwère-fòre. ad. For which reaſon; for what reaſon.

WHEREIN, hwère-ìn'. ad. In which.

WHEREINTO, hwère-ìn-tò'. ad. Into which.

WHERENESS, hwère'-nès. ſ. Ubiety.

WHEREOF, hwère-òf'. ad. Of which.

WHEREON, hwère-òn'. ad. On which.

WHERESO, hwère'-ſò. }
WHERESOEVER, hwère-ſò-èv'-ùr. } ad. In what place ſoever.

WHERETO, hwère-tò'. }
WHEREUNTO, hwère-ùn-tò'. } ad. To which.

WHEREUPON, hwère-ùp-òn'. ad. Upon which.

WHEREWITH, hwère-wìth'. }
WHEREWITHAL, hwère-wìth-àll'. } ad. With which.

To **WHERRET**, hwèr'-rìt. v. a. To hurry, to trouble, to teaze; to give a box on the ear.

WHERRY, hwèr'-rỳ. ſ. A light boat uſed on rivers.

To **WHET**, hwèt'. v. a. To ſharpen by attrition; to edge, to make angry or acrimonious; to give appetite.

WHET, hwèt'. ſ. The act of ſharpening; any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

WHETHER, hwèth'-ùr. ad. A particle expreſſing one part of a disjunctive queſtion in oppoſition to the other.

WHETHER, hwèth'-ùr. pronoun. Which of two.

WHETSTONE, hwèt'-ſtòne. ſ. Stone on which any thing is whetted or rubbed to make it ſharp.

WHETTER, hwèt'-tùr. ſ. One that whets or ſharpens.

WHEY, hwà'. ſ. The thin or ſerous part of milk, from which the oleoſe or grumous part is ſeparated; it is uſed of any thing white and thin.

WHEYEY, hwà'-ỳ. }
WHEYISH, hwà'-ìſh. } a. Partaking of whey, reſembling whey.

WHICH, hwìtſh'. pron. The pronoun relative, relating to things; it formerly was uſed for Who, and related likewiſe to perſons; as in the firſt words of the Lord's prayer.

WHICHEVER, hwìtſh-èv'-ùr. }
WHICHSOEVER, hwìtſh'-ſò-èv'-ùr. } pron. Whether one or the other.

WHIFF, hwìf'. ſ. A blaſt, a puff of wind.

To **WHIFFLE**, hwìf'-fl. v. n. To move inconſtantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

WHIFFLER, hwìf'-flùr. ſ. One that blows ſtrongly; one of no conſequence, one moved with a whiff or puff.

WHIG, hwìg'. ſ. Whey; the name of a party.

WHIGGISH, hwìg'-gìſh. a. Relating to the whigs.

WHIGGISM, hwìg'-gìzm. ſ. The notions of a whig.

WHILE, hwìle. ſ. Time, ſpace of time.

WHILE, hwìle. }
WHILST, hwìlſt. } ad. During the time that; as long as; at the ſame time that.

To **WHILE**, hwìle. v. n. To loiter.

WHILOM, hwì'-lùm. ad. Formerly, once, of old.

WHIM, hwìm'. ſ. A freak, an odd fancy, a caprice.

To **WHIMPER**, hwìm'-pùr. v. n. To cry without any loud noiſe.

WHIMPLED, hwìm'-pld. a. This word ſeems to mean diſtorted with crying.

WHIMSEY, hwim'-zy. ſ. A freak, a caprice, an odd fancy.

WHIMSICAL, hwim'-zy-kel. a. Freakiſh, capricious, oddly fanciful.

WHIMSICALLY, hwim'-zy-kel-ly. ad. With whim, with caprice.

WHIN, hwin'. ſ. A weed, furze.

To **WHINE**, hwine. v. n. To lament in low murmurs, to make a plaintive noiſe, to moan meanly and effeminately.

WHINE, hwine. ſ. Plaintive noiſe, mean or affected complaint.

To **WHINNY**, hwin'-ny. v. n. To make a noiſe like a horſe or colt.

WHINYARD, hwin'-yerd. ſ. A ſword, in contempt.

To **WHIP**, hwip'. v. a. To ſtrike with any thing tough and flexible; to ſew ſlightly; to drive with laſhes; to correct with laſhes; to laſh with ſarcaſm; to inwrap; to take any thing nimbly.

To **WHIP**, hwip'. v. n. To move nimbly.

WHIP, hwip'. ſ. An inſtrument of correction, tough and pliant; Whip and ſpur, with the utmoſt haſte.

WHIPCORD, hwip'-kard. ſ. Cord of which laſhes are made.

WHIPGRAFTING, hwip'-graf-ting. ſ. The method of grafting in which the graft is bound on the ſtock.

WHIPHAND, hwip'-hand. ſ. Advantage over.

WHIPLASH, hwip'-laſh. ſ. The laſh or ſmall end of a whip.

WHIPPER, hwip'-pur. ſ. One who puniſhes with whipping.

WHIPPINGPOST, hwip'-ping-poſt. ſ. A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are laſhed.

WHIPSAW, hwip'-ſa. ſ. A ſaw uſed by joiners to ſaw ſuch great pieces of ſtuff as the handſaw will not eaſily reach through.

WHIPSTAFF, hwip'-ſtaf. ſ. A piece of wood faſtened to the helm, which the ſteerſman holds in his hand to move the helm, and turn the ſhip.

WHIPSTER, hwip'-ſtur. ſ. A nimble fellow.

WHIPT, hwip't. for WHIPPED.

To **WHIRL**, [illegible] To turn round rapidly.

To **WHIRL**, [illegible] To run round rapidly.

WHIRL, [illegible] ſ. Gyration, quick rotation, circular motion, rapid circumvolution; any thing moved with rapid rotation.

WHIRLBAT, hwerl'-bat. ſ. Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow.

WHIRLBONE, hwerl'-bone. ſ. The patella, the cap of the knee.

WHIRLIGIG, hwerl'-ly-gig. ſ. A toy which children ſpin round.

WHIRLPIT, hwerl'-pit. ſ. A

WHIRLPOOL, hwerl'-pool. ſ. place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its centre; a vortex.

WHIRLWIND, hwerl'-wind. ſ. A ſtormy wind moving circularly.

WHIRRING, hwir'-ring. a. A word formed in imitation of the ſound expreſſed by it, as the whirring pheaſant.

WHISK, hwiſk'. ſ. A ſmall beſom or bruſh.

To **WHISK**, hwiſk'. v. a. To ſweep with a ſmall beſom; to move nimbly, as when one ſweeps.

WHISKER, hwiſ'-kur. ſ. The hair growing on the cheek unſhaven, the muſtachio.

To **WHISPER**, hwis'-pur. v. n. To ſpeak with a low voice.

To **WHISPER**, hwis'-pur. v. a. To addreſs in a low voice; to utter in a low voice; to prompt ſecretly.

WHISPER, hwis'-pur. ſ. A low ſoft voice.

WHISPERER, hwis'-per-ur. ſ. One that ſpeaks low; a private talker.

To **WHIST**, hwiſt'. v. n. To be ſilent.

WHIST, hwiſt'. int. Still, ſilent; be ſtill.

WHIST, hwiſt'. ſ. A game at cards, requiring cloſe attention and ſilence.

To **WHISTLE**, hwis'l. v. n. To form a kind of muſical ſound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath; to make a ſound with a ſmall wind inſtrument; to ſound ſhrill.

To **WHISTLE**, hwis'l. v. a. To call by a whiſtle.

WHISTLE, hwiſ'l. ſ. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth; a sound made by a small wind instrument; the mouth, the organ of whistling; a small wind instrument; the noiſe of winds; a call, such as ſportſmen uſe to their dogs.

WHISTLER, hwiſ'-lûr. ſ. One who whiſtles.

WHIT, hwît'. ſ. A point, a jot.

WHITE, hwi'te. a. Having ſuch an appearance as ariſes from the mixture of all colours, ſnowy; having the colour of fear, pale; having the colour appropriated to happineſs and innocence; gray with age; pure, unblemiſhed.

WHITE, hwi'te. ſ. Whiteneſs, any thing white, white colour; the mark at which an arrow is ſhot; the albugineous part of eggs; the white part of the eye.

To **WHITE**, hwi'te. v. a. To make white.

WHITELEAD, hwi'te-lêd'. ſ. The ceruſe, a kind of ſubſtance much uſed in houſe-painting.

WHITELIVERED, hwi'te-liv-ûrd. a. Envious, malicious, cowardly.

WHITELY, hwi'te-lè. a. Coming near to white.

WHITEMEAT, hwi'te-mête. ſ. Food made of milk; the fleſh of chickens, veal, rabbits, &c.

To **WHITEN**, hwi'tn. v. a. To make white.

To **WHITEN**, hwi'tn. v. n. To grow white.

WHITENER, hwi'tn-ûr. ſ. One who makes any thing white.

WHITENESS, hwi'te-nês. ſ. The ſtate of being white, freedom from colour; paleneſs; purity, cleanneſs.

WHITEPOT, hwi'te-pôt. ſ. A kind of food.

WHITETHORN, hwi'te-thôrn. ſ. A ſpecies of thorn.

WHITEWASH, hwi'te-wôſh. ſ. A waſh to make the ſkin ſeem fair; the waſh to put on walls to whiten them.

To **WHITEWASH**, hwi'te-wôſh. v. a. To make white by applying a waſh to the ſurface; to give a fair repreſentation of a bad character.

WHITEWINE, hwi'te-wîne. ſ. A ſpecies of wine produced from the white grapes.

WHITHER, hwîth'-ûr. ad. To what place, interrogatively; to what place, abſolutely; to which place, relatively; to what degree.

WHITHERSOEVER, hwîth-ûr-ſò-êv'-ûr. ad. To whatſoever place.

WHITING, hwi'te-îng. ſ. A ſmall ſeafiſh; a ſoft chalk.

WHITISH, hwi'te-îſh. a. Somewhat white.

WHITISHNESS, hwi'te-îſh-nês. ſ. The quality of being ſomewhat white.

WHITLEATHER, hwît'-lêth-ûr. ſ. Leather dreſſed with alum, remarkable for toughneſs.

WHITLOW, hwît'-lò. ſ. A ſwelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the perioſteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

WHITSTER, hwît'ſ-tûr. ſ. A whitener.

WHITSUNTIDE, whît'-ſûn-tîde. ſ. The feaſt of Pentecoſt.

WHITTLE, hwît'l. ſ. A ſquare piece of cloth formerly uſed as a cloak; a knife.

To **WHITTLE**, hwît'l. v. a. To make white by cutting; to edge, to ſharpen.

To **WHIZ**, hwîz'. v. a. To make a loud humming noiſe.

WHO, hòò'. pron. A pronoun relative, applied to perſons; As who ſhould ſay, elliptically for as one who ſhould ſay.

WHOEVER, hòò-êv'-ûr. pron. Any one, without limitation or exception.

WHOLE, hòle. a. All, total, containing all; uninjured, unimpaired; well of any hurt or ſickneſs.

WHOLE, hòle. ſ. The totality, no part omitted.

WHOLEHOOFED, hòle-hòòft. a. Having an undivided hoof.

WHOLESALE, hòle-ſàle. ſ. Sale in the lump, not in ſeparate ſmall parcels.

WHOLESOME, hòl-ſûm. a. Sound,

contributing to health; preſerving, ſalutary; kindly, pleaſing.

WHOLESOMELY, hŏ'l-ſŭm-lŷ. ad. Salubriouſly, ſalutiferouſly.

WHOLESOMENESS, hŏ'l-ſŭm-nĕs. ſ. Quality of conducing to health, ſalubrity; ſalutarineſs, conduciveneſs to good.

WHOLLY, hŏ'le-ŷ. ad. Completely, perfectly; totally, in all the parts or kinds.

WHOM, hŏ'm. The accuſative of Who, ſingular and plural.

WHOMSOEVER, hŏm-ſŏ-ĕv'-ŭr. pron. Any without exception.

WHOOBUB, hŭb'-bŭb. ſ. Hubbub.

WHOOP, hŏ'p. ſ. A ſhout of purſuit; a bird.

To WHOOP, hŏ'p. v. n. To ſhout with malignity; to ſhout in the chaſe.

To WHOOP, hŏ'p. v. a. To inſult with ſhouts.

WHORE, hŏ're. ſ. A woman who converſes unlawfully with men, a fornicatreſs, an adultreſs, a ſtrumpet; a proſtitute, a woman who receives men for money.

To WHORE, hŏ're. v. n. To converſe unlawfully with the other ſex.

To WHORE, hŏ're. v. a. To corrupt with regard to chaſtity.

WHOREDOM, hŏ're-dŭm. ſ. Fornication.

WHOREMASTER, hŏ're-măſ-tŭr. } ſ.
WHOREMONGER, hŏ're-mŭng-gŭr. }
One who keeps whores, or converſes with a fornicatreſs.

WHORESON, hŏ're-ſŭn. ſ. A baſtard.

WHORISH, hŏ're-ĭſh. a. Unchaſte, incontinent.

WHORISHLY, hŏ're-ĭſh-lŷ. ad. Harlot-like.

WHORTLEBERRY, hŭrt'l-bĕr-rŷ. ſ. Bilberry.

WHOSE, hŏ'z. Genitive of Who; genitive of Which. The latter is now deemed improper.

WHOSO, hŏ'-ſŏ. } pronoun.
WHOSOEVER, hŏ-ſŏ-ĕv'-ŭr. }
Any without reſtriction.

To WHURR, hwŭr'. v. n. To make a noiſe as the wings of a bird in riſing; to ſnarl as a dog; to pronounce the letter *r* with too much force.

WHURT, hwŭrt'. ſ. A whortleberry, a bilberry.

WHY, hwŷ'. ad. For what reaſon? interrogatively; for which reaſon, relatively; for what reaſon, relatively; it is ſometimes uſed emphatically.

WHYNOT, hwŷ'-nŏt. ſ. A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

WICK, wĭk'. ſ. The ſubſtance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

WICKED, wĭk'-ĭd. a. Given to vice, flagitious, morally bad; it is a word of ludicrous or ſlight blame; curſed, baneful, pernicious, bad in effect.

WICKEDLY, wĭk'-ĭd-lŷ. ad. Criminally, corruptly.

WICKEDNESS, wĭk'-ĭd-nĕs. ſ. Corruption of manners, guilt, moral ill.

WICKER, wĭk'-ŭr. a. Made of ſmall ſticks.

WICKET, wĭk'-ĭt. ſ. A ſmall gate.

WIDE, wi'de. a. Broad, extended far each way; broad to a certain degree, as three inches Wide; deviating, remote.

WIDE, wi'de. ad. At a diſtance; with great extent.

WIDELY, wi'de-lŷ. ad. With great extent each way; remotely, far.

To WIDEN, wi'dn. v. a. To make wide, to extend.

To WIDEN, wi'dn. v. n. To grow wide, to extend itſelf.

WIDENESS, wi'de-nĕs. ſ. Breadth, large extent each way; comparative breadth.

WIDGEON, wĭdzh'-ŭn. ſ. A water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not ſo large.

WIDOW, wĭd'-ŏ. ſ. A woman whoſe huſband is dead.

To WIDOW, wĭd'-ŏ. v. a. To deprive of a huſband; to endow with a widow-right; to ſtrip of any thing good.

WIDOWER, wĭd'-ŏ-ŭr. ſ. One who has loſt his wife.

WIDOWHOOD, wid'-ô-hůd. ſ. The ſtate of a widow; eſtate ſettled on a widow.

WIDOWHUNTER, wid'-ô-hůnt-ůr. ſ. One who courts widows for a jointure.

WIDOWMAKER, wid'-ô-måke-ůr. ſ. One who deprives women of their huſbands.

WIDTH, width'. ſ. Breadth, wideneſs.

To WIELD, wė'ld. v. a. To uſe with full command, as a thing not too heavy.

WIELDY, wė'l-dỳ. a. Manageable.

WIERY, wi'-rỳ. a. Made of wire, it were better written Wiry; drawn into wire; wet, weariſh, moiſt.

WIFE, wi'fe. ſ. A woman that has a huſband; it is uſed for a woman of low employment.

WIG, wig'. ſ. Falſe hair worn on the head; a ſort of cake.

WIGHT, wi'te. ſ. A perſon, a being.

WILD, wi'ld. a. Not tame, not domeſtick; propagated by nature, not cultivated; deſert, uninhabited; ſavage, uncivilized; turbulent, tempeſtuous, irregular; licentious, ungoverned; inconſtant, mutable, fickle; inordinate, looſe; uncouth, ſtrange; done or made without any conſiſtent order or plan; merely imaginary.

WILD, wi'ld. ſ. A deſert, a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

To WILDER, wil'-dėr. v. a. To loſe or puzzle in an unknown or pathleſs tract.

WILDERNESS, wil'-dėr-nės. ſ. A deſert, a tract of ſolitude and ſavageneſs: the ſtate of being wild or diſorderly.

WILDFIRE, wi'ld-fire. ſ. A compoſition of inflammable materials, eaſy to take fire, and hard to be extinguiſhed.

WILDGOOSECHASE, wi'ld-gôs-tſhå''ſe. ſ. A purſuit of ſomething unlikely to be caught.

WILDING, wi'l-ding. ſ. A wild ſour apple.

WILDLY, wi'ld-lỳ. ad. Without cultivation; with diſorder, with perturbation or diſtraction; without attention, without judgment; irregularly.

WILDNESS, wi'ld-nės. ſ. Rudeneſs, diſorder like that of uncultivated ground; inordinate vivacity, irregularity of manners; ſavageneſs, brutality, uncultivated ſtate; deviation from a ſettled courſe, irregularity; alienation of mind.

WILDSERVICE, wild-ſėr'-vis. ſ. A plant.

WILE, wi'le. ſ. A deceit, a fraud, a trick, a ſtratagem, a practice artful, ſly.

WILFUL, wil'-fůl. a. Stubborn, contumacious, perverſe, inflexible; done or ſuffered by deſign.

WILFULLY, wil'-fůl-ỳ ad. Obſtinately, ſtubbornly; by deſign, on purpoſe.

WILFULNESS, wil'-fůl-nės. ſ. Obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs, perverſeneſs.

WILILY, wi'-lỳ-lỳ. ad. By ſtratagem, fraudulently.

WILINESS, wi'-lỳ-nės. ſ. Cunning, guile.

WILL, wil'. ſ. Choice, arbitrary determination; diſcretion; command, direction; diſpoſition, inclination, deſire; power, government; divine determination; teſtament, diſpoſition of a dying man's effects; Good-will, favour, kindneſs; right intention; Ill-will, malice, malignity.

To WILL, wil'. v. a. To deſire that any thing ſhould be, or be done; to be inclined or reſolved to have; to command, to direct.

WILL-O-WISP, wil-ô-wiſp'. }
WILL WITH A WISP, wil'-with-å-wiſp'. } ſ.
An ignis fatuus.

WILLING, wil'-ling. a. Inclined to any thing; pleaſed, deſirous; favourable, well diſpoſed to any thing; ready, complying; ſpontaneous; conſenting.

WILLINGLY, wil'-ling-lỳ. ad. With one's own conſent, without diſlike, without reluctance; by one's own deſire.

WILLINGNESS, wil'-ling-nės. ſ. Conſent, freedom from reluctance, ready compliance.

WILLOW, wil'-lo. ſ. A tree worn by forlorn lovers.

WILLOWISH, wil'-lo-iſh. a. Reſembling the colour of willow.

WILLOWWORT, wil'-lo-wůrt. ſ. A plant.

WILY, wi'-ſy. a. Cunning, ſly, full of ſtratagem.

WIMBLE, wim'bl. ſ. An inſtrument with which holes are bored.

WIMPLE, wim'pl. ſ. A hood, a veil

To **WIN**, win'. v. a. To gain by conqueſt; to gain the victory in a conteſt; to gain ſomething withheld; to obtain; to gain by play; to gain by perſuaſion; to gain by courtſhip.

To **WIN**, win'. v. n. To gain the victory; to gain influence or favour; to gain ground; to be conqueror or gainer at play.

To **WINCE**, wins'. v. n. To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.

WINCER, wins'-ůr. ſ. A kicking beaſt.

To **WINCH**, wintſh'. v. n. To kick with impatience, to ſhrink from any uneaſineſs.

WIND, wind'. ſ. A ſtronger motion of the air; direction of the blaſt from a particular point; breath, power or act of reſpiration; breath modulated by an inſtrument; air impregnated with ſcent; flatulence, windineſs; any thing inſignificant or light as wind; Down the Wind, to decay; To take or have the Wind, to have the upper hand.

To **WIND**, wi'nd. v. a. To blow, to ſound by inflation; to turn round, to twiſt; to regulate in action; to noſe, to follow by ſcent; to turn by ſhifts or expedients; to introduce by inſinuation; to change; to entwiſt, to enfold, to encircle; To Wind out, to extricate; To Wind up, to bring to a ſmall compaſs, as a bottom of thread; to convolve the ſpring; to raiſe by degrees; to ſtraiten a ſtring by turning that on which it is rolled, to put in tune.

To **WIND**, wi'nd. v. n. To turn, to change; to turn, to be convolved; to move round; to proceed in flexures; to be extricated, to be diſentangled.

WINDBOUND, wind'-bound. a. Confined by contrary winds.

WINDEGG, wind'-ěg. ſ. An egg not impregnated, an egg that does not contain the principles of life.

WINDER, wi'nd-ůr. ſ. An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is turned round; a plant that twiſts itſelf round others.

WINDFALL, wind'-fål. ſ. Fruit blown down from the tree.

WINDFLOWER, wind'-flow-ůr. ſ. The anemone. A flower.

WINDGALL, wind'-gål. ſ. A ſoft, yielding, flatulent tumour or bladder, full of corrupt jelly, which grows upon either ſide of the fetlock joint, and is ſo painful in hot weather and hard ways, that it makes a horſe to halt.

WINDGUN, wind'-gůn. ſ. Gun which diſcharges the bullet by means of wind compreſſed.

WINDINESS, win'-dy-něs. ſ. Fulneſs of wind, flatulence; tendency to generate wind; tumour, puffineſs.

WINDING, wi'nd-ing. ſ. Flexure, meander.

WINDINGSHEET, wi'nd-ing-ſhēt. ſ. A ſheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

WINDLASS, wind'-lěs. ſ. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder; a handle by which any thing is turned; a cylinder, by means of which, the cable paſſing round it, the anchor is heaved up.

WINDMILL, wind'-mil. ſ. A mill turned by the wind.

WINDOW, win'-do. ſ. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted; the frame of glaſs or any other materials that covers the aperture; lines croſſing each other; an aperture reſembling a window.

To **WINDOW**, win'-do. v. a. To furniſh with windows; to place at a window; to break into openings.

WINDPIPE, wind'-pipe. ſ. The paſſage of the breath.

WINDWARD, wind'-wěrd. ad. Towards the wind.

WINDY, win'-dy̆. a. Conſiſting of wind; next the wind; empty, airy; tempeſtuous, moleſted with wind; puffy, flatulent.

WINE, wi'ne. ſ. The fermented juice of the grape; preparations of vegetable juices by fermentation are called by the general name of Wines.

WINEBIBBER, wi'ne-bib-ŭr. ſ. A great lover of wine.

WINEFAT, wi'ne-fàt. ſ. The veſſel in which the grapes are maſhed to make wine.

WING, wing'. ſ. The limb of a bird by which ſhe flies; a fan to winnow; flight, paſſage by the wing; the ſide bodies of an army; any ſide piece.

To WING, wing'. v. a. To furniſh with wings, to enable to fly; to maim a bird by hitting the wing; to ſupply with ſide bodies.

To WING, wing'. v. n. To paſs by flight.

WINGED, wing'd. a. Furniſhed with wings, flying; ſwift, rapid; hurt in the wing.

WINGEDPEA, wing'd-pè. ſ. A plant.

WINGSHELL, wing'-ſhèl. ſ. The ſhell that covers the wings of inſects.

WINGY, wing'-y̆. a. Having wings.

To WINK, wingk'. v. n. To ſhut the eyes; to hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids; to cloſe and exclude the light; to connive, to ſeem not to ſee, to tolerate; to be dim.

WINK, wingk'. ſ. Act of cloſing the eye; a hint given by motion of the eye.

WINKER, wingk'-ŭr. ſ. One who winks.

WINKINGLY, wingk'-ing-ly̆. ad. With the eye almoſt cloſed.

WINNER, win'-nŭr. ſ. One who wins.

WINNING, win'-ning. part. a. Attractive, charming.

WINNING, win'-ning. ſ. The ſum won.

To WINNOW, win'-nò. v. a. To ſeparate by means of the wind, to part the grain from the chaff; to fan, to beat as with wings; to ſift, to examine; to ſeparate, to part.

To WINNOW, win'-nò. v. n. To part corn from chaff.

WINNOWER, win'-nò-ŭr. ſ. He who winnows.

WINTER, win'-tŭr. ſ. The cold ſeaſon of the year.

To WINTER, win'-tŭr. v. n. To paſs the winter.

To WINTER, win'-tŭr. v. a. To feed or manage in the winter.

WINTERBEATEN, win'-tŭr-bètn. a. Haraſſed by ſevere weather.

WINTERCHERRY, win'-tŭr-tſhèr-ry̆. ſ. A plant.

WINTERCITRON, win'-tŭr-cit'-trŭn. ſ. A ſort of pear.

WINTERGREEN, win'-tŭr-grèn. ſ. A plant.

WINTERLY, win'-tŭr-ly̆. a. Such as is ſuitable to winter, of a wintry kind.

WINTRY, win'-try̆. a. Belonging to winter.

WINY, wi'ne-y̆. a. Having the taſte or qualities of wine.

To WIPE, wi'pe. v. a. To cleanſe by rubbing with ſomething ſoft; to take away by terſion; to ſtrike off gently; to clear away; To Wipe out, to efface.

WIPE, wi'pe. ſ. An act of cleanſing; a blow, a ſtroke, a jeer, a gibe, a ſarcaſm; a bird.

WIPER, wi'pe-ŭr. ſ. An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is wiped.

WIRE, wi'-ŭr. ſ. Metal drawn into ſlender threads.

To WIREDRAW, wi'-ŭr-drå. v. a. To ſpin into wire; to draw out into length; to draw by art or violence.

WIREDRAWER, wi'-ŭr-drå-ŭr. ſ. One who ſpins wire.

To WIS, wis'. v. a. To know.

WISDOM, wiz'-dŭm. ſ. Sapience, the power of judging rightly.

WISE, wi'ze. a. Sapient, judging rightly, particularly of matters of life, having practical knowledge; ſkilfully, dextrous; ſkilled in hidden arts; grave, becoming a wiſe man.

WISE, wi'ze. ſ. Manner, way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into Ways.

WISEACRE, wi'ze-åkr. ſ. A wiſe, or ſententious man. Obſolete. A fool, a dunce.

WISELY, wi'ze-lỳ. ad. Judiciouſly; prudently.

WISENESS, wi'ze-nès. ſ. Wiſdom, ſapience.

To WISH, wiſh'. v. n. To have ſtrong deſire, to long; to be diſpoſed, or inclined.

To WISH, wiſh'. v. a. To deſire, to long for; to recommend by wiſhing; to imprecate; to aſk.

WISH, wiſh'. ſ. Longing deſire; thing deſired; deſire expreſſed.

WISHER, wiſh'-ůr. ſ. One who longs; one who expreſſes wiſhes.

WISHFUL, wiſh'-fůl. a. Longing, ſhowing deſire.

WISHFULLY, wiſh'-fůl-ỳ. ad. Earneſtly, with longing.

WISP, wiſp'. ſ. A ſmall bundle, as of hay or ſtraw.

WIST, wiſt'. pret. and part. of Wis.

WISTFUL, wiſt'-fůl. a. Attentive, earneſt, full of thought.

WISTFULLY, wiſt'-fůl-lỳ. ad. Attentively, earneſtly.

WISTLY, wiſt'-lỳ. ad. Attentively, earneſtly.

WIT, wit'. ſ. The powers of the mind, the mental faculties, the intellect; imagination, quickneſs of fancy; ſentiments produced by quickneſs of fancy; a man of fancy; a man of genius; ſenſe, judgment; in the plural, ſound mind; contrivance, ſtratagem, power of expedients.

WITCH, witſh'. ſ. A woman given to unlawful arts.

To WITCH, witſh'. v. a. To bewitch, to enchant.

WITCHCRAFT, witſh'-kråft. ſ. The practices of witches.

WITCHERY, witſh'-èr-ỳ. ſ. Enchantment.

WITCRAFT, wit'-kråft. ſ. Contrivance, invention.

WITCRACKER, wit'-kråk-ůr. ſ. A joker, one who breaks a jeſt.

WITH, with and with. prepoſit. By, noting the cauſe; noting the means; noting the inſtrument; on the ſide of, for; in oppoſition to, in competition or conteſt; noting compariſon; in ſociety; in company of; in appendage, noting conſequence, or concomitance; in mutual dealing; noting connection; immediately after; amongſt; upon; in conſent.

WITHAL, with-åll'. ad. Along with the reſt, likewiſe, at the ſame time; it is ſometimes uſed by writers where we now uſe With.

To WITHDRAW, with-drå'. v. a. To take back, to deprive of; to call away, to make to retire.

To WITHDRAW, with-drå'. v. n. To retire, to retreat.

WITHDRAWINGROOM, with-drå'-ing-rôm. ſ. Room behind another room for retirement.

WITHDRAWN, with-drå'n. part. paſſ. of Withdraw.

WITHDREW, with-drô'. pret. of Withdraw. Did withdraw.

WITHE, with'. ſ. A willow twig; a band, properly a band of twigs.

To WITHER, with'-èr. v. n. To fade, to grow ſapleſs, to dry up; to waſte, or pine away; to loſe or want animal moiſture.

To WITHER, with'-èr. v. a. To make to fade; to make to ſhrink, decay, or wrinkle.

WITHEREDNESS, with'-èrd-nès. ſ. The ſtate of being withered, marcidity.

WITHERS, with'-èrz. ſ. The joining of the ſhoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane.

WITHERWRUNG, with'-èr-rung. ſ. An injury cauſed by a bite of a horſe, or by a ſaddle being unfit, eſpecially when the bows are too wide.

WITHHELD, with-hèld'. pret. of Withhold. Did Withhold.

To WITHHOLD, with-hôld'. v. a.

To reſtrain, to keep from action, to hold back; to keep back; to refuſe.

WITHHOLDEN, with-hő'ldn. part. paſſ. of WITHHOLD.

WITHHOLDER, with-hő'l-dŭr. ſ. He who withholds.

WITHIN, with-in'. prep. In the inner part of; in the compaſs of; not beyond, uſed both of place and time; not longer ago than; into the reach of; in the reach of; into the heart or confidence of; not exceeding; in the encloſure of.

WITHIN, with-in'. ad. In the inner parts, inwardly, internally; in the mind.

WITHINSIDE, with-in'-side. ad. In the interiour parts.

WITHOUT, with-out'. prep. Not with; in a ſtate of abſence from; in the ſtate of not having; beyond, not within the compaſs of; in the negation, or omiſſion of; not by; not by the uſe of, not by the help of; on the outſide of; not within; with exemption from.

WITHOUT, with-out'. ad. Not on the inſide; out of doors; externally, not in the mind.

WITHOUT, with-out'. conjunct. Unleſs, if not, except.

To WITHSTAND, with-ſtănd'. v. a. To gainſtand, to oppoſe, to reſiſt.

WITHSTANDER, with-ſtănd'-ŭr. ſ. An opponent, reſiſting power.

WITHSTOOD, with-ſtŭd'. pret. and part. paſſ. of WITHSTAND.

WITHY, with'-ý. ſ. Willow.

WITLESS, wit'-lĕs. a. Wanting underſtanding.

WITLING, wit'-ling. ſ. A pretender to wit, a man of petty ſmartneſs.

WITNESS, wit'-nĕs. ſ. Teſtimony, atteſtation; one who gives teſtimony; With a Witneſs, effectually, to a great degree.

To WITNESS, wit'-nĕs. v. a. To atteſt.

To WITNESS, wit'-nĕs. v. n. To bear teſtimony.

WITNESS, wit'-nĕs. interj. An exclamation ſignifying that perſon or thing may atteſt it.

WITSNAPPER, wit'-ſnăp-pŭr. ſ. One who affects repartee.

WITTED, wit'-tid. a Having wit, as a quick Witted boy.

WITTICISM, wit'-tý-ſizm. ſ. A mean attempt at wit.

WITTILY, wit'-tý-lý. ad. Ingeniouſly, cunningly, artfully; with ſlight of imagination.

WITTINESS, wit'-tý-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being witty.

WITTINGLY, wit'-ting-lý. ad. Knowingly, not ignorantly, with knowledge, by deſign.

WITTOL, wit'-tŏl. ſ. A man who knows the falſehood of his wife and ſeems contented.

WITTOLLY, wit'-tŏl-ý. a. Having the qualities of a contented cuckold.

WITTY, wit'-tý. a. Judicious, ingenious; full of imagination; ſarcaſtick, full of taunts.

WITWORM, wit'-wŭrm. ſ. One that feeds on wit.

To WIVE, wi've. v. n. To marry, to take a wife.

To WIVE, wi've. v. a. To match to a wife; to take for a wife.

WIVELY, wi've-lý. ad. Belonging to a wife.

WIVES, wi'vz. ſ. The plural of WIFE.

WIZARD, wiz'-ĕrd. ſ. A conjurer; an inchanter.

WO, wő'. ſ. Grief, ſorrow, miſery, calamity; a denunciation of calamity, a curſe; Wo is uſed for a ſtop or ceſſation.

WOAD, wő'de. ſ. A plant cultivated in England for the uſe of dyers, who uſe it for laying the foundation of many colours.

WOBEGONE, wő'-bý-gŏn. ſ. Loſt in wo.

WOFUL, wő'-fŭl. a. Sorrowful, afflicted, mourning; calamitous, afflictive; wretched, paltry, ſorry.

WOFULLY, wő'-fŭl-ý. ad. Sorrowfully, mournfully; wretchedly, in a ſenſe of contempt.

WOFULNESS, wő'-fŭl-nĕs. ſ. Miſery, calamity.

WOLD, wǒ'ld. ſ. Wold, whether ſingly or jointly, in the names of places, ſignifies a plain open country.

WOLF, wůlf'. ſ. A kind of wild dog that devours ſheep; an eating ulcer.

WOLFDOG, wůlf'-dǒg. ſ. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard ſheep; a dog bred between a dog and a wolf.

WOLFISH, wůlf'-ìſh. a. Reſembling a wolf in qualities or form.

WOLFSBANE, wůlfs'-båne. ſ. A poiſonous plant, aconite.

WOLFSMILK, wůlfs'-mìlk. ſ. A herb.

WOLVISH, wůl'-vìſh. a. Reſembling a wolf.

WOMAN, wům'-ůn. ſ. The female of the human race; a female attendant on a perſon of rank.

To WOMAN, wům'-ůn. v. a. To make pliant like a woman.

WOMANED, wům'-ůnd. a. Accompanied, united with a woman.

WOMANHATER, wům'-ůn-hå-tůr. ſ. One that has an averſion for the female ſex.

WOMANHOOD, wům'-ůn-hůd. ſ. The character and collective qualities of a woman.

To WOMANISE, wům'-ůn-ìze. v. a. To emaſculate, to effeminate, to ſoften. Proper, but not uſed.

WOMANISH, wům'-ůn-ìſh. a. Suitable to a woman.

WOMANKIND, wům-ůn-kì'nd. ſ. The female ſex, the race of women.

WOMANLY, wům'-ůn-lỳ. a. Becoming a woman, ſuiting a woman, feminine; not childiſh, not girliſh.

WOMANLY, wům'-ůn-lỳ. ad. In the manner of a woman, effeminately.

WOMB, wǒ'm. ſ. The place of the fœtus in the mother; the place whence any thing is produced.

To WOMB, wǒ'm. v. a. To encloſe, to breed in ſecret.

WOMBY, wǒ'm-ỳ. a. Capacious.

WOMEN, wìm'-mìn. Plural of Woman.

WON, wůn'. part. The pret. and part. paſſ. of Win.

To WON, wǒn'. v. n. To dwell, to live, to have abode.

To WONDER, wůn'-důr. v. n. To be ſtruck with admiration, to be pleaſed or ſurpriſed ſo as to be aſtoniſhed.

WONDER, wůn'-důr. ſ. Admiration, aſtoniſhment, amazement; cauſe of wonder; a ſtrange thing; any thing mentioned with wonder.

WONDERFUL, wůn'-dẻr-fůl. a. Admirable, ſtrange, aſtoniſhing.

WONDERFULLY, wůn'-dẻr-fůl-ỳ. ad. In a wonderful manner, to a wonderful degree.

WONDERMENT, wůn'-dẻr-mẻnt. ſ. Aſtoniſhment, amazement. Commonly in a low or droll ſenſe.

WONDERSTRUCK, wůn'-dẻr-ſtrůk. a. Amazed.

WONDERWORKING, wůn'-dẻr-wůrk-ìng. a. Effecting ſurpriſing things.

WONDROUS, wůn'-drůs. a. Admirable, marvellous, ſtrange, ſurpriſing.

WONDROUSLY, wůn'-drůſ-lỳ. ad. To a ſtrange degree.

To WONT, } wůnt'. { v. n. To
To be WONT, } { be accuſtomed, to uſe, to be uſed.

WONT, wůnt'. ſ. Cuſtom, habit, uſe.

WONT, wǒ'nt. A contraction of Will not.

WONTED, wůn'-tìd. part. a. Accuſtomed, uſed, uſual.

WONTEDNESS, wůn'-tìd-nẻs. ſ. State of being accuſtomed to.

To WOO, wǒ'. v. a. To court, to ſue to for love; to court ſolicitouſly, to invite with importunity.

To WOO, wǒ'. v. n. To court, to make love.

WOOD, wůd'. ſ. A large and thick plantation of trees; the ſubſtance of trees, timber.

WOODBINE, wůd'-bìne. ſ. Honeyſuckle.

WOODCOCK, wůd'-kǒk. ſ. A bird of paſſage with a long bill: his food is not known.

WOODDRINK, wůd'-drìnk. ſ. Decoction or infuſion of medicinal woods, as ſaſſafras.

WOODED, wůd'-ĭd. a. Supplied with wood.

WOODEN, wůd'n. a. Ligneous, made of wood, timber; clumſy, awkward.

WOODHOLE, wůd'-hóle. ſ. Place where wood is laid up.

WOODLAND, wůd'-lånd. ſ. Woods, ground covered with woods.

WOODLARK, wůd'-lårk. ſ. A melodious ſort of wild lark.

WOODLOUSE, wůd'-lous. ſ. The name of an inſect, the millepede.

WOODMAN, wůd'-mån. ſ. A ſportſman, a hunter; a feller of wood.

WOODMONGER, wůd'-můng-gůr. ſ. A woodfeller.

WOODNOTE, wůd'-nóte. ſ. Wild muſick.

WOODNYMPH, wůd'-nĭmf. ſ. Dryad.

WOODOFFERING, wůd'-óf-fér-ĭng. ſ. Wood burnt on the altar.

WOODPECKER, wůd'-pék-kůr. ſ. A bird.

WOODPIGEON, wůd'-pĭdzh-ĭn. ſ. A wild pigeon.

WOODROOF, wůd'-róf. ſ. An herb.

WOODSORREL, wůd'-ſór-rĭl. ſ. A plant.

WOODWARD, wůd'-wård. ſ. A foreſter.

WOODY, wůd'-ý. a. Abounding with wood; ligneous, conſiſting of wood; relating to woods.

WOOER, wó'-ůr. ſ. One who courts a woman.

WOOF, wó'f. ſ. The ſet of threads that croſſes the warp, the weft; texture, cloth.

WOOINGLY, wó'-ĭng-lý. ad. Pleaſingly, ſo as to invite ſtay.

WOOL, wůl'. ſ. The fleece of ſheep, that which is woven into cloth; any ſhort thick hair.

WOOLFEL, wůl'-fél. ſ. A ſkin not ſtripped of the wool.

WOOLLEN, wůl'-lĭn. a. Made of wool.

WOOLLEN, wůl'-lĭn. ſ. Cloth made of wool.

WOOLLENDRAPER, wůl'-lĭn-drå-půr. ſ. One who deals in woollen cloth.

WOOLLINESS, wůl'-lý-nés. ſ. The ſtate of being woolly.

WOOLLY, wůl'-lý. a. Conſiſting of wool, clothed with wool; reſembling wool.

WOOLPACK, wůl'-påk. } ſ. A bag of wool,
WOOLSACK, wůl'-ſåk. } a bundle of wool; the ſeat of the judges in the houſe of lords; any thing bulky without weight.

WOOLSTAPLER, wůl'-ſtåp-lůr. ſ. He who deals in wool.

WORD, wůrd'. ſ. A ſingle part of ſpeech; a ſhort diſcourſe; talk, diſcourſe; diſpute, verbal contention; promiſe; ſignal, token; account, tidings, meſſage; declaration; affirmation; ſcripture, word of God; the ſecond perſon of the ever adorable Trinity. A ſcripture term.

To **WORD**, wůrd'. v. a. To expreſs in proper words.

WORDY, wůr'-dý. a. Full of words, abounding with words.

WORE, wó're. The pret. of Wear.

To **WORK**, wůrk'. v. n. To labour, to travel, to toil; to be in action, to be in motion; to act, to carry on operations; to act as a manufacturer; to ferment; to operate, to have effect; to obtain by diligence; to act internally, to operate as a purge or other phyſick; to act as on an object; to make way.

To **WORK**, wůrk'. v. a. To make by degrees; to labour, to manufacture; to bring by action into any ſtate; to influence by ſucceſſive impulſes; to produce, to effect; to manage; to put to labour, to exert; to embroider with a needle; To Work out, to effect by toil; to eraze, to efface; To Work up, to raiſe.

WORK, wůrk'. ſ. Toil, labour, employment; a ſtate of labour; bungling attempt; flowers or embroidery of the needle; any fabrick or compages of art; action, feat, deed; any thing made; management, treatment; To ſet on Work, to employ, to engage.

WORKER, wůrk'-ůr. ſ. One that works.

WORKFELLOW, wůrk'-fél-ló. ſ. One engaged in the ſame work with another.

WORKHOUSE, wůrk'-hous.
WORKINGHOUSE, wůrk'-ing-hous. ſ. A place in which any manufacture is carried on; a place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

WORKINGDAY, wůrk'-ing-då. ſ. Day on which labour is permitted, not the ſabbath.

WORKMAN, wůrk'-mån. ſ. An artificer, a maker of any thing.

WORKMANLY, wůrk'-mån-lŷ. a. Skilful, well performed, workmanlike.

WORKMANSHIP, wůrk'-mån-ſhip. ſ. Manufacture, ſomething made by any one; the ſkill of a worker; the art of working.

WORKMASTER, wůrk'-måſ-tůr. ſ. The performer of any work.

WORKSHOP, wůrk'-ſhop. ſ. The ſhop where work is done.

WORKWOMAN, wůrk'-wům-ůn. ſ. A woman ſkilled in needle-work; a woman that works for hire.

WORKYDAY, wůrk'-ŷ-då. ſ. The day not the ſabbath. A corruption of working day.

WORLD, wůrld'. ſ. World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever; ſyſtem of beings; the earth, the terraqueous globe; preſent ſtate of exiſtence; a ſecular life; publick life; great multitude; mankind, an hyperbolical expreſſion for many; courſe of life; the manners of men; In the World, in poſſibility; For all the World, exactly.

WORLDLINESS, wůrld'-lŷ-nès. ſ. Covetouſneſs, addictedneſs to gain.

WORLDLING, wůrld'-ling. ſ. A mortal ſet upon profit.

WORLDLY, wůrld'-lŷ. a. Secular, relating to this life, in contradiſtinction to the life to come; bent upon this world, not attentive to a future ſtate; human, common, belonging to the world.

WORLDLY, wůrld'-lŷ. ad. With relation to the preſent life.

WORM, wůrm'. ſ. A ſmall harmleſs reptile that lives in the earth; a poiſonous ſerpent; animal bred in the body; the animal that ſpins ſilk; grubs that gnaw wood and furniture; ſomething tormenting; any thing vermiculated or turned round, any thing ſpiral.

To WORM, wůrm'. v. n. To work ſlowly, ſecretly, and gradually.

To WORM, wůrm'. v. a. To drive by ſlow and ſecret means.

WORMEATEN, wůrm'-ètn. a. Gnawed by worms; old, worthleſs.

WORMWOOD, wůrm'-wůd. ſ. A plant.

WORMY, wůrm'-ŷ. a. Full of worms.

WORN, wŏ'rn. part. paſſ. of WEAR.

To WORRY, wůr'-rŷ. v. a. To tear or mangle as a beaſt tears it's prey; to haraſs, or perſecute brutally.

WORSE, wůrs'. a. The comparative of BAD; more bad, more ill.

WORSE, wůrs'. ad. In a manner more bad.

The WORSE, wůrs'. ſ. The loſs, not the advantage, not the better; ſomething leſs good.

To WORSE, wůrs'. v. a. To put to diſadvantage. Not in uſe.

WORSHIP, wůr'-ſhip. ſ. Dignity, eminence, excellence; a character of honour; a term of ironical reſpect; adoration, religious act of reverence; honour, reſpect, civil deference; idolatry of lovers.

To WORSHIP, wůr'-ſhip. v. a. To adore, to honour or venerate with religious rites; to reſpect, to honour, to treat with civil reverence.

To WORSHIP, wůr'-ſhip. v. n. To perform acts of adoration.

WORSHIPFUL, wůr'-ſhip-fůl. a. Claiming reſpect by any character or dignity; a term of ironical reſpect.

WORSHIPFULLY, wůr'-ſhip-fůl-ŷ. ad. Reſpectfully.

WORSHIPPER, wůr'-ſhip-půr. ſ. Adorer, one that worſhips.

WORST, wůrſt'. a. The ſuperlative of BAD; Moſt bad, moſt ill.

WORST, wůrſt'. ſ. The moſt calamitous or wicked ſtate.

To WORST, wůrſt'. v. a. To defeat, to overthrow.

WORSTED, wůs′-tîd. ſ. Woollen yarn, wool ſpun.

WORT, wúrt′. ſ. Originally a general name for a herb; a plant of the cabbage kind; new beer, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

WORTH, wůrth′. ſ. Price, value; excellence, virtue; importance, valuable quality.

WORTH, wůrth′. a. Equal in price to, equal in value to; deſerving of; equal in poſſeſſions to.

WORTHILY, wúr′-thŷ-lŷ. ad. Suitably, not below the rate of; deſervedly; juſtly, not without cauſe.

WORTHINESS, wůr′-thŷ-nês. ſ. Deſert, excellence, dignity, virtue; ſtate of being worthy, quality of deſerving.

WORTHLESS, wůrth′-lês. a. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence; having no value.

WORTHLESSNESS, wůrth′-lêſ-nês. ſ. Want of excellence, want of dignity, want of value.

WORTHY, wúr′-thŷ. a. Deſerving, ſuch as merits; valuable, noble, illuſtrious; having worth, having virtue; ſuitable for any quality good or bad, equal in value; ſuitable to any thing bad; deſerving of ill.

WORTHY, wúr′-thŷ. ſ. A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

To WOT, wŏt′. v. n. To know, to be aware.

WOVE, wŏ′ve. The pret. of Weave.

WOVEN, wŏ′vn. The part. paſſ. of Weave.

WOULD, wůd′. The pret. of Will; it is generally uſed as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the ſubjunctive mood; was or am reſolved, wiſh or wiſhed to; it is a familiar term for Wiſh to do, or to have.

WOUND, wŏ′nd. ſ. A hurt given by violence.

To WOUND, wŏ′nd. v. a. To hurt by violence.

WOUND, wou′nd. The pret. and part. paſſ. of Wind.

WOUNDER, wŏ′nd-ůr. ſ. He that wounds.

WOUNDLESS, wŏ′nd-lês. a. Exempt from wounds.

WOUNDWORT, wŏ′nd-wů. ſ. A plant.

WOUNDY, woun′-dŷ. a. Exceſſive. A low word.

WRACK, råk′. ſ. Deſtruction of a ſhip, ruin, deſtruction.

To WRACK, råk′. v. a. To deſtroy in the water, to wreck; it ſeems in Milton to mean to rock, to ſhake; to torture, to torment.

To WRANGLE, rång′gl. v. n. To diſpute peeviſhly, to quarrel perverſely.

WRANGLE, rång′gl. ſ. A quarrel, a perverſe diſpute.

WRANGLER, rång′-glůr. ſ. A perverſe, peeviſh, diſputative man.

To WRAP, råp′. v. a. To roll together, to complicate; to involve; to cover with ſomething rolled or thrown round; to compriſe, to contain; to Wrap up, to involve totally; to tranſport, to put in ecſtaſy.

WRAPPER, råp′-půr. ſ. One that wraps; that in which any thing is wrapped.

WRATH, rå′th. ſ. Anger, fury, rage.

WRATHFUL, rå′th-fůl. a. Angry, furious, raging.

WRATHFULLY, rå′th-fůl-ŷ. ad. Furiouſly, paſſionately.

WRATHLESS, rå′th-lês. a. Free from anger.

To WREAK, rê′k. v. a. To revenge; to execute any violent deſign.

WREAK, rê′k. ſ. Revenge, vengeance; paſſion, furious fit.

WREAKFUL, rê′k-fůl. a. Revengeful, angry.

WREAKLESS, rê′k-lês. a. Unrevenging, careleſs.

WREATH, rê′th. ſ. Any thing curled or twiſted; a garland, a chaplet.

To WREATH, rê′th. v. a. To curl, to twiſt, to convolve; to interweave, to entwine one in another; to encircle as a garland; to encircle as with a garland.

To **WREATH**, ré'th. v. n. To be interwoven, to be intertwined.

WREATHEN, ré'thn. irr. part. of WREATHE.

WREATHY, ré'th-ý. a. Spiral, curled, twiſted.

WRECK, rék'. ſ. Deſtruction by being driven on rocks or ſhallows at ſea; diſſolution by violence; ruin, deſtruction.

To **WRECK**, rék'. v. a. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſands; to ruin.

To **WRECK**, rék'. v. n. To ſuffer wreck.

WREN, rén'. ſ. A ſmall bird.

To **WRENCH**, réntſh'. v. a. To pull by violence, to wreſt, to force; to ſprain, to diſtort.

WRENCH, réntſh'. ſ. A violent pull or twiſt; a ſprain.

To **WREST**, réſt'. v. a. To twiſt by violence, to extort by writhing or force; to diſtort, to writhe, to force.

WREST, réſt'. ſ. Diſtortion, violence; an inſtrument to tune.

WRESTER, rés'-túr. ſ. He who wreſts.

To **WRESTLE**, rés'l. v. n. To contend who ſhall throw the other down; to ſtruggle, to contend.

WRESTLER, rés'-lúr. ſ. One who wreſtles, one who profeſſes the athletick art; one who contends in wreſtling.

WRETCH, rétſh'. ſ. A miſerable mortal; a worthleſs ſorry creature; it is uſed by way of ſlight, ironical pity, or contempt.

WRETCHED, rétſh'-id. a. Miſerable, unhappy; calamitous, afflictive; ſorry, pitiful, paltry, worthleſs; deſpicable, hatefully contemptible.

WRETCHEDLY, rétſh'-id-lý. ad. Miſerably, unhappily; meanly, deſpicably.

WRETCHEDNESS, rétſh'-id-nés. ſ. Miſery, unhappineſs, afflicted ſtate; pitifulneſs, deſpicableneſs.

WRETCHLESS, rétſh'-lés. a. Careleſs, heedleſs, regardleſs. A corruption of RECKLESS.

WRETCHLESSNESS, rétſh'-léſ-nés. ſ. A corruption of RECKLESSNESS.

To **WRIGGLE**, rig'l. v. n. To move to and fro with ſhort motions.

To **WRIGGLE**, rig'l. v. a. To put in a quick reciprocating motion.

WRIGHT, ri'te. ſ. A workman, an artificer, a maker, a manufacturer.

To **WRING**, ring'. v. a. To twiſt, to turn round with violence; to force out of any body by contortion; to ſqueeze, to preſs; to writhe; to pinch; to force by violence, to extort; to haraſs, to diſtreſs, to torture; to diſtort, to turn to a wrong purpoſe; to perſecute with extortion.

To **WRING**, ring'. v. n. To writhe with anguiſh.

WRINGER, ring'-úr. ſ. One who ſqueezes the water out of clothes.

WRINKLE, ringk'l. ſ. Corrugation or furrow of the ſkin or the face; any roughneſs.

To **WRINKLE**, ringk'l. v. a. To corrugate, to contract into furrows; to make rough or uneven.

WRIST, riſt'. ſ. The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

WRISTBAND, ris'-bénd. ſ. The faſtening of the ſhirt at the hand.

WRIT, rit'. ſ. Any thing written, ſcripture. This ſenſe is now chiefly uſed in ſpeaking of the Bible. A judicial proceſs; a legal inſtrument.

WRIT, rit'. The pret. of WRITE.

To **WRITE**, ri'te. v. a. To expreſs by means of letters; to engrave, to impreſs; to produce as an author; to tell by letter.

To **WRITE**, ri'te. v. n. To perform the act of writing; to play the author; to tell in books; to ſend letters; to call one's ſelf, to be entitled to uſe the ſtyle of; to compoſe, to form compoſitions.

WRITER, ri'-túr. ſ. One who practiſes the art of writing; an author.

To **WRITHE**, ri'the. v. a. To diſtort, to deform with diſtortion; to twiſt with violence; to wreſt, to force by violence, to twiſt.

To **WRITHE**, ri'the. v. n. To be convolved with agony or torture.

WRITING, ri'-ting. ſ. A legal inſtrument;

ſtrument; a compoſure, a book; a written paper of any kind.

WRITINGMASTER, rì'-tìng-màſ-tŭr. ſ. One who teaches to write.

WRITTEN, rìt'n. The part. paſſ. of Write.

WRONG, rŏng'. ſ. An injury, a deſigned or known detriment; errour, not right.

WRONG, rŏng'. a. Not morally right, not agreeable to propriety or truth; not phyſically right, unfit, unſuitable.

WRONG, rŏng'. ad. Not rightly, amiſs.

To **WRONG**, rŏng'. v. a. To injure, to uſe unjuſtly.

WRONGDOER, rŏng'-dŏ-ŭr. ſ. An injurious perſon.

WRONGER, rŏng'-ŭr. ſ. He that injures, he that does wrong.

WRONGFUL, rŏng'-fŭl. a. Injurious, unjuſt.

WRONGFULLY, rŏng'-fŭl-ỳ. ad. Unjuſtly.

WRONGHEAD, rŏng'-hĕd.
WRONGHEADED, rŏng'-hĕd-ĭd. } a. Having a perverſe underſtanding.

WRONGLESSLY, rŏng'-lĕſ-lỳ. ad. Without injury to any.

WRONGLY, rŏng'-lỳ. ad. Unjuſtly, amiſs.

WROTE, rŏ'te. pret. of Write.

WROTH, rŏth'. a. Angry. Out of uſe.

WROUGHT, rå't. the pret. and part. paſſ., as it ſeems, of Work. Effected, performed; influenced, prevailed on; produced, cauſed; worked, laboured; gained, attained; operated; worked; actuated; manufactured; formed; excited by degrees; guided, managed; agitated, diſturbed.

WRUNG, rŭng'. The pret. and part. paſſ. of Wring.

WRY, rỳ'. a. Crooked, deviating from the right of direction; diſtorted; wrung, perverted, wreſted.

To **WRY**, rỳ'. v. n. To be contorted and writhed, to deviate from the right direction.

To **WRY**, rỳ'. v. a. To make to deviate, to diſtort.

X.

XEBECK, zĕ'-bĕk. ſ. A ſmall veſſel with three maſts uſed in the Mediterranean.

XEROCOLLYRIUM, zĕ-rŏ-kŏl-lìr'-rỳ-ŭm. ſ. A drying medicament for the eyes.

XERODES, zĕ-rŏ'-dĕz. ſ. A kind of dry tumour.

XEROMYRUM, zĕ-rŏ-mì'-rŭm. ſ. A drying ointment.

XEROPHAGY, zĕ-rŏf'-à-dzhỳ. ſ. A regimen of dry meats.

XEROPHTHALMY, zĕ-rŏf-thăl-mỳ. ſ. A kind of dry ſore or humour of the eyes.

XEROTES, zĕ-rŏ'-tĕz. ſ. A dry habit of body.

XIPHIAS, zìf'-ỳ-ăs. ſ. The ſword fiſh; a comet reſembling a ſword.

XIPHOID, zì'-foid. a. Shaped like a ſword.

XYLOBALSAMUM, zỳ-lŏ-bă'l-ſă-mŭm. ſ. The wood of the balſam tree.

XYSTARCH, zìſt'-àrk. ſ. The maſter of a fencing ſchool, the maſter of a wreſtling ſchool.

XYSTER, zìs'-tŭr. ſ. An inſtrument for ſcraping foul bones.

Y.

YACHT, yȍt'. ſ. A ſmall ſhip for carrying paſſengers.

YAM, yȁm'. ſ. An eſculent American root.

YAP, yȁp'. ſ. A little dog.

YARD, yȁ'rd. ſ. Encloſed ground adjoining to a houſe; a meaſure of three feet; the ſupport of the ſails.

YARE, yå're. a. Ready, dextrous, eager.

YARELY, yå're-lỳ. ad. Dextrouſly, ſkilfully.

YARN, yȁ'rn. ſ. Spun wool, woollen thread.

To YARR, yȁr'. v. n. From the ſound. To growl or ſnarl like a dog.

YARROW, yȁr'-rȍ. ſ. A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is uſed in medicine.

YAWL, yȁ'l. ſ. A little veſſel belonging to a ſhip, for convenience of paſſing to and from it.

To YAWN, yȁ'n. v. n. To gape, to have the mouth opened involuntarily; to open wide; to expreſs deſire by yawning.

YAWN, yȁ'n. ſ. Oſcitation; gape, hiatus.

YAWNING, yȁ'-ning. a. Sleepy, ſlumbering.

YCLAD, ỳ-klȁd'. part. for Clad. Clothed.

YCLEPED, ỳ-klȅpt'. part. a. Called, termed, named.

YE, yȅ'. The nominative plural of Thou.

YEA, yȅ'. ad. Yes.

To YEAN, yȅ'n. v. n. To bring young. Uſed of ſheep.

YEANLING, yȅ'n-ling. ſ. The young of ſheep.

YEAR, yȅ'r. ſ. Twelve months; it is often uſed plurally, without a plural termination; in the plural, old age.

YEARLING, yȅ'r-ling. a. Being a year old.

YEARLY, yȅ'r-lỳ. a. Annual, happening every year, laſting a year.

YEARLY, yȅ'r-lỳ. ad. Annually, once a year.

To YEARN, yȅrn'. v. n. To feel great internal uneaſineſs.

To YEARN, yȅrn'. v. a. To grieve, to vex.

YELK, yȍ'ke. ſ. The yellow part of the egg. It is often written, Yolk.

To YELL, yȅl'. v. n. To cry out with horrour and agony.

YELL, yȅl'. ſ. A cry of horrour.

YELLOW, yȅl'-lȍ. a. Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

YELLOWBOY, yȅl'-lȍ-boy. ſ. A gold coin.

YELLOWHAMMER, yȅl'-lȍ-hȁm-mùr. ſ. A bird.

YELLOWISH, yȅl'-lȍ-iſh. a. Approaching to yellow.

YELLOWISHNESS, yȅl'-lȍ-iſh-nȅs. ſ. The quality of approaching to yellow.

YELLOWNESS, yȅl'-lȍ-nȅs. ſ. The quality of being yellow; it is uſed in Shakſpeare for jealouſy.

YELLOWS, yȅl'-lȍze. ſ. A diſeaſe in horſes.

To YELP, yȅlp'. v. n. To bark as a beagle hound after his prey.

YEOMAN, yȍ'-mùn. ſ. A man of a ſmall eſtate in land, a farmer, a gentleman farmer; it ſeems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to ſoldiers, whence we have Yeomen of the guard; it was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

YEOMANRY, yȍ'-mùn-rỳ. ſ. The collective body of yeomen.

To YERK, yẻrk'. v. a. To throw out or move with a ſpring.

YERK, yẻrk'. ſ. A quick motion.

To YERN, yẻrn'. v. a. See YEARN.

YES, yìs'. ad. A term of affirmation, the affirmative particle oppoſed to No.

YEST, yẻſt'. ſ. The foam, ſpume, or flower of beer in fermentation, barm; the ſpume on a troubled ſea.

YESTER, yìs'-tůr. a. Being next before the preſent day.

YESTERDAY, yìs'-tůr-då. ſ. The day laſt paſt, the next day before to-day.

YESTERNIGHT, yìs'-tůr-nìte. ſ. The night before this night.

YESTY, yẻs'-tỳ. a. Frothy, ſpumy.

YET, yẻt'. conjunct. Nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding, however.

YET, yẻt'. ad. Beſide, over and above; ſtill, the ſtate ſtill remaining the ſame; once again; at this time, ſo ſoon, hitherto, with a negative before it; at leaſt; it notes increaſe or extenſion of the ſenſe of the words to which it is joined; ſtill, in a new degree; even, after all, hitherto.

YEW, yô'. ſ. A tree of tough wood.

To YEX, yẻks'. v. n. To have the hiccough.

YEX, yẻks'. ſ. The hiccough.

To YIELD, yẻ'ld. v. a. To produce, to give in return for cultivation or labour; to produce in general; to afford, to exhibit; to give as claimed of right; to allow, to permit; to emit, to expire; to reſign, to give up; to ſurrender.

To YIELD, yẻ'ld. v. n. To give up the conqueſt, to ſubmit; to comply with any perſon; to comply with things; to concede, to admit, to allow, not to deny; to give place as inferiour in excellence or any other quality.

YIELDER, yẻ'l-důr. ſ. One who yields.

YOKE, yô'ke. ſ. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen; a mark of ſervitude, ſlavery; a chain, a link, a bond; a couple, two, a pair.

To YOKE, yô'ke. v. a. To bind by a yoke to a carriage; to join or couple with another; to enſlave, to ſubdue; to reſtrain, to confine.

YOKE-ELM, yô'ke-ẻlm. ſ. A tree.

YOKEFELLOW, yô'ke-fẻl-lô. } ſ.
YOKEMATE, yô'ke-måte. }
Companion in labour; mate, fellow.

YOLK, yô'ke. ſ. The yellow part of an egg. See YELK.

YON, yỏn'. } a. Being at a
YONDER, yỏn'-důr. } diſtance within view.

YON, yỏn'. } ad. At a diſ-
YONDER, yỏn'-důr. } tance within view.

YORE, yô're. ad. Long; of old time, long ago.

YOU, yô'. pron. The oblique caſe of YE; it is uſed in the nominative; it is the ceremonial word for the ſecond perſon ſingular, and is always uſed, except in ſolemn or very familiar language.

YOUNG, yůng'. a. Being in the firſt part of life, not old; ignorant, weak; it is ſometimes applied to vegetable life.

YOUNG, yůng'. ſ. The offspring of animals collectively.

YOUNGISH, yůng'-iſh. a. Somewhat young.

YOUNGLING, yůng'-lìng. ſ. Any creature in the firſt part of life.

YOUNGLY, yůng'-lỳ. ad. Early in life; ignorantly, weakly.

YOUNGSTER, yůng'-ſtůr. } ſ. A
YOUNKER, yůng'-kůr. } young
perſon.

YOUR, yô'r. pron. Belonging to you; Yours is uſed when the ſubſtantive goes before or is underſtood, as this is Your book, this book is Yours.

YOURSELF, yůr-ſẻlf'. ſ. Yon, even you; ye, not others.

YOURSELVES, yůr-ſẻlvz'. plur. of YOURSELF.

YOUTH, yô'th. ſ. The part of life ſucceeding to childhood and adoleſcence; a young man; young men.

YOUTHFUL, yő'th-fůl. a. Young; ſuitable to the firſt part of life; vigorous as in youth.

YOUTHFULLY, yő'th-fůl-ỷ. ad. In a youthful manner.

YOUTHY, yő'th-ỷ. a. Young, youthful.

YULE, yő'l. ſ. The time of Chriſtmas.

Z.

ZANY, zå'-nỷ. ſ. One employed to raiſe laughter by his geſtures, actions, and ſpeeches; a merry Andrew, a buffoon.

ZEA, zė'-å. ſ. Indian corn.

ZEAL, zė'l. ſ. Paſſionate ardour for any perſon or cauſe.

ZEALOT, zėl'-ůt. ſ. One paſſionately ardent in any cauſe. Generally uſed in diſpraiſe.

ZEALOUS, zėl'-ůs. a. Ardently paſſionate in any cauſe.

ZEALOUSLY, zėl'-ůſ-lỷ. ad. With paſſionate ardour.

ZEALOUSNESS, zėl'-ůſ-nės. ſ. The quality of being zealous.

ZEBRA, zė'-brå. ſ. A beautiful wild animal of the caballine kind.

ZECHIN, tſhė-kė'n. ſ. A gold coin worth about nine ſhillings ſterling.

ZED, zėd'. ſ. The name of the letter z, the laſt of the Engliſh alphabet.

ZENITH, zė'-nith. ſ. The point over head oppoſite the nadir.

ZEPHIR, zėf'-fėr. } ſ. The
ZEPHYRUS, zėf'-fėr-ůs. } weſt wind, and poetically any calm ſoft wind.

ZERO, zė'-rő. ſ. A cipher, nothing.

ZEST, zėſt'. ſ. The peel of an orange ſqueezed into wine; a reliſh, a taſte added.

To ZEST, zėſt'. v. a. To heighten by an additional reliſh.

ZETETICK, zė-tėt'-ik. a. Proceeding by inquiry.

ZEUGMA, zů'g-må. ſ. A figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers ſubſtantives, is referred to one expreſsly, and to the other by ſupplement; as, luſt overcame ſhame, boldneſs fear, and madneſs reaſon.

ZIGZAG, zig'-zåg. ſ. Any thing compoſed of ſhort turns.

ZIGZAG, zig'-zåg. a. Having many ſhort turns, turning this way and that. They are words of ludicrous formation, but frequently uſed by the beſt authors.

ZINC, zingk'. ſ. A ſemimetal.

ZODIACK, ző'-dỷ-åk. ſ. The track of the ſun through the twelve ſigns, a great circle of the ſphere, containing the twelve ſigns.

ZONE, ző'ne. ſ. A girdle; a diviſion of the earth.

ZOOGRAPHER, ző-ỏg'-grå-fůr. ſ. One who deſcribes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

ZOOGRAPHY, ző-ỏg'-grå-fỷ. ſ. A deſcription of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

ZOOLOGY, ző-ỏl'-lő-dzhỷ. ſ. A treatiſe concerning living creatures.

ZOOPHORICK, zô-ô-fôr'-îk. a. Bearing or ſupporting the figure of an animal.

ZOOPHORUS, zô-ôf'-ô-rûs. ſ. The part between the architrave and the cornice, ſo called becauſe the figures of animals were among it's ornaments.

ZOOPHYTE, zô'-ô-fîte. ſ. Certain vegetables or ſubſtances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOOTOMIST, zô-ôt'-tô-mîſt. ſ. A diſſector of the bodies of brute beaſts.

ZOOTOMY, zô-ôt'-tô-mŷ. ſ. Diſſection of the bodies of beaſts.

THE END.

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